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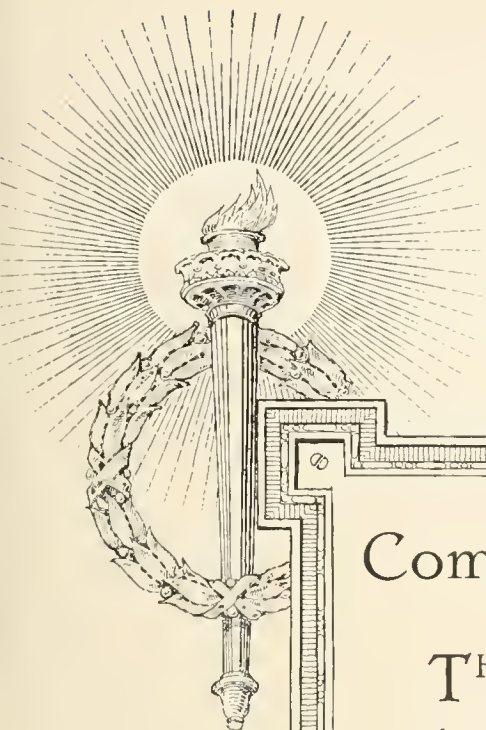
KNOX COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR




1917 · 1918 · 1919

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1919





Commemorating

THE heroic deeds, the
unselfish devotion,
the eager and willing sac-
rifices made by the men
and women of Knox
County that justice and
liberty might reign and
free government might be
perpetuated throughout
the whole world. 



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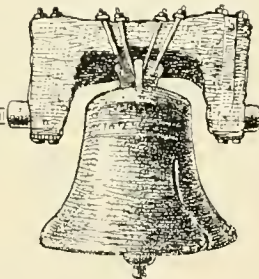
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THE CALL TO THE COLORS

INTRODUCTION



HISTORICAL survey of the splendid contribution made by the men and women of Knox County toward winning the recent world war constitutes a record of which every citizen may and should feel proud. It is no idle boast that no city or county in Tennessee gave more in proportion to population and wealth, while there were few that responded so readily and so whole-heartedly to every call of every kind that was made by either the state or the federal government.

This unstinted contribution of men, money and materials was the challenge of a great democratic people to the forces of world autocracy, a notice that liberty was more precious than life, freedom more dear than all the gold the world possessed. Blood and money were poured out with the same lavish hand that this city and county gave of their dearest treasures in 1861-5 for what they believed to be right. The men, who in 1918 stormed the well nigh impregnable ramparts of the Hindenburg line or made charge after charge in the Argonne Forest or braved the constant dangers of the sea to destroy the submarine scourge, shed their blood as freely and were animated with the same patriotic fervor as their ancestors who climbed King's Mountain in 1780 and put the British Tories under Ferguson to bloody rout.

This contribution to the war, in cold figures, amounted roughly to more than 4,000 able-bodied men in the army, navy, marine, air, and other branches of the service, of whom over 150 made the supreme sacrifice; subscriptions of close to \$14,000,000 to the five Liberty Loans and over \$2,000,000 to the War Savings campaign; donations of \$220,000 in cash to the Red Cross; gifts of approximately \$100,000 to the Y. M. C. A. and \$50,000 to the United War Work Committee for home and foreign work; and weeks and months of patriotic work without compensation by thousands of unselfish men and women at home, doing their bit that those who did go across or who were in army camps in the United States might have every comfort and attention that was possible away from home. There was never a campaign of any kind, whether for volunteers to fill up the ranks or for money for war work, that Knox County did not more than "go over the top."

The bigness, the extent of this patriotic sacrifice, toil and endeavor is the justification of this volume. In it the attempt has been made to bind together in lasting form, commensurate with these achievements, the record of all war

activities, both military and civilian, of Knox Countians. Every effort has been made to make it absolutely fair and impartial, without particle of bias or prejudice in any respect.

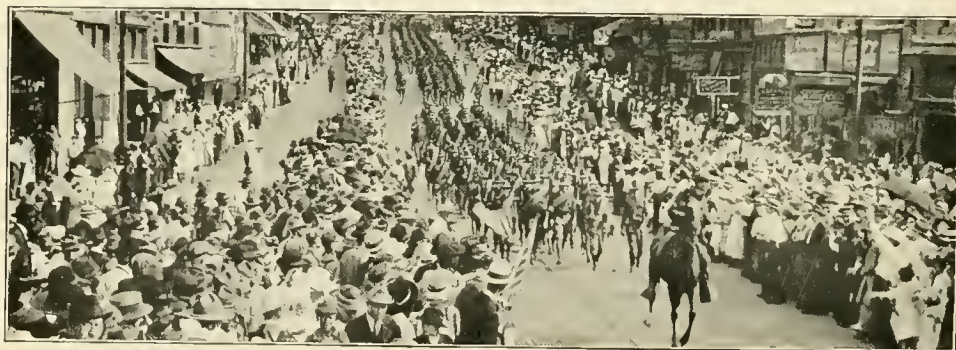
Inevitably errors have been made, but every source of information available has been sought and carefully consulted to reduce these mistakes to a minimum. The records of the War and Navy Departments at Washington, the military archives of the State of Tennessee, the books and records of the draft boards, the columns of the daily newspapers, personal letters and diaries, together with other historical sources, have been pored over and delved into for months to get every shred of information possible in regard to the war activities of Knox Countians.

Every effort was exhausted to obtain the photographs of all men who saw service, realizing that in after years these, with their records attached, will be of incalculable interest and value to those of later generations. If the name, record of service, or photograph of any man has been omitted, it has been unintentional and not because every effort has not been made to obtain them. Two men of the editorial staff canvassed the city and county for more than two months, while advertisements and news notices appeared frequently in the newspapers, requesting that this information be given.

The attempt also was made to give to those who were not privileged to see something of the war, as well as to preserve for those who did, a panorama of the most striking scenes and events in which the American army engaged. Of the several thousand photographs, taken in battle by the representatives of the United States Signal Corps, the choicest ones, some two hundred in number, which were obtained for illustration of this history, give such a vivid insight into the machinery of war and how battles were fought that study of them will be more instructive than many pages of descriptive matter. They cover nearly every phase of warfare on all of the battle fronts.

It has been a matter of deep regret that most of those who went forth in the multifarious branches of government service were so widely scattered that a sketch of each of their particular units was impossible. It was found necessary to limit these sketches to those organizations which contained a large number of men from the city and county.

This volume, written and compiled with the sole desire to give the historical facts by word and picture, both of the war abroad and of the civilian activities at home, is the product of months of labor. It is neither perfect nor complete. Such a volume can never be. Yet it is more accurate, we believe, than any history that can be written or any volume that can be compiled in the future when memory has faded, many of the participants in these stirring events have moved away or died, and the records either have been lost or have crumbled to dust.



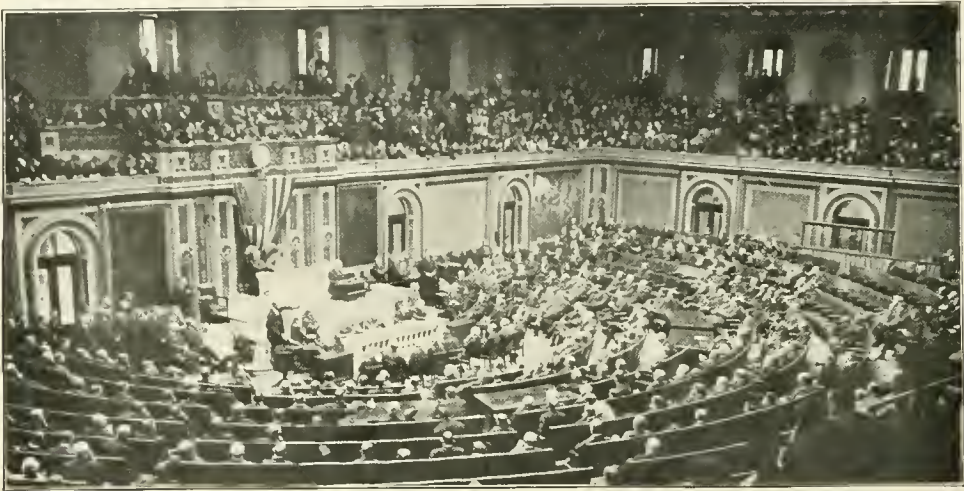
OFF TO WAR





ILLUMINATION OF THE CAPITOL ON THE NIGHT OF
THE ARMISTICE, NOVEMBER 11, 1918





ASKING CONGRESS FOR A DECLARATION OF WAR

AMERICA IN THE WAR



AMERICA'S entrance into the bloodiest conflict of all ages was not, as in the case of England and France, a hasty step of the moment. It came as the culmination of a long series of incidents and national injuries at the hands of the Imperial German Government. Its roots may be traced back almost three years to the beginning of the world war. Since the early days of August, 1914, when the Germans shamelessly violated the neutrality of Belgium, ruthlessly put her men, women and children to the sword, and brazenly declared that treaties were but scraps of paper, many in the United States realized that the day must come sooner or later when our government must throw its tremendous strength and resources into the balance and take its part in the fight in behalf of humanity and civilization.

This feeling gained strength steadily in the succeeding months with Germany's use of the submarine as an offensive weapon of war. On February 10, 1915, President Wilson sent the first of his many notes of protest to the German Government, declaring that he would hold it strictly accountable for the sinking of any American merchant vessels. Less than two months later, on May 7, the nation was shocked by the sinking, absolutely without warning, of the great passenger liner, the *Lusitania*, with the loss of 1,154 lives, of which 114 were American. National sentiment rose to the point of almost demanding a suspension of diplomatic relations with the German government.

However, an open break was averted by the latter's promise not to sink passenger ships in the future without proper warning and without giving their occupants an opportunity to escape. The attack on merchant ships, however, was continued, aggravating sorely the already inflamed public opinion. This led the State Department, after President Wilson had laid all the facts before a joint session of Congress, to send a direct ultimatum to Berlin, stating that diplomatic intercourse would be severed immediately unless its method of submarine warfare was abandoned. Immediately a reply was returned, agreeing in the main to these demands.

After the peace negotiations in the fall of 1916 proved fruitless, the German government, yielding to the advice of its military party that this course would put the war to a speedy end, announced on January 31, 1917, that unrestricted submarine warfare would be carried on in specified zones. Four days later Ambassador Bernstorff was handed his passports and our friendly relations with Germany ceased. On February 26 President Wilson asked for authority to arm merchant vessels as a protection against submarine attacks. A few days after, he appeared before a memorable joint session of the Congress, set forth the attempts he had made to maintain friendly relations with Germany, and asked that the existence of a state of war between the two nations be declared.

On April 4, 1917, the Senate passed the war resolution by a vote of 82 to 6, while the House of Representatives, after a wild and stormy session which lasted until 3 o'clock on the morning of April 6, also adopted it by a vote of 373 to 50. The president affixed his signature to the resolution the same day. Its text was as follows:

"Whereas, the Imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and that the President be and is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, and all the resources of the government are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

The whole energy of the government from that day was devoted to war measures and war demands. Our army and navy were pitifully inadequate. In the belief that we were independent of European broils, they had been maintained upon a peace basis and used merely for purposes of policing our home and island possessions. With 3,000 miles of water between us and the nearest great nation, they were thought amply sufficient to guard us from all aggression.

Our army, scattered over thousands of miles, numbered about 190,000 men, while our annual appropriation for its maintenance reached a little more than \$100,000,000. In the nineteen months between the declaration of war and the conclusion of the armistice, it grew in numbers to 3,665,000 men, of whom more than 2,000,000 were in France. The fiscal appropriation for the maintenance of this military establishment from June 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919, aggregated \$15,300,000,000. The growth of the navy was almost in proportion to that of the army. On April 5, 1917, about 250 vessels were under the control and operation of the navy department. At the close of the war, this number had grown to 1,990 vessels. There were 5,000 officers and 70,000 enlisted men of the navy serving in European waters alone when the war ended. This was a greater number than the full strength of the navy before we commenced hostilities. Our merchant marine, an adjunct of the navy, was even more marvelous in its growth under the stress of national necessity and war conditions. The production of merchant ships was at the rate of about 70,000 gross tons monthly in April, 1917. Most of these flew the flags of other nations. Nineteen months later our ship yards along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts had expanded under governmental management until their production was at the rate of 350,000 gross tons a month. Our tonnage threatened England's supremacy of the seas.

To furnish an ample supply of men and officers for the land forces, the national guards of the different states of the union were called into federal service, fifteen camps for the special training of officers were established, enlistment



"SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY"

Historical scene in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, France, on June 28, 1919. President Wilson, sitting at table in front of third mirror from left, is shown affixing his signature first of all.

of men to increase the strength of the regular army and navy was speeded up, while the passage of the Selective Service Act on May 18, 1917, provided millions of men to follow in the national army divisions.

Nearly 10,000,000 men between the ages of 21 to 30 registered under the first call on June 5, 1917; the second registration on June 5, 1918, provided 744,865 men; the third on August 24, 1918, yielded 157,963 men. By a later enactment, the draft ages were extended to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45. None of the latter, however, was ever called to the colors, though about 13,000,000 registered on September 12, 1918. The end of the war came before they were needed. Thirty-six camps and cantonments were erected at suitable locations throughout the country to house, train and equip the men in the various branches of the military and naval service.

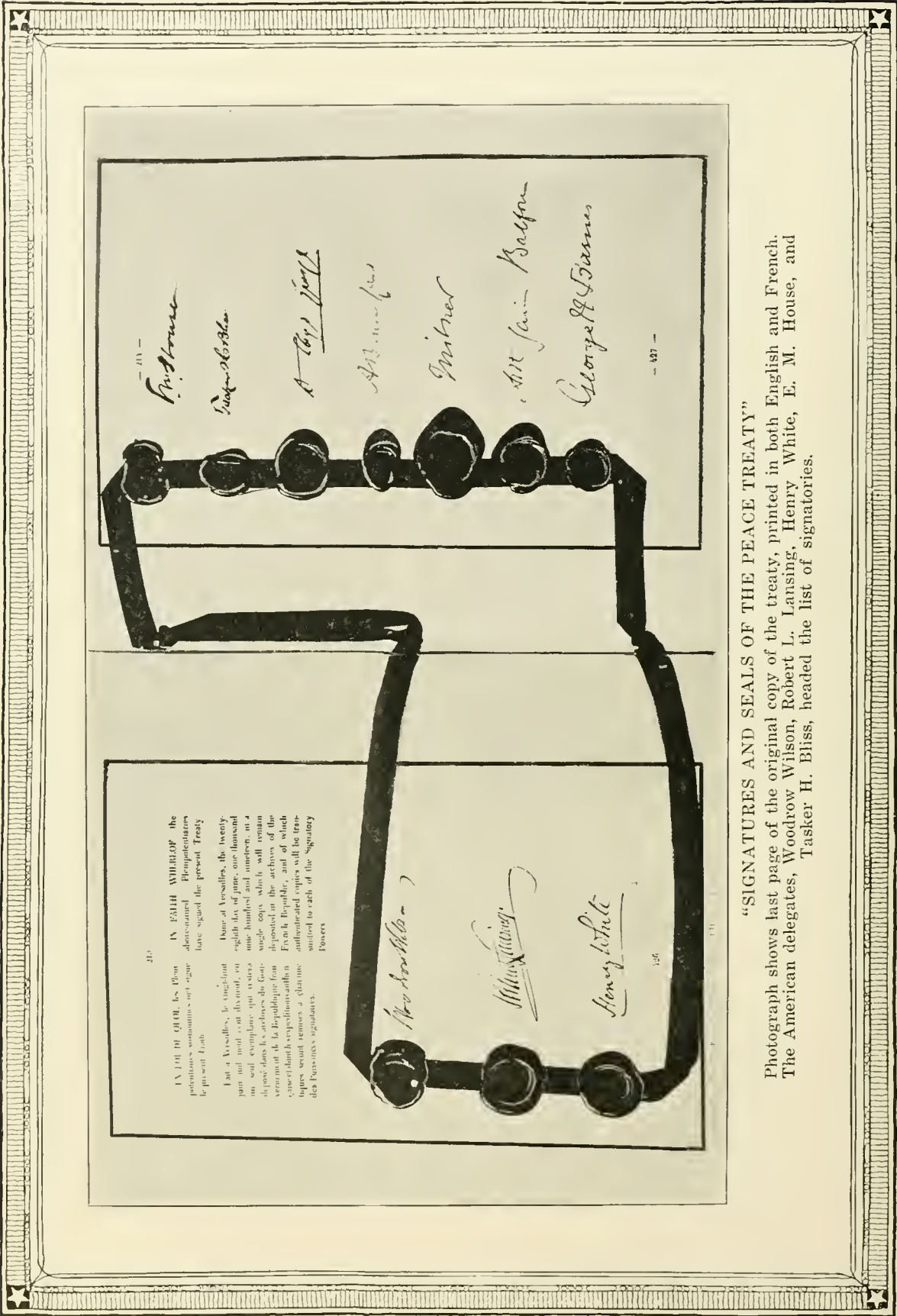
Shortly after the declaration of war, John J. Pershing, then a brigadier-general in charge of the American forces operating against the Mexican bandit, Villa, was called to Washington and made commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. With a small staff of picked officers, he reached France early in June, 1917, and set about the tremendous task of laying the broad foundation for the army of millions which was to follow. Vice-Admiral Sims, who was intrusted with supreme command of our naval forces in European waters, had arrived in England somewhat earlier, accompanied by a fleet of American destroyers, stripped for action against the German undersea terrors. His task was to cooperate with the British fleet in the elimination of the submarines, then at the high water mark of their nefarious warfare, and to work out a convoy system for the troop transports bearing American soldiers to French ports.

After a thorough study at first hand of the British and French systems of warfare and the organization of their armies, General Pershing revised the composition of our forces, increasing the strength of a division from about 14,000 to 28,000 men, and adding to it units made necessary by the refinements of four years of intensive fighting. He obtained French and British officers and non-commissioned officers to assist in the training of the American forces which had not yet been brought over. He also built up his general staff system, so necessary to the efficient functioning of large bodies of troops.

Meanwhile, American engineers had begun the construction of great docks at the ports of St. Nazaire, Brest, Bordeaux and Le Havre; miles of railroads were laid; machine shops and storage depots were constructed, while training areas for the divisions as they arrived from America were laid out back of the battle zone. It was found beneficial for them to spend six weeks to two months in these areas in intensive training before going into quiet sectors for their first taste of actual warfare.

The eastern front of the battle line, extending roughly from the western edge of the Argonne Forest to the Swiss border, was agreed upon as the sector which the American army should occupy when it had grown to its full strength and received its proper training. The plan was that the Belgians should defend the northern end of the line, the British, with the Channel ports at their back for supplies from England, were to hold a wide stretch southward and join the French forces, which, with Paris at their rear, were to link up with the Americans east of Rheims.

Of some of the necessary implements of modern warfare, the new American army had practically nothing in the way of equipment. This was particularly true of artillery, aviation and tanks, all of which were highly essential for offensive operations. By arrangement with the French government, General Pershing obtained from its factories enough artillery to furnish thirty divisions. These guns were the 75 and 155 millimeter rifles and the 155 millimeter howitzers.



"SIGNATURES AND SEALS OF THE PEACE TREATY"

Photograph shows last page of the original copy of the treaty, printed in both English and French. The American delegates, Woodrow Wilson, Robert L. Lansing, Henry White, E. M. House, and Tasker H. Bliss, headed the list of signatories.

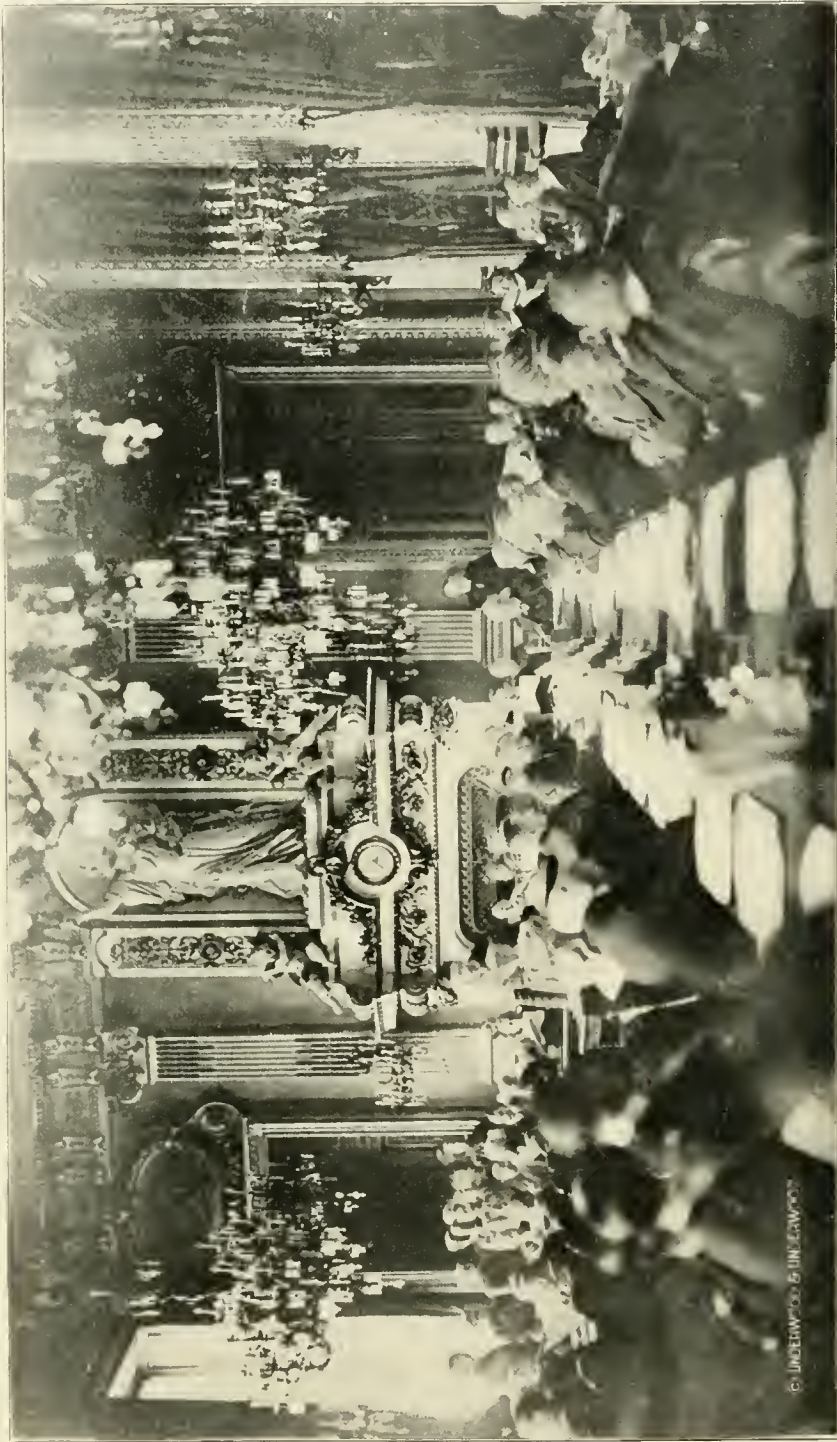
Manufacture of these guns was started almost simultaneously in American factories, but few more than 100 had been completed and passed all tests before the war ended. In aviation, the situation was little better. Our program, which started off with bright prospects, fell down. The French came to our rescue and supplied our aviators with the different kinds of planes necessary for warfare until our reorganized air program had materialized. The first squadron, completely equipped with American planes, took the air early in August, 1918. The Liberty motor, designed by American engineers, made our planes of certain designs the best on the front. Had the war lasted a few months longer, our supremacy in the air would have been overwhelming. The same condition applied in regard to tanks as in aviation and artillery. The French supplied our bare needs until American factories could furnish them in quantity production.

While General Pershing was engaged abroad in these preparations for our army, equally strenuous efforts were being made at home on a large scale during the summer and fall months of 1917. All agencies and departments of the government were organized for the building of an efficient war machine, while the business interests of the nation were reorganized on a war basis. Huge contracts for supplies of all kinds were let; the output of hundreds of factories was taken as a whole by the government; the iron and steel mills of the country were converted virtually into great ordnance arsenals for the manufacture of powder, guns, shells, and other war munitions. A great shipbuilding program was launched to provide vessels to carry our soldiers and supplies to France; many vital agencies, including the railroad, telegraph, telephone and cable lines were put under governmental control; the food and fuel control bill, designed to conserve our supply of food and coal so as to meet both our own domestic needs and the requirements of our allies, was passed. More than a million men were in training camps, learning the fundamentals of military discipline and tactics.

The first Liberty Loan in June, 1917, provided \$2,000,000,000 for war needs; the second in October, of the same year, yielded an additional \$3,000,000,000; the third in May, 1918, provided the same amount of revenue; the fourth in October, 1918, provided \$6,000,000,000; while the final one in May, 1919, yielded \$4,500,000,000. All of these were largely oversubscribed on each call from the Treasury. In addition to these sources of revenue, the congress passed income, excess profits, and other forms of tax bills which yielded other billions directly for the support of the war.

Before the end of 1917, five full American divisions had reached France. They were the First and Second Regulars, the Twenty-sixth National Guard Division from New England, the Forty-first National Guard Division from the Pacific coast, and the Forty-second Division, made up from the national guards of 26 states. By the end of October, some of the more seasoned men, who had come across as early as June, were sent into a quiet sector in the Vosges Mountains near the Swiss border. There in the early days of November, the first American blood was spilled in a clash with German soldiers. Privates Enright, Gresham and Hay were killed in a patrol encounter. During the latter part of the same month, American engineers, armed with spades and rifles, helped to repel the German counter-attacks in the operations around Cambrai.

The latter part of 1917 and the spring months of 1918 were dark days for the allied cause. Russia, which had been a bulwark on the eastern frontier by attacks on the Central Powers whenever the latter pushed forward in the west, definitely dropped out of the war. Italy crumbled under the assaults of the Austrians and fell back far into her own territory. France and England had their backs to the wall with the cream of the German army pitted against them. The German submarines were playing havoc with their shipping upon the seas and threatening them with starvation. The European members of the allied cause,



PEACE CONFERENCE IN SESSION, PARIS

President Wilson is seated at the head of the table, on the right of the man who is standing and reading.

therefore, were ready to quit or to accept almost any kind of a compromise in order to obtain peace. Their fighting morale, their resources in men, money, and supplies were at low ebb. German propaganda, sifting through in insidious ways, had nearly sapped their fighting vitality.

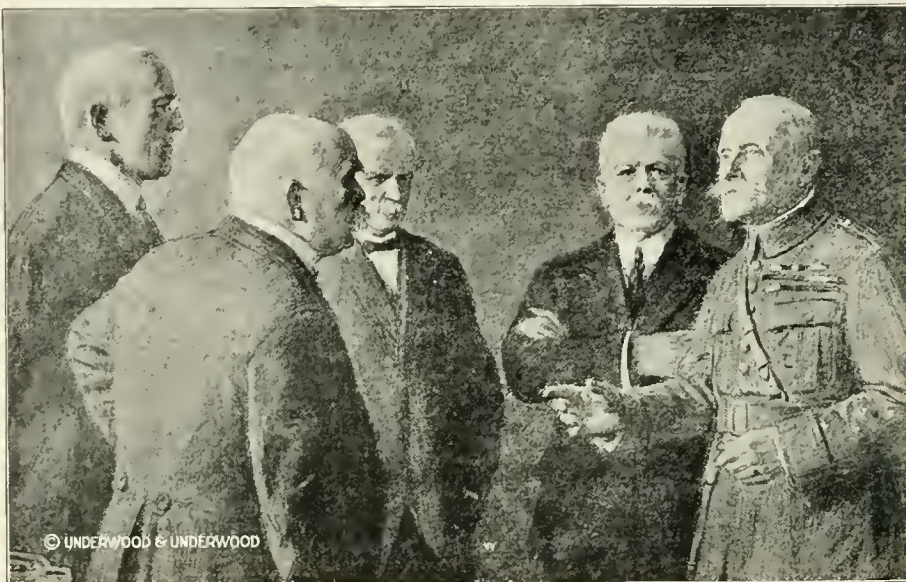
Under these depressing circumstances General Pershing worked day and night to bolster up the situation until his army arrived. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon him by both the English and French, who were apprehensive of the fighting qualities of the American soldiers, to consolidate his divisions and their organizations, as they arrived in France, with units of their armies, to use his forces as replacements for their own troops, and not to train an independent army which should have a definite sector of the battle front. Each of them was striving to obtain certain advantages which would accrue to them by union of the Americans with them. Each was still acting independently of the other in operations against the common foe, for necessity had not yet driven them to selection of Marshal Foch as Commander-in-Chief of all the allied armies.

To this policy of consolidation General Pershing gave a decidedly negative answer. He was determined that the American army should not play "second fiddle" to any in Europe. He believed it best to avoid such an entangling alliance. He knew that by the summer or fall of 1918 he would have sufficient troops, trained under battle conditions, to constitute an integral force, able to take the offensive in every respect, and to cope with any class of foe they drew sword against.

The storm of the supreme German offensive, heralded in Berlin as the beginning of the end of the war, and announced on the battle front with an artillery preparation that blew everything in front of it to atoms, broke in Picardy on March 21, 1918. The English were overwhelmed, and the wedge between the British and French armies, which was the objective of the drive, came near becoming an actuality. Under the stress of the situation which this crisis produced, occupation of a definite American sector was postponed temporarily. On March 28, General Pershing tendered to Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon the day previous as supreme commander of the allied forces in France, his whole army, consisting of 343,000 men, for use as the need of the hour demanded. During April and the early part of May, the majority of them were sent to quiet sectors to relieve veteran French and English divisions, which were needed at the more critical points of the German attack. As they quickly showed their mettle, and the need for fresh troops became more acute, the Americans were thrust into the thickest and hottest of the battle in late May and June, when the Germans launched their drive to reach Paris.

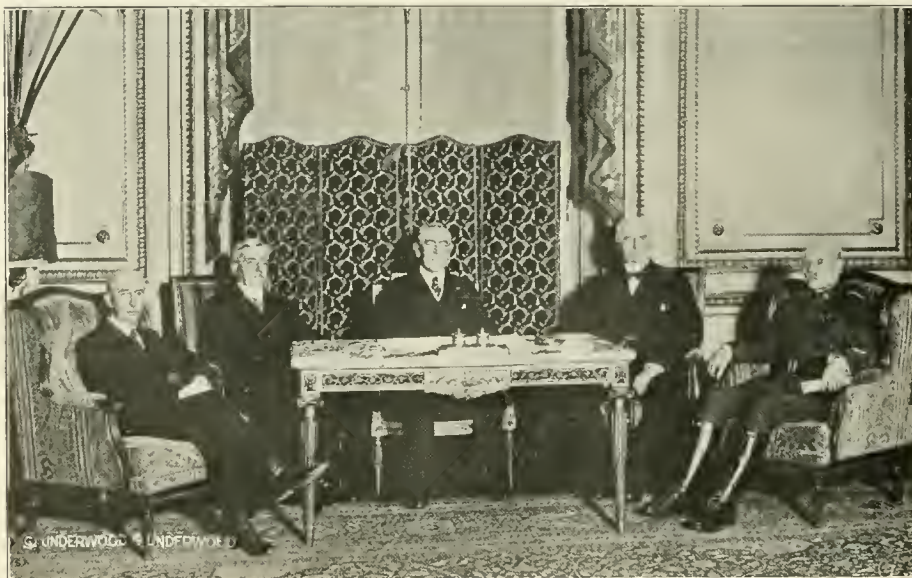
The First Division had the honor of making the first distinctly American attack in the war. On May 28, it assaulted the German frontal positions in the Montdidier salient and swept forward to the capture of the town of Cantigny. They held it against all counter-attacks. This action, though local in its scope, had the electrical effect of stimulating the nerves of the weary French, who had waited so long for an active participation of the Americans in the van of the fighting. The Germans also were given an inkling of the American fighting qualities, which had been scoffed at in Berlin by the military party in order to minimize the importance of our participation in the war.

A few days later, the Second Division, including the Marines, was hurried up to help check the advance of the Germans in the Aisne-Marne salient. They not only held the best Prussian Guard divisions, but recaptured from them the town and railroad station at Bouresches. At Belleau Woods, which followed, the feats of the Americans amazed both friend and foe. The Germans were expelled from the woods with heavy losses and thrown back 900 yards on their front. Meanwhile, the Third Division had been in action on the Marne. Its



THE BIG FOUR AND MARSHAL FOCH

In the group from left to right are President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George, Premier Orlando and Marshal Foch



AMERICAN PEACE DELEGATES

Left to right are Col. E. M. House, Robert Lansing, President Wilson, Henry White and General Tasker H. Bliss. The photograph was taken at the Hotel Crillon in Paris

machine gunners, brought up hurriedly from a training area, were thrown into the thick of the fray by assignment to the task of holding the bridge-head on the Marne at Chateau-Thierry. By the latter part of June, the force of the German drive had been exhausted in the Marne salient, and the enemy rested for the final spring he was preparing to make at Paris, the heart of France, and the center of her resistance.

The German plan to exhaust all resources and all men in a final huge effort to crush the British and French, capture Paris, and end the war before the full American strength could be brought to the rescue, had been evident for some time. The reserves on both sides were dwindling fast. Under the spur of necessity, a meeting of the allied premiers, together with General Pershing, was held at Abbeville, France, on May 2, at which the British agreed to place at the disposal of the United States all the ships necessary to transport immediately ten or more divisions. These were to be held in reserve while training, yet ready to be thrown into the line at any time necessity demanded. With this aid from the British, more than 500,000 first-class combat troops reached France from the United States in June and July.

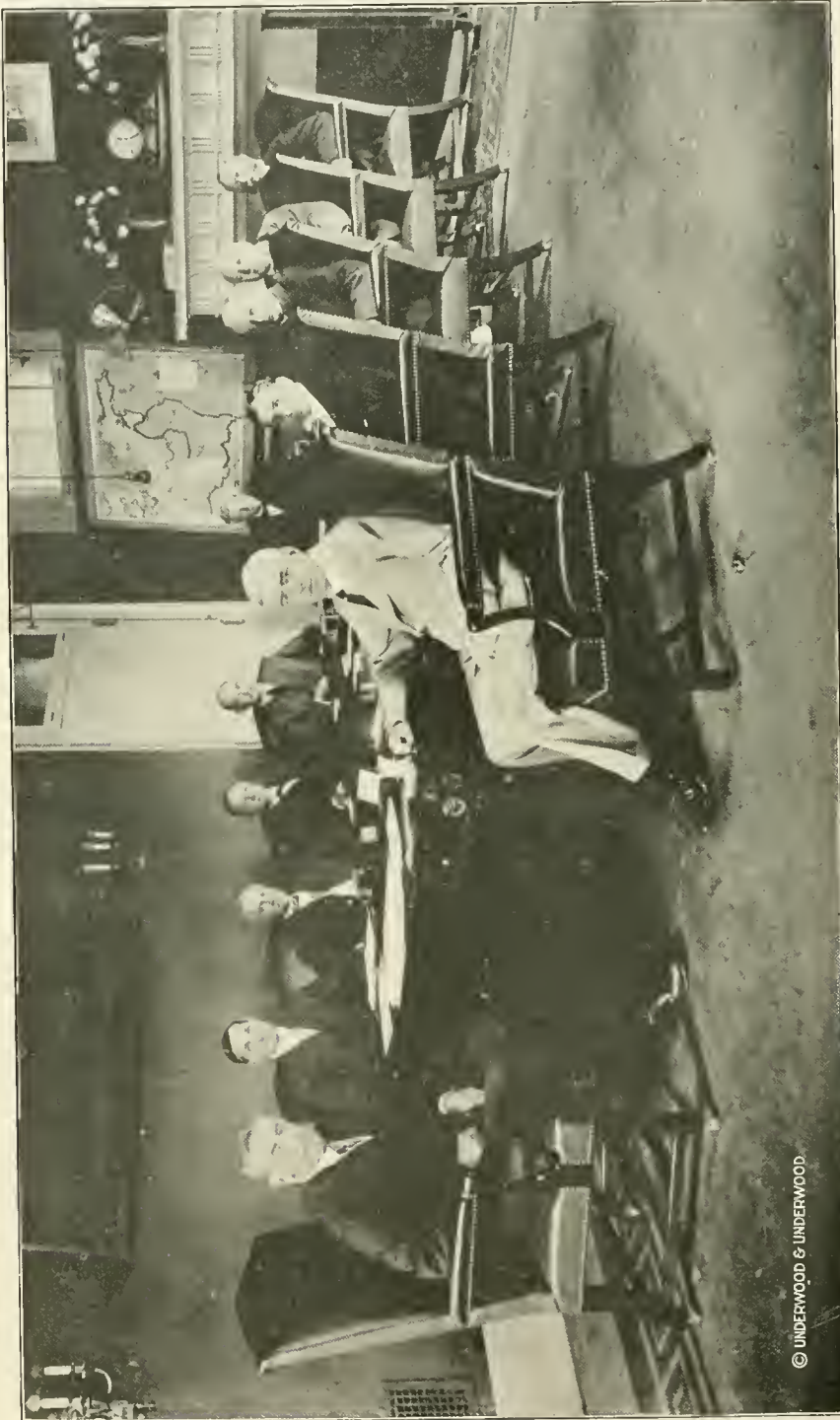
The final offensive of the Germans was launched on July 15. The American troops, who had gone through their baptism of fire and had their mettle tested in the offensive of the previous month, were placed at the very apex of the German thrust in the Marne salient in the Chateau-Thierry district. They met charge after charge for three days, breaking wave after wave of attack. On the morning of the fourth day, July 18, which marked the turn in the tide of allied fortunes, they sprung forward as a part of the great counter-offensive of Marshal Foch, which ended two weeks later in the complete reduction of the Marne salient and the capture of more than 25,000 prisoners, 750 guns, and large stores by the American troops engaged.

In this pivotal battle of the war, after which the glory of German arms waned and the sun of Hun military supremacy quickly set, eight American divisions, totalling about 225,000 combat troops, took part. They were the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regular Divisions, and the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-second National Guard Divisions. Without them the French could never have launched a counter-offensive. Without their inspiring courage and fierce initiative, it is doubtful whether Paris could have been saved. The aid of American troops in these crucial two months marked another of those periods, occurring more than once during the four years of the war, in which the fate of the allied cause hung by a thread and defeat was staved off by a hair.

Marshal Foch had delivered a master stroke in making the counter-offensive stroke on July 18. Not only was the impending danger averted and Paris saved, but the offensive had been wrested from the hands of the Germans. They were thrown back on the defensive, with tremendous loss of morale to their troops and to the people in Germany.

This stroke also enabled General Pershing to withdraw his veteran troops from the line and concentrate them, together with those divisions which had arrived in June and July, in the Toul sector for the forthcoming offensive against the St. Mihiel salient. The Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh Divisions only were left to cooperate with the British in Belgium and Flanders and to assist them two months later in the breaking of the Hindenburg line at its toughest and most vital point along the St. Quentin Canal.

The formal organization of the First American Army under the personal command of General Pershing was made on August 10. The sector allotted for the first offensive on a large scale by an independent American force extended roughly from a point southeast of Verdun, around the nose of the St. Mihiel



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THE WAR CABINET

Seated around the table, from left to right, are: President Wilson; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Franklin B. Lane, Secretary of Interior; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

salient, and thence east to the Moselle River. The front was about forty miles. The attack was to be in the form of a surprise, and all operations and preparations previous to it, therefore, had to be made by night. They involved a tremendous amount of work of the most delicate nature. It was necessary to bring several divisions from their training areas in the western part of France, a distance of several hundred miles. In addition to the fourteen American combat divisions, which were to be used directly in the operations or held in reserve, it was necessary to have thousands of corps and army troops, ambulance units, hospital sections, and other auxiliary parts of a complete army. The whole number of men to be engaged in one capacity or another brought the total up to approximately 600,000 men.

The artillery concentration was especially noteworthy. With the guns loaned by the French, the Germans were notably outclassed in artillery of all calibers. Three huge naval guns, brought from the United States and mounted upon railroad trucks, held Metz and all the strategic points in the rear of the German lines in their range. The superiority of the Americans in the air was quite as decided as in artillery. Both French and English contributed some of their best squadrons of bombing, observation, and scout aeroplanes.

The attack started at one o'clock on the morning of September 12, 1918, with a four hours' bombardment of towns, strong points, and shelters held by the Germans. At five o'clock the artillery laid down an intense barrage on the front line trenches of the enemy, lifting each four minutes and advancing about one hundred yards ahead of our infantry. The Germans, bewildered by the intensity and volume of our artillery fire, and astounded by the waves of fresh, young, and vigorous American troops, made but little resistance, except with machine guns. Within little more than twenty-four hours, the line had been advanced eight to ten miles at points, St. Mihiel had been retaken, the nose of the salient pinched off, and a new, straight line, running from Pont-a-Mousson through Thiaucourt, Vigneulles, and Fresnes up to Verdun had been formed. What the French had tried to accomplish unsuccessfully through four years of fighting at the loss of thousands of men, General Pershing with his new army had done successfully in little more than a day.

The booty was heavy. More than 16,000 prisoners were captured, about 450 guns of many calibers were taken, a great quantity of valuable material and supplies fell into our hands, more than a score of French villages and towns were released from German domination. Metz, the western hinge of the German army, was brought under the threat of our guns and put in danger of being flanked. The American losses were extremely slight, about 7,000, most of which were light casualties.

Upon the heels of this brilliant accomplishment, the Thirtieth Division, composed of the national guard troops of Tennessee and the Carolinas, and the Twenty-seventh Division, of New York, cooperating with the British and Australians, smote the Germans another decisive blow by breaking through the hitherto impregnable Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge near Cambrai. Preceded by a galling artillery fire and a strong array of British tanks, the guardsmen impetuously gained all their objectives and took thousands of prisoners. They continued their pursuit of the Germans until relieved on October 19 to recuperate and obtain replacements. Their advance covered about 18 miles.

Less than seventy-two hours after the opening gun in the St. Mihiel drive had been fired, General Pershing, leaving a thin defensive line to hold the gains he had made, began, under the cover of night and with the greatest secrecy, the withdrawal of the greater part of his troops for use in what proved to be the greatest battle in American history.



THE WAR COUNCIL

Seated, left to right: Benedict Crowell, William G. McAdoo, President Wilson, Josephus Daniels, Bernard Baruch.
Standing, left to right: Herbert Hoover, Edward Hurley, Vance McCormick, Harry A. Garfield.

The main artery of supply for the German army on the western front south of the Sambre River was a four-track railroad line running through Sedan and Mezieres. It also joined with the network of lines around Metz, supplying the German troops in Lorraine. Over this they hauled, in a line almost parallel to the front, their supplies, artillery, ammunition, fresh divisions, and carried back to hospitals in the rear their sick and wounded. The mobility afforded by this system of railroads had given them a great advantage over the allies, because they could rush reserves on short notice from one sector to another, or quickly make a strong concentration of troops at any point for a mass attack.

To lose this vital artery of communication meant either that Germany must surrender, or that she must withdraw all her armies from French soil at a loss by capture of thousands of men and invaluable stores. To safeguard it, her army had built the Kremhilde Stellung, an almost impenetrable mass of barbed wire, trenches and concrete strong points.

The strategic advantage, therefore, of cutting and capturing this pivotal point of the German lines was almost incalculable. The difficulties corresponding were almost as great. The region to be penetrated in gaining the objective was, in part, a forest, in part wooded hills and valleys, admirably adapted to a sturdy defense by machine guns and artillery. Furthermore, there was little time to make adequate preparation for the attack. Between September 14, when the withdrawal from the St. Mihiel sector commenced, and September 26, when the Argonne drive began, there were but twelve nights to move several divisions more than 100 miles, bring up light and heavy artillery, establish hospitals, prepare ammunition dumps, assemble transport, and do the thousand other things that are necessary for a great attack. Only those who went through this strenuous period can realize the strain and physical weariness that it entailed. To add to the difficulties of the task, the rains and the cold autumn nights had begun.

If the attack did not succeed, then General Pershing faced a campaign in the spring of 1919, with double the toll of dead and wounded. He also was confronted with removal from command if he made a failure. In spite of the difficulties he knew he must encounter and the heavy casualties he was certain his army must suffer, he seized the opportunity to deal a death blow at the heart of German resistance and put an end to the war before winter began.

The American line of battle extended from the Meuse on the east to near the western edge of the Argonne Forest. Nine divisions were in the line, while six were held in reserve. Of those to make the attack, only two had had much battle experience. The others were participating for the first time in a great offensive. The attack, preceded, as in the St. Mihiel drive, by a heavy artillery bombardment from hundreds of guns of all calibers, began in the early hours of September 26. With the coming of daylight, the infantry went over the top behind a heavy shell and smoke barrage. After clearing the old German trenches, they made steady progress during the day, advancing to a depth of seven or eight miles at points. The bag of prisoners taken in this initial stage of the offensive amounted to about 10,000.

The enemy was caught off his guard and surprised. But when the scope of the blow became visible and he saw its true objective, reserve divisions, drawn from other fronts and amply provided with machine guns and artillery, were thrown in to stem the tide. They held for a few days after the initial force of the attack had exhausted itself. Time was necessary for the American command to make roads across the old trenches, bring up supplies, run artillery and ammunition forward to support the infantry, and prepare for a farther advance.

This second phase of the battle of the Argonne Forest began with an attack along the whole sector on October 4. New divisions had arrived to take the place of those which had suffered heavily in casualties or were exhausted in the primary drive. The next three weeks saw the most prolonged and bitter fighting



COMMISSION ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT PARIS

The members, from left to right sitting, are: Viscount Chinda, (Japan); Baron Makino, (Japan); M. Bourgeois, (France); Lord Robert Cecil, (Great Britain); Signor Orlando, (Italy); M. Kramarz, (Czecho-Slovak); M. Venizelos, (Greece); Standing: M. Fessio, (Brazil); M. Yoshida, (Secretary to Japanese Minister Foreign Affairs); Colonel House, (U. S. A.); The Secretary of the Brazilian Legation: M. Dmowski, (Poland); M. Vesnitch, (Serbia); The Secretary to the Belgian Legation: General Smuts, (Great Britain); President Wilson; M. Diamandi, (Roumania); M. Hymans, (Belgium); Major Vonsell, (U. S. A.); M. Wellington Koo, (China); M. Reis, (Portugal); M. Scialoja, (Italy) and M. Larnaude, (France).

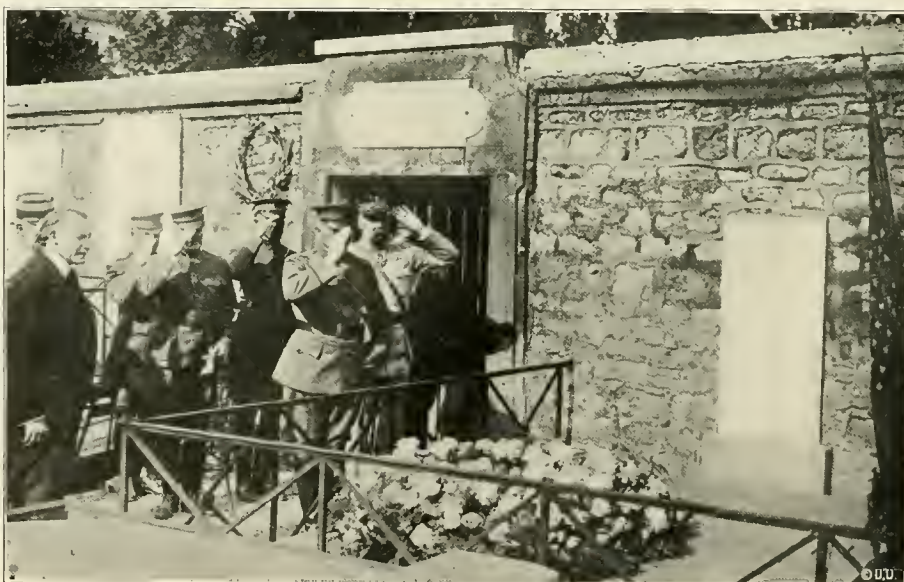
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MARSHAL JOFFRE AT TOMB OF WASHINGTON

The representatives of France as guests of the nation joined in paying homage to George Washington, the father of the United States. Rene Viviani, French Minister of Justice, standing before the tomb of the First President, spoke with deep emotion of the common fight for freedom which France and America were taking part in. Marshal Joffre laid on the marble sarcophagus, a plain bronze palm wound with the French tri-color.



"LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE!"

The American Commander-in-chief and his staff pay tribute to the great Frenchman who came to our aid in the Revolutionary War.

in which American troops ever engaged. Progress was made almost by yards, for by now the enemy had brought up the best of his divisions for the defense of this vital sector. They were drawn from the British and French fronts, thereby accounting for the very rapid advance of our allies in the last days of the war. Our losses in this second stage were extremely heavy, but when one division was exhausted, General Pershing shoved in another. On account of the scarcity of fresh troops, some divisions went in twice. More than a dozen were necessary to beat down the resistance on the high land between the Meuse and Aire Rivers and capture Grand Pre, Bantheville, and Briulles.

The final and supreme phase of the attack began on the morning of November 1. The progress was much faster, due to more favorable terrain and the presence of an increased amount of American artillery. The pursuit became so fast that motor trucks were used to overtake the enemy and surround him before his escape. On the morning of November 6, the Forty-second, or Rainbow Division, was ready to enter Sedan, but waited a few hours to give this special privilege to the French who were on our left flank. The objective had been reached and the line of communication had been cut. The other units of the First Army, however, drove on in a northeasterly direction toward Montmedy and Stenay, and all of them had crossed the Meuse when the armistice brought hostilities to a close on November 11.

Had the fighting not stopped at this time, the Germans would have been subjected to another blow at the hands of the Second American Army, formed under the command of Lieutenant-General Bullard, who launched an attack on a wide front on the morning of November 11, with the Briey coal fields as its objective. The First Army, under Lieutenant-General Liggett, was to continue simultaneously its advance toward Longwy. These operations were to be followed by an offensive which would have isolated Metz.

The end of the war found our forces well exhausted, our resources for further campaigning stretched to the utmost. Our casualties in the six weeks of the Argonne offensive were close to 150,000 men, while the number who were engaged at one time or another in its different phases was more than 1,000,000. The Germans did not have so many men, but they used their very best divisions. More than one-third of their total strength under arms was drawn upon and gradually exhausted in the attempt to stem the American advance.

Though our strength had been put to a severe test, there was an inexhaustible reservoir of men in America who were coming over at the rate of 200,000 monthly to fill the gaps from casualties. More than 1,000,000 men were in training camps at home, ready for service when needed. No resort had been made to the huge numbers of men available by the extension of the draft ages from 18 to 45. The machinery was in operation to call them to the colors as needed. The cessation of hostilities came before any of them was sent to camp.

Forty-two complete combat divisions were oversea on November 11, 1918. Twenty-nine of these saw service as units upon the battle front. They were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th regulars, the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 37th, and 42nd national guard and the 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, and 92nd national army divisions. Two divisions, the 34th and 38th, were in reserve behind the front. Nine other divisions, the 39th, 40th, 41st, 76th, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, and 87th, were either used as depot divisions from which to fill the gaps at the front or to maintain the lines of communication and supply in the rear. Two divisions, the 8th and 31st, had just landed in France when hostilities ceased.

After the armistice, nine divisions were sent forward to the Rhine as a part of the allied army of occupation. They held the bridgehead and area around Coblenz, Germany. The remainder of the combat troops was sent back to train-

ing areas in the center of France, where military schedules to maintain military discipline were kept up until transports arrived to return them to the United States. Wounded and sick men were sent first, and the transportation of divisional units did not start until early in 1919. A constant stream, reaching a maximum of 300,000 men monthly, flowed back across the Atlantic during the spring and summer months. Battleships, German liners, and leased tonnage speeded the American evacuation of France and the home-coming of the men as much as possible.

Whether or not American troops won the war is a mooted question. There has been a disposition abroad to belittle the military effort of the United States, in fact, the whole part played by this nation in the titanic struggle against the Central Powers. Yet when the end came, France alone had more troops upon the front or held more of the battle line. There were 200,000 more Americans than English engaged in France on the day of the armistice. Of this, at least, there can be no doubt—the decisive blow struck by the American armies in the Argonne Forest prevented the prolongation of the war another year. It was the stroke that brought the German military party to its knees and caused it to beg for and accept an armistice so severe in its terms that they were little short of those which would have been exacted under an unconditional surrender.

Great as were our achievements on land and sea in the last few months of the war, our army and navy would not have reached their maximum strength until 1919. Our varied war enterprises were just coming to fruition when the war ceased. Quantity production of artillery, ammunition, aeroplanes, tractors, machine guns, merchant vessels, and the numerous other necessities of war had merely begun. Our governmental machine, after many false starts, delays and mistakes, was just beginning to function properly. The giant of the western hemisphere had merely given a token of the latent strength that he possessed. This token, however, was sufficient to turn defeat into victory and to establish the supremacy of American democracy over Prussian autocracy.



THE PRICE OF PEACE



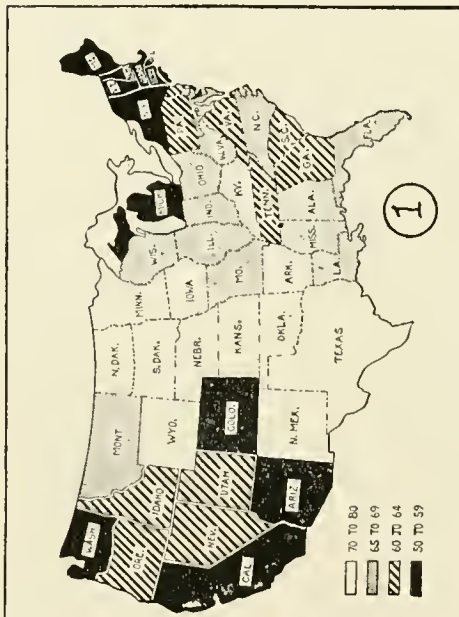
Twenty-eight nations of the world declared war and took part, either actively or in a small way, in the conflict which shook the fabric of civilization and tumbled down the pillars of government during almost four and one-half years. All of the great nations were engaged and the majority of the smaller powers were participants sooner or later in the struggle.

Below is given the approximate number of men who were under arms, the number of lives that were lost, and the total casualties to the principal combatant nations:

	<i>Men under arms</i>	<i>Lives lost</i>	<i>Casualties</i>
United States	3,764,700	53,169	236,117
Great Britain	7,500,000	658,665	3,049,991
France	6,000,000	1,100,000	4,000,000
Italy	5,000,000	500,000	2,000,000
Russia	14,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000
Belgium	350,000	50,000	250,000
Servia	300,000	150,000	200,000
Roumania	600,000	200,000	300,000
Germany	11,000,000	1,580,000	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary	7,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
Turkey	1,500,000	250,000	750,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000	50,000	200,000
	<hr/> 58,514,700	<hr/> 10,091,834	<hr/> 24,536,108

The debts of the principal belligerents, as nearly as can be calculated by financiers and economists, were:

	<i>Before the war</i>	<i>After the war</i>
Great Britain	\$ 3,458,000,000	\$ 33,000,000,000
France	6,598,000,000	26,000,000,000
Italy	2,792,000,000	10,328,000,000
Russia	5,082,000,000	25,383,000,000
United States	1,208,000,000	18,000,000,000
Germany	1,165,000,000	30,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	3,985,000,000	21,738,000,000
Canada	336,000,000	1,172,000,000
Australia	93,000,000	1,212,000,000

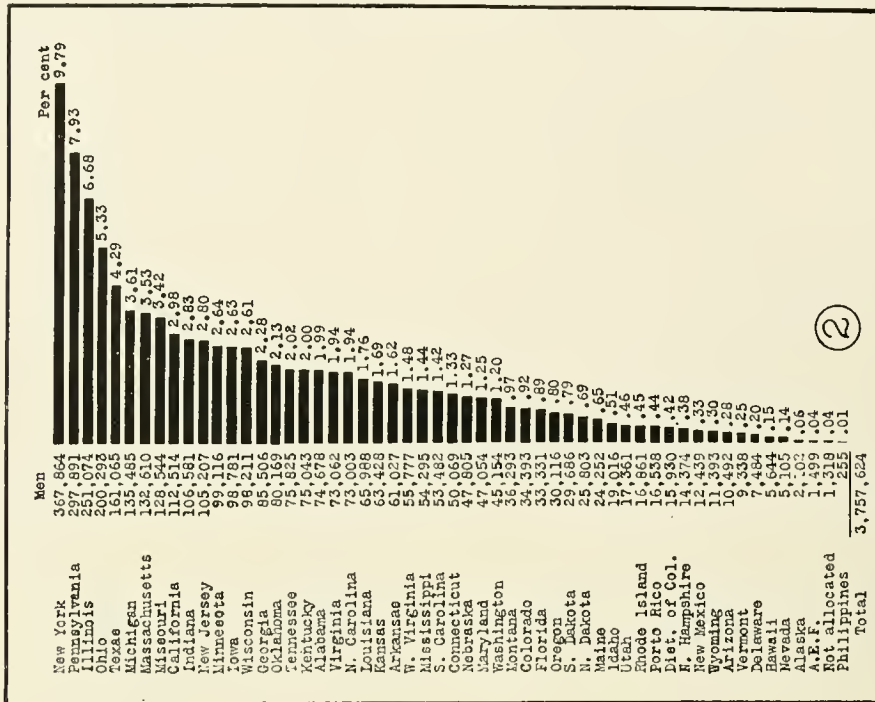


MAP No. 1

Percentage of drafted men, by states, who passed physical examination for military service. Tennessee stood in group which was next to the bottom.

MAP No. 2

Total number of men which each state furnished for the war and the percentage this was of entire army. Tennessee stood seventeenth in the list.



NOTABLE DAYS OF THE WAR



1914

- June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand murdered at Sarajevo, Serbia.
- July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- July 31—General mobilization ordered in Russia.
- August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
- August 2—Germany invades Belgian neutrality.
- August 3—Germany declares war on France.
- August 4—Germany declares war on England.
- *August 4—President Wilson proclaims our neutrality.
- August 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
- August 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- August 12—England declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- September 3—French government moved to Bordeaux.
- September 6—French stop Germans on the Marne.
- October 10—Antwerp falls to Germans.
- October 31—Allies stop drive to Channel Ports.
- November 7—Japanese capture Kiao Chau.
- December 8—British navy wins Falkland Islands battle.
- December 14—Serbians drive Austrians out of Belgrade.
- December 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

- January 24—British win naval battle of Dogger Bank.
- *January 28—American merchantman, William P. Frye, sunk.
- *February 10—Wilson sends "strict accountability" note.
- February 12—Russian disaster at Masurian Lakes.
- February 18—German blockade of England begins.
- March 4—British land at Gallipoli.
- March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle.
- March 17—Russians capture Przemsyl.
- April 23—Germans make first use of poison gas.
- *May 1—American steamer, Gulfight, sunk by Germans.
- *May 7—Lusitania sunk and 1134 lives lost.
- May 24—Italy enters war on side of Allies.
- *June 8—Secretary of State Bryan resigns.
- August 4—Germans capture Warsaw.
- *September 1—Germans promise to sink no more of our ships.
- September 25-30—French offensive in Champagne fails.
- October 6—Conquest of Serbia is begun.
- October 12—Edith Cavell is executed by Germans.
- October 13—Bulgaria enters the war.
- December 15—Haig succeeds French as British commander.

**Indicates date of special American interest.*

1916

- January 9—British evacuate Gallipoli.
- February 22—Germans launch drive on Verdun.
- March 24—Steamer Sussex, with American citizens, sunk.
- *April 19—Wilson addresses Congress on German relations.
- April 29—15,000 British surrender to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.
- May 31—British fleet wins Jutland battle.
- June 5—Lord Kitchener is drowned.
- August 27—Roumania enters war with the Allies.
- September 14—British make first use of "tanks."
- October 24—French stop Verdun drive after six months.
- December 6—Germans capture Bucharest.
- December 7—Lloyd George becomes British premier.
- December 12—First German peace offer is made.

1917

- *January 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.
- *February 3—Ambassador Bernstoff handed passports.
- *February 26—Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
- March 11—Bagdad captured by the British.
- March 12-15—Russian revolution; Czar deposed.
- March 17—Germans retire to the Hindenburg line.
- *April 2—Wilson asks declaration of war on Germany.
- *April 6—Congress passes war resolution.
- *April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations.
- *May 18—President Wilson signs draft law.
- *June 5—10,000,000 Americans register for service.
- June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge.
- June 12—Greeks depose King Constantine.
- *June 15—First Liberty Loan oversubscribed billion dollars.
- *June 26—First American troops reach France.
- June 29—Greece enters war against Central Powers.
- July 20—Kerensky becomes head Russian republic.
- *August 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill is passed.
- August 15—Pope Benedict proposes peace terms.
- *October 23—First American troops enter the trenches.
- *October 25—Americans capture first German prisoner.
- *October 27—Second Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
- *November 2—Privates Enright, Gresham, Hay—first Americans killed.
- November 13—Clemenceau becomes French premier.
- November 28—Premier Kerensky overthrown by Bolsheviks.
- *December 7—War declared on Austria-Hungary.
- December 9—British capture Jerusalem.
- *December 31—204,965 American troops in France.

1918

- *January 5—President Wilson announces "14 peace points."
- *February 1—General March made chief of general staff.
- *February 2—American troops take over Toul sector.
- *February 9—Ukraine surrenders to Central Powers.
- *February 22—U. S. troops are in Chemin des Dames sector.
- February 26—Roumania forced to make peace with Huns.
- March 3—Brest-Litovsk treaty is signed.
- March 21—Great German drive on Amiens begins.

**Indicates date of special American interest.*

March 24—German "Big Bertha" shells Paris.
 *March 27—Pershing tenders all troops to stop drive.
 *March 29—Marshal Foch made commander-in-chief.
 March 29—Germans claim 70,000 prisoners, 1,100 guns.
 April 4—Germans start drive to Channel Ports.
 April 16—Messines Ridge falls before Germans.
 *April 17—First U. S. Division in line at Montdidier.
 *April 20—26th Division beats off attack at Seicheprey.
 April 22—British navy "bottles" Zeebrugge.
 *May 4—Third Liberty Loan largely oversubscribed.
 May 5—Austrians start drive on Italy.
 May 27—Germans start drive in Marne salient.
 *May 28—First American offensive takes Cantigny.
 June 1—Germans cross the Marne.
 *June 2—7th Machine Gun Battalion holds Chateau-Thierry bridge.
 *June 2—Marines stop Prussian Guards near Chateau-Thierry.
 *June 3—Submarines sink ships off U. S. coast.
 *June 6—Marines capture part of Belleau Wood.
 June 17—Austrian offensive on Piave breaks down.
 *July 1—American troops capture Vaux.
 *July 4—Americans celebrate by taking Hamel.
 *July 12—Eleven American divisions in battle line.
 July 15—Germans begin final drive on Paris.
 JULY 18—MARSHAL FOCH LAUNCHES COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.
 *July 20—Americans capture 20,000 men, 560 guns.
 July 23—Germans retreat in Marne salient.
 *August 5—U. S. troops land at Archangel, Russia.
 *August 6—Americans capture Fismes on Vesle River.
 *August 15—American troops land at Vladivostok.
 *August 31—1,553,000 Americans have reached France.
 September 2—Allies have captured 188,000 men, 2,069 guns since July 18.
 September 6—Allies advance on 90-mile front in Picardy.
 *SEPTEMBER 12—AMERICAN OFFENSIVE IN ST. MIHIEL SECTOR.
 *September 14—Salient wiped out, 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns taken.
 *SEPTEMBER 26—AMERICANS LAUNCH DRIVE IN ARGONNE.
 September 27—British capture 45,000 Turks in Palestine.
 *SEPTEMBER 28—AMERICANS TAKE 10,000 PRISONERS IN ARGONNE.
 *SEPTEMBER 29—30th and 27th DIVISIONS SMASH HINDENBURG LINE.
 September 30—Bulgaria surrenders to Allies.
 October 1—French capture St. Quentin.
 *October 1—1,976,000 U. S. troops in France.
 *October 2—2nd and 36th Divisions on Rheims front.
 October 3—Turkey asks for peace terms.
 *October 4—Second phase of Argonne battle begins.
 *OCTOBER 6—GERMANS ASK U. S. FOR ARMISTICE.
 *October 10—Americans have cleared the Argonne of Germans.
 October 11—Allies take Lille, Bruges, Ostend, Zeebrugge.
 *October 19—Austrian peace plea rejected.
 *October 19—Fourth Liberty Loan largely oversubscribed.
 October 30—Italians rout Austrians, capture 33,000.
 *November 1—Final advance in Argonne drive begins.
 November 3—Austria surrenders to allies.
 *November 6—American troops enter Sedan.
 November 8—Marshal Foch receives German armistice delegates.
 November 9—Kaiser and Crown Prince renounce throne.
 November 10—Kaiser and Crown Prince flee to Holland.
 *NOVEMBER 11—ALL FIGHTING CEASED AT 11 A. M.
 *JUNE 28, 1919—PEACE TREATY SIGNED AT VERSAILLES.

**Indicates date of special American interest.*



“Courage, France!”



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

With the din of battle barely hushed, it is yet too early to gauge accurately how lofty a niche General Pershing will occupy in the Hall of Fame. Yet what he wrought, the myriad difficulties he encountered, the almost insurmountable obstacles he overcame, and the success he won as commander-in-chief, in the greatest war of all times, of the largest army ever gathered under the American flag—of these things there can be no doubt.

"Boys, let's get where we are going" was his favorite expression as a student at West Point. That spirit has typified his whole military career. Whether pursuing Indians across the scorching plains and arid mountains of the West; quelling rebellious, insurgent Moros in the Philippines; leading the bandit Villa in a long and heart-breaking chase across the parched wastes of Mexico; or breaking the back of the German army in the Argonne Forest—in all these strenuous campaigns he cut through the mass of detail and tangle of red tape and drove straight to the heart of the task he had been set to do.

Chosen to lead the American forces abroad, he quickly picked a corps of the best trained officers in our army and set out to France in May, 1917. He cut short the social and diplomatic side of the trip and plunged immediately into the serious business of laying the foundation for the huge army which was to follow. With the aid of his staff, he rebuilt, first of all, the whole organization of our army, planned it on a scale of millions instead of thousands, and adapted its course of training to the new methods of warfare. With his engineers he then set about the construction of miles of docks at the French ports, the dredging of harbors, and the erection of great warehouses to receive the avalanche of clothing, food, ammunition, aeroplanes, trucks, and other supplies that were soon to be on their way over.

At the same time problems of a far different nature were pressing upon him. The latter part of 1917 and the spring months of 1918 were dark days for the Allies. They were ready to quit, to make a compromise peace. The gloom of defeat hung over them and their armies. Wearied with this spirit, General Pershing one day burst out in a statement characteristically brief: "Germany can be beaten, Germany must and will be beaten. Let every soldier paste that in his cap lest he forget why he is in France."

He was right. Seasoned by a few weeks of training in quiet sectors, he gathered six divisions early in July, 1918, to stem the Hun attack on Paris. They met the brunt of it, drove the flower of the Prussian guards back across the Marne, and compelled them to evacuate the whole Marne salient. The fighting stamina of the French stiffened, the ebbing morale of the British returned, the Allies saw the truth of Pershing's statement. A few weeks later he gave the world a revelation of American fighting qualities when he wiped out in 72 hours with the First American Army the St. Mihiel salient, which had been a thorn in the side of the French for more than four years. Twelve days later, with lightning-like rapidity, he struck again at the hardest and most vital part of the German line, the Argonne Forest, which the French had said was unconquerable. Through its tangles and mazes, over almost insuperable barriers, Pershing drove division after division until he had pierced in little more than six weeks the heart of the German lines of communication through Sedan, Stenay and Montmedy. Then the Huns quit.

True to his West Point expression, he had gotten where he was going—to victory over the greatest military machine that had ever been built. His purpose had been realized, for the American army had become a great, compact, self-reliant unit, capable of independent, offensive action, more than 2,000,000 in strength, tempered and seasoned by weeks of the most bitter fighting.

Withal, he was very human. His passion was the welfare of the men in the ranks, "the ninety-five per cent," as he called them. His admiration for their fortitude under all circumstances was unceasing, his care and watchfulness over their health, their comfort, and their pleasures are recorded in dozens of orders issued from his headquarters. This was his tribute to them in the final sentence of his report upon the army's operations: "When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express."



ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS

On May 4, 1917, just twenty-eight days after the United States declared war formally on Germany, Admiral Sims, commanding a fleet of American destroyers in first-class fighting trim, stepped on land at Queenstown, England. From that day until the early months of 1919, when he returned home, laden with the honors of foreign governments, to be assigned to other duty, he was in supreme command of the American fleet in European waters. In the eighteen months the fleet was in the war, more than two million soldiers were convoyed in safety across the Atlantic, billions of dollars' worth of food and other supplies for these troops and the inhabitants of Europe were transported oversea with minor loss, while not a few of the Hun undersea pirates were sunk by our navy. The flag of our fleet was in evidence from the Mediterranean to the White Sea, at Gibraltar, in the Bay of Biscay, along the English and Irish coasts, in the North Sea, and at Archangel and Murmansk. When the war ended, our navy in European waters comprised 338 vessels, manned by 75,000 men and officers. This was a force larger than the entire American fleet before the war began. Credit for the efficiency of this tremendous array of naval craft and the remarkable results that it accomplished has been attributed largely to Admiral Sims. In addition to being responsible personally for its operations, he also had the highly delicate task of coordinating its work with that of the British High Fleet. This required not only technical ability of the highest order, but a very keen knowledge of European and British diplomacy. Admiral Sims has held nearly every high post in American naval circles. He has been naval attaché at Paris, head of the naval department of gunnery, where he improved wonderfully the marksmanship of all our fighting vessels; commander of the American fleet; while his latest assignment is as head of the Naval College at Newport, from which the plans and preparations for the improvement and enlargement of our sea forces will be worked out.



GENERAL PEYTON C. MARCH

The lot of General March as chief of staff of the War Department was a most difficult role, and yet one without the glamor or glory which field officers of lesser rank received for service in the fighting line. His task was to mobilize, equip and train the divisions before they went to France, as well as to supply them from the United States after they arrived overseas. Before he was called to Washington, General March had made a wide reputation as a field artilleryman. He had shown executive ability of a high order in all the posts to which he had been assigned. He was a graduate of West Point and thoroughly abreast of all the developments of three years of fighting in Europe. As a student at the army staff and war colleges, he made a fine record. War came, opportunity knocked, and he was advanced three grades to the rank of full general. General Pershing and General Bliss were the only other American officers who attained this rank during the war. Many of the same obstacles and difficulties that worried General Pershing in France also were stumbling blocks and problems for General March. The expansion of our army from less than 200,000 to 3,500,000; the clothing, food, guns, rifles, and other necessities to equip these men; the most feasible manner of raising these millions with least disturbance to the industries of the country; the immense number of records and the huge amount of data that the maintenance of a large army requires; the immediate fulfillment of all the needs and requirements of the army abroad; the tactful handling of domestic military problems and the distribution of war news—these were among some of the large questions and problems that came to General March for solution. They required a cool, quick brain and the grasp of a man of great affairs. General March fulfilled the requirements of the hour.



GENERAL DIAZ
COMMANDER ITALIAN ARMIES



KING ALBERT
COMMANDER BELGIAN ARMY



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG
COMMANDER
ENGLISH ARMIES



MARSHAL PETAIN
COMMANDER
FRENCH ARMIES



ADMIRAL BEATTY
COMMANDER
ENGLISH FLEET



LT GEN. ROBT L. BULLARD
COMMANDER
AMERICAN SECOND ARMY



LT GEN. HUNTER LIGGETT
COMMANDER
AMERICAN FIRST ARMY



MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH
ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF



REAR ADMIRAL HUGH RODMAN
COMMANDER AMERICAN
FLEET IN NORTH SEA

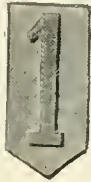


ADMIRAL ROSSLYN WEMYSS
ENGLISH FIRST SEA LORD

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DATA OF DIVISIONS

(Train and other auxiliary divisional units have the same number as the regiment of Engineers).



FIRST DIVISION (Regular)—16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantry; 5th, 6th and 7th Field Artillery; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Machine Gun Battalions; 1st Engineers.

Generals Commanding: W. L. Sibert, R. L. Bullard, C. P. Summerall, Frank Parker.

Engagements: Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Army of Occupation.



SECOND DIVISION (Regular and Marine)—9th and 23rd Infantry and 5th and 6th Marines; 12th, 15th and 17th Artillery; 4th, 5th and 6th Machine Gun Battalions; 2nd Engineers.

Generals Commanding: Omar Bundy, J. G. Harbord, John E. LeJeune.

Engagements: Bouresches, Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Army of Occupation.



THIRD DIVISION (Regular)—4th, 7th, 30th and 38th Infantry; 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery; 7th, 8th and 9th Machine Gun Battalions; 6th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: Joseph Dickman, Preston Brown, R. L. Howze.

Engagements: Chateau-Thierry, Jaulgonne, Mt. St. Pere, Argonne, Army of Occupation.



FOURTH DIVISION (Regular)—39th, 47th, 58th and 59th Infantry; 13th, 16th and 77th Field Artillery; 10th, 11th and 12th Machine Gun Battalions; 4th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: John L. Hines, M. L. Hersey.

Engagements: Ourcq Heights, Vesle, Argonne, Army of Occupation.



FIFTH DIVISION (Regular)—6th, 11th, 60th and 61st Infantry; 19th, 20th and 21st Field Artillery; 13th, 14th and 15th Machine Gun Battalions; 7th Engineers.

General Commanding: Hanson E. Ely.

Engagements: St. Mihiel, Argonne, Army of Occupation.



SIXTH DIVISION (Regular)—51st, 52nd, 53rd and 54th Infantry; 3rd, 11th and 78th Field Artillery; 16th, 17th and 18th Machine Gun Battalions; 318th Engineers.

General Commanding: Walter H. Gordon.

Engagements: Forty days in quiet sectors.



SEVENTH DIVISION (Regular)—34th, 55th, 56th and 64th Infantry; 8th, 79th and 80th Field Artillery; 19th, 20th and 21st Machine Gun Battalions; 5th Engineers.
General Commanding: Edward Wittenmyer.
Second Army offensive, November 8 to 11.



EIGHTH DIVISION (Regular)—8th, 12th, 13th and 62nd Infantry; 2nd, 81st and 83rd Field Artillery, 22nd, 23rd and 24th Machine Gun Battalions; 319th Engineers.
General Commanding: Eli A. Helmick.
Reached France as armistice was signed.



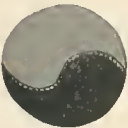
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION (New England National Guard)—101st, 102nd, 103rd and 104th Infantry; 101st, 102nd and 103rd Field Artillery; 101st, 102nd and 103rd Machine Gun Battalions; 101st Engineers.
Generals Commanding: Clarence R. Edwards, Frank E. Bamford, Harry C. Hale.
Engagements: Seicheprey, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne.



TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION (New York National Guard)—105th, 106th, 107th and 108th Infantry; 104th, 105th and 106th Field Artillery; 104th, 105th and 106th Machine Gun Battalions; 102nd Engineers.
General Commanding: John F. O'Ryan.
Engagements: Ypres sector, Hindenburg Line.



TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (Pennsylvania National Guard)—109th, 110th, 111th and 112th Infantry; 107th, 108th and 109th Field Artillery; 107th, 108th and 109th Machine Gun Battalions; 103rd Engineers.
Generals Commanding: C. H. Muir, W. H. Hay.
Engagements: Marne, Aisne, Argonne.



TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION (New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland National Guard)—113th, 114th, 115th and 116th Infantry; 110th, 111th and 112th Field Artillery; 110th, 111th and 112th Machine Gun Battalions; 104th Engineers.
General Commanding: Charles G. Morton.
Engagement: Argonne Forest.



THIRTIETH DIVISION (Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina National Guard)—117th, 118th, 119th and 120th Infantry; 113th, 114th and 115th Field Artillery; 113th, 114th and 115th Machine Gun Battalions; 105th Engineers.
General Commanding: Edward M. Lewis.
Engagements: Ypres sector, Somme Offensive.



THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION (Alabama, Florida and Georgia National Guard)—121st, 122nd, 123rd and 124th Infantry; 116th, 117th and 118th Field Artillery; 116th, 117th and 118th Machine Gun Battalions; 106th Engineers.

General Commanding: LeRoy S. Lyon.

At Brest when armistice was signed.



THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION (Wisconsin and Michigan National Guard)—125th, 126th, 127th and 128th Infantry; 119th, 120th and 121st Field Artillery; 119th, 120th and 121st Machine Gun Battalions; 107th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: William G. Haan and R. L. Howze.

Engagements: Grimpettes Wood, Bellevue Farm, Fismes, Argonne, Army of Occupation.



THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION (Illinois National Guard)—129th, 130th, 131st and 132nd Infantry; 122nd, 123rd and 124th Field Artillery; 122nd, 123rd and 124th Machine Gun Battalions; 108th Engineers.

General Commanding: George Bell, Jr.

Engagements: Hamel, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Army of Occupation.



THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION (Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota National Guard)—133rd, 134th, 135th and 136th Infantry; 125th, 126th and 127th Field Artillery; 125th, 126th and 127th Machine Gun Battalions; 109th Engineers.

General Commanding: John A. Johnston.

In reserve when armistice was signed.



THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION (Missouri and Kansas National Guard)—137th, 138th, 139th and 140th Infantry; 128th, 129th and 130th Field Artillery; 128th, 129th and 130th Machine Gun Battalions; 110th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: William M. Wright, Peter E. Traub.

Engagements: St. Mihiel and Argonne.



THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION (Texas and Oklahoma National Guard)—141st, 142nd, 143rd and 144th Infantry; 131st, 132nd and 133rd Field Artillery; 131st, 132nd and 133rd Machine Gun Battalions; 111th Engineers.

General Commanding: William R. Smith.

Engagements: Argonne and Champagne.



THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION (Ohio National Guard)—145th, 146th, 147th and 148th Infantry; 134th, 135th and 136th Field Artillery; 134th, 135th and 136th Machine Gun Battalions; 112th Engineers.

General Commanding: Charles S. Farnsworth.

Engagements: Argonne Forest, Escaut River in Flanders.



THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia National Guard)—149th, 150th, 151st and 152nd Infantry; 137th, 138th and 139th Field Artillery; 137th, 138th and 139th Machine Gun Battalions; 113th Engineers.

General Commanding: Robert L. Howze.
In reserve when armistice was signed.



THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION (Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana National Guard)—153rd, 154th, 155th and 156th Infantry; 140th, 141st and 142nd Field Artillery; 140th, 141st and 142nd Machine Gun Battalions; 114th Engineers.

General Commanding: Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
Depot Division at St. Florent.



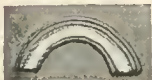
FORTIETH DIVISION (California, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona National Guard)—157th, 158th, 159th and 160th Infantry; 143rd, 144th and 145th Field Artillery; 143rd, 144th and 145th Machine Gun Battalions; 115th Engineers.

General Commanding: Frederick S. Strong.
Depot Division at Revigny and St. Dizier.



FORTY-FIRST DIVISION (Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho National Guard)—161st, 162nd, 163rd and 164th Infantry; 146th, 147th and 148th Field Artillery; 146th, 147th and 148th Machine Gun Battalions; 116th Engineers.

General Commanding: Richard Coulter.
Depot Division at St. Aignan and Noyers.



FORTY-SECOND DIVISION (Rainbow, made up from the National Guard of 26 states)—165th, 166th, 167th and 168th Infantry; 149th, 150th and 151st Field Artillery; 149th, 150th and 151st Machine Gun Battalions; 117th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: W. A. Mann, C. T. Menoher, C. D. Rhodes, C. A. F. Flagler.

Engagements: Red Cross Farm, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Army of Occupation.



SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION (Draft troops of New York State and New England)—301st, 302nd, 303rd and 304th Infantry; 301st, 302nd and 303rd Field Artillery; 301st, 302nd and 303rd Machine Gun Battalions; 301st Engineers.

General Commanding: Harry F. Hodges.
Depot Division at St. Amant and Montrond.



SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION (Draft troops of New York City)—305th, 306th, 307th and 308th Infantry; 304th, 305th and 306th Field Artillery; 304th, 305th and 306th Machine Gun Battalions; 302nd Engineers.

Generals Commanding: George B. Duncan and Robert Alexander.

Engagements: Vesle and Argonne.



SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (Draft troops of New York and New Jersey)—309th, 310th, 311th and 312th Infantry; 307th, 308th and 309th Field Artillery; 307th, 308th and 309th Machine Gun Battalions; 303rd Engineers.

General Commanding: James H. McRae.

Engagements: St. Mihiel and Argonne.



SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION (Draft troops of Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia)—313th, 314th, 315th and 316th Infantry; 310th, 311th and 312th Field Artillery; 310th, 311th and 312th Machine Gun Battalions; 304th Engineers.

General Commanding: Joseph E. Kuhn.

Engagement: Argonne Forest.



EIGHTIETH DIVISION (Draft troops of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania)—317th, 318th, 319th and 320th Infantry; 313th, 314th and 315th Field Artillery; 313th, 314th and 315 Machine Gun Battalions; 305th Engineers.

General Commanding: Adelbert Cronkhite.

Engagements: St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest.



EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION (Draft troops of North and South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rico)—321st, 322nd, 323rd and 324th Infantry; 316th, 317th and 318th Field Artillery; 316th, 317th and 318th Machine Gun Battalions; 306th Engineers.

General Commanding: Charles J. Bailey.

Battle of Argonne Forest.



EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION (All-American)—325th, 326th, 327th and 328th Infantry; 319th, 320th and 321st Field Artillery; 319th, 320th and 321st Machine Gun Battalions; 307th Engineers.

General Commanding: George B. Duncan.

Engagements: St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest.



EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION (Draft troops of Ohio and Pennsylvania)—329th, 330th, 331st and 332nd Infantry; 322nd, 323rd and 324th Field Artillery; 322nd, 323rd and 324th Machine Gun Battalions; 308th Engineers.

General Commanding: Edwin F. Glenn.

Depot Division at Le Mans.



EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION (Draft troops of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky)—333rd, 334th, 335th and 336th Infantry; 325th, 326th and 327th Field Artillery; 325th, 326th and 327th Machine Gun Battalions; 309th Engineers.

General Commanding: Harry C. Hale.

Supply service at Neuvic.



EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION (Draft troops of Michigan and Wisconsin)—337th, 338th, 339th and 340th Infantry; 328th, 329th and 330th Field Artillery; 328th, 329th and 330th Machine Gun Battalions; 310th Engineers.

General Commanding: Chase W. Kennedy.
Depot Division at Pouilly.



EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION (Draft troops of Chicago)—341st, 342nd, 343rd and 344th Infantry; 331st, 332nd and 333rd Field Artillery; 331st, 332nd and 333rd Machine Gun Battalions; 311th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: C. H. Martin and C. G. Ballou.
Supply service at St. Andre de Cubzac.



EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION (Draft troops of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—345th, 346th, 347th and 348th Infantry; 334th, 335th and 336th Field Artillery; 334th, 335th and 336th Machine Gun Battalions; 312th Engineers.

General Commanding: Samuel D. Sturgis.
Supply service at Pons.



EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (Draft troops of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota)—349th, 350th, 351st and 352nd Infantry; 337th, 338th and 339th Field Artillery; 337th, 338th and 339th Machine Gun Battalions; 313th Engineers.

General Commanding: William Weigel.
Engagements: Alsace Front.



EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION (Draft troops of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri)—353rd, 354th, 355th and 356th Infantry; 340th, 341st and 342nd Field Artillery; 340th, 341st and 342nd Machine Gun Battalions; 314th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: William M. Wright, Frank L. Winn.

Engagements: St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, Army of Occupation.



NINETIETH DIVISION (Draft troops of Texas and Oklahoma)—357th, 358th, 359th and 360th Infantry; 343rd, 344th and 345th Field Artillery; 343rd, 344th and 345th Machine Gun Battalions; 315th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: Henry T. Allen, LeRoy S. Lyon.
Engagements: St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, Army of Occupation.



NINETY-FIRST DIVISION (Draft troops of Washington, Alaska, Oregon, Nevada and Wyoming)—361st, 362nd, 363rd and 364th Infantry; 346th, 347th and 348th Field Artillery; 346th, 347th and 348th Machine Gun Battalions; 316th Engineers.

General Commanding: William H. Johnston.
Engagements: St. Mihiel, Argonne, Flanders.



NINETY-SECOND DIVISION (Colored draft troops)—365th, 366th, 367th and 368th Infantry; 349th, 350th and 351st Field Artillery; 349th, 350th and 351st Machine Gun Battalions; 317th Engineers.

Generals Commanding: C. G. Ballou, C. H. Martin.
Engagement: Alsace Front.



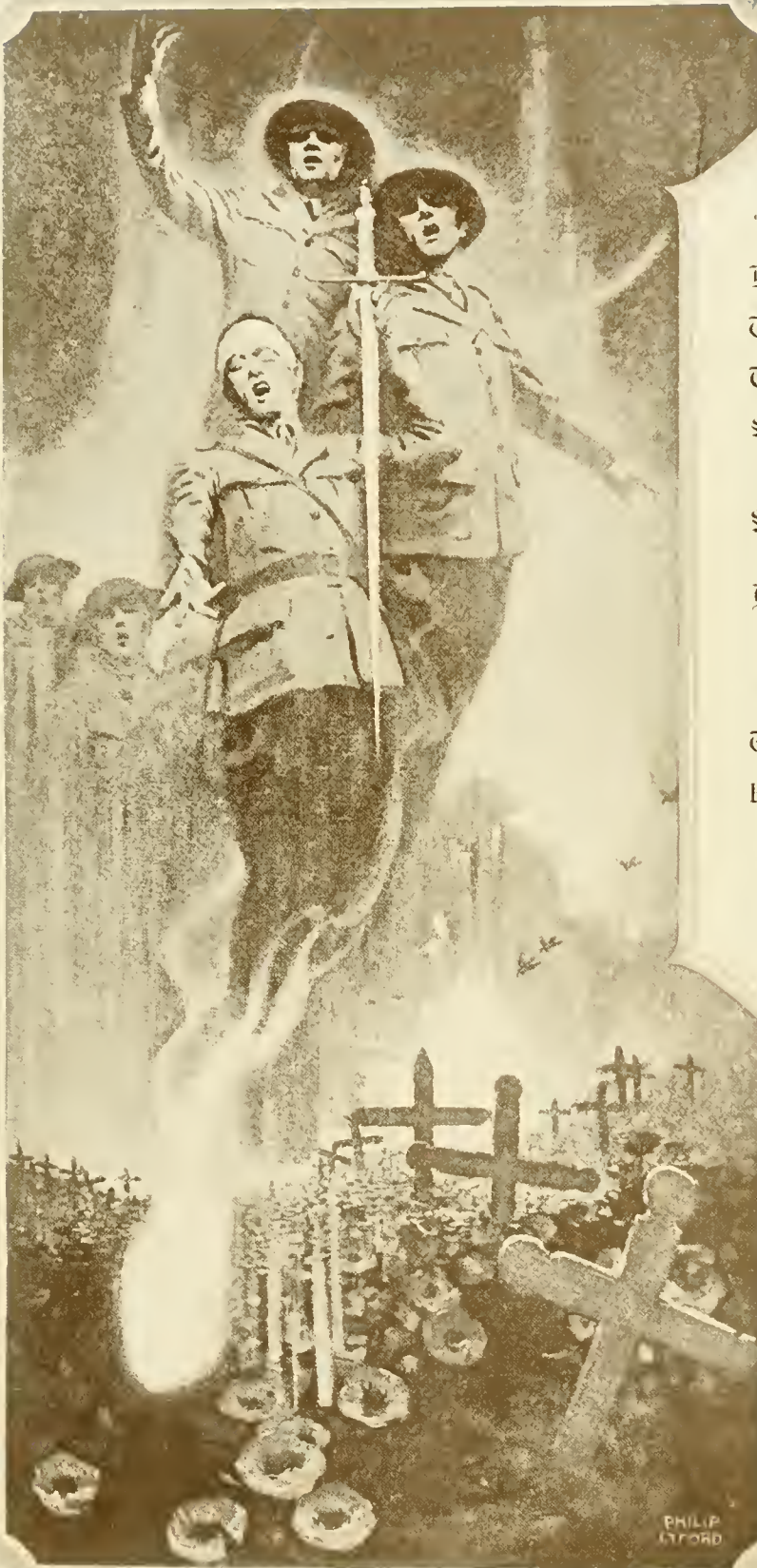
“HOW sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blessed!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall a while repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there!”

—*Collins*







We Shall Not Sleep

"In Flanders fields
the poppies blow
Between the Crosses,
row on row,
That mark our place;
and in the sky
The larks still bravely
singing fly,
Scarce heard amidst
the guns below.

We are the dead,
Short days ago we lived,
felt dawn,
saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved,
and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel
with the foe,
To you from falling hands
we throw the Torch—
be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith
with us who die,
We shall not sleep,
though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

Courtesy of Bauer & Black

This beautiful lyric of the war was written by Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. John McCrae, of Montreal, Canada, while the second battle of Ypres was in progress. The author's body now lies buried in Flanders fields.



Dedication

OF all books this one seems least to need a dedication. Are not the supreme sacrifices of the dead of Knox County inscribed upon the imperishable tablets of our hearts? Are not the heroic deeds of the living enshrined forever in our memories? Yet of all books no one more richly deserves a proper dedication. The men and women whose names are inscribed herein belong to no ordinary race. The blood of the heroes and heroines of other stirring days ran into their veins and felt at home. The mantle of an honorable and glorious past fell upon their shoulders; it has been worn worthily and kept unstained.

No words of mine or any other are needed to enhance the lustre of their fame. They have imprinted on history's most golden page a record of glory in their deeds; and what they have written, they have written. But it is altogether fitting and proper that we pay honor to whom honor is due, and that we should here set down some expression of our great love and pride for and in these men and women of Knox County. In our courthouse yard is a plain, but stately monument erected to John Sevier. Upon it is the inscription: "35 battles—35 victories." Let us go and chisel upon that sacred marble the story of yet another triumph! For the great spirit of Sevier still flames in the men of Tennessee, and his civil descendants are worthy such a sire.

Sir John Foster Fraser, speaking here in the Chautauqua last year, said repeatedly: "There is no glory about war." The statement is true. When we see troops marching out with polished accoutrements and weapons, with firm tread and shining eyes, with movements that are measured, virile and precise; when we hear the martial notes of the bugle and the patriotic melodies of the band, then our hearts are thrilled and we think of the glory of military life. But

when war actually comes, the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, as the Spanish writer, Ibanez, has pointed out, are loosed. The White Horse of glittering Militarism, the Red Horse of Bloodshed, the Black Steed of Famine and the Pale Horse of Terror—these four and their riders rush forth above the world. A cold and icy blast precedes them; destruction, want and sorrow follow in their train.

The men so splendidly accoutred, who went out to war, are called up to battle by the Four Horsemen. Behold them! The shining weapons are broken and rusted. The spick and span uniforms are torn and defiled with mud and the stains of blood. The ranks that once marched four by four with steady tread have great gaps where men have fallen. The faces once filled with health and color are now wan and shrunk, and eyes with deep circles under them blaze out, filled with the fires of anguish and with the horrors of what they have seen. Shot and shell from rifles and great guns whine and burst across the field of war. Corpses of men and beasts lie putrefying in the sun, unburied because of the haste of battle. Limbs blown from healthy young bodies lie decaying where they fell. There is an insufferable stench over the whole expanse. It is the breath of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. Within the area of strife are towns and cities once flourishing and filled with youth and laughter, now desolate. In many homes, in many nations, there are women whose hearts are crushed, there are children who are fatherless, because of men who will never come back. Beholding all this desolation and heartbreak, we agree that there is no glory about war.

Yet there is glory, resplendent glory, upon the heroism of men willing amidst such scenes to risk their lives for the sake of Right. There is glory, radiant glory, upon the sacrifices patriotic men and women have made that war shall not come again and that Freedom shall not die. And if blood spilled counts for anything, if citations and decorations won mean anything, if utmost sacrifices made are anything, then Knox County has earned her crown of glory. The four mad Horsemen, once stabled in Berlin, rallied their tremendous hosts along the Hindenburg line. American valor broke that line and overthrew the Horsemen—let us hope, forever. That line was broken at various points. But to the troops of North and South Carolina and Tennessee, fighting with the British at Bellicourt, Nauroy, Premont, and Busigny—foremost among them Knox County men—belongs this everlasting honor and distinction; they broke it first.

And in the great distinctively American actions, the battle of St. Mihiel and the forty-seven days' battle of the Argonne Forest, our men were in the front. Indeed, it was in these engagements that most of Knox County's soldiers were to be found. They were not organized into one unit. Going into service at various times, in various units, and in many instances being frequently transferred, each man carried on and did his duty. Our men were to be found in practically every one of the forty-two American combat divisions, fighting over nearly every landscape on the Western Front. In the battles we have named they fought with almost super-human bravery. And in Marshal Foch's great counter-offensive along the Marne, when Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, Bouresches, and Soissons leaped upon History's immortal page, men of Knox County wrote their names in blood.

Nor did our men fail to sustain America's tradition of valor on the sea. To the courage and skill of all branches of the Naval service is due the world's gratitude that our land troops arrived on schedule time and kept coming till victory was won. By night and by day, facing storm and tempest and the most hideous terrors of man's invention, watching and fighting on every dangerous

water, Knox Countians proved themselves worthy to keep company with the heroic Captain Lawrence and the mighty John Paul Jones. And for some of them the guns boomed out the mournful salute of honor, that told of life laid down for Liberty and Country.

Honor to whom honor is due! For our gallant fighting men we have no words of praise too high. They met the flower of the world's best-trained and fiercest army, and laid it low. We hold in great pride also our men who did not reach the firing line but ate their hearts out longing to go and prove their mettle, meanwhile faithfully performing their duties where they were. Theirs, too, were heroes' souls. Also we bring our grateful tributes to those men and women who served in the various welfare organizations, several of them abroad and at the front, some of them wounded. They did much in sustaining the army's morale. There was no branch of service, military, naval or civilian, in which Knox Countians were not found.

Let not our soldiers and sailors think this country will forget. For over fifty years we have held in reverent memory the men who wore the Blue and the Gray. And now their sons in Khaki will stand beside them always within the Holy of Holies in the Nation's heart.

Most sacred of all to us are those who sleep beneath the Flag, having poured out for it their last full measure of devotion. Very tender is our thought of the fathers and mothers and wives who have given their sons and husbands on Freedom's altar. Their grief is too holy to intrude upon. If we do not often speak of it, it is only because we would not tear their heart wounds afresh. But their boys are held in our everlasting love.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

This volume will be treasured in many a home. Let us not, however, be content merely with the reading of it. Our men fought for the ideals of Christian civilization as expressed in free America. Let us keep those ideals bright in action. Our men sang time and time again:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

Let it be our high privilege to see to it that the nation whose destiny they have preserved shall maintain inviolate the liberties made secure at such a price. May no force, without or within, be permitted to trample upon our gift of Freedom. In all our ways may we acknowledge Him who brought us to this hour, as we humbly believe, to accomplish justice for mankind. In all our relations, domestic and foreign, may we prove ourselves a nation whose God is indeed the Lord.

—ROY E. VALE.

Knoxville, Tennessee
July 2, 1919.

(1)—AILOR, LILLARD EARLE

The first man from Knox County who was killed in action in the world war. He enlisted in the regular army September 10, 1913; was sent to the Philippines, where he was a member of the Second Field Artillery; after two years of service, he was returned to the United States and became a member of the Fourth Field Artillery, with which he went into Mexico with General Pershing. He sailed to France December 15, 1917, as a part of the newly organized Fifteenth Field Artillery. After a period of training, his regiment was sent to the Verdun front, where he was killed April 8, 1918.

(2)—AMYX, RILEY S.

Entered the service September 2, 1917, as a member of Company L, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier, went overseas with his organization, with which he took part in all of the operations in Belgium and in the battles for the Hindenburg Line. His death came on February 3, 1919, near Le Mans, France, as a result of an attack of influenza.

(3)—AUSTIN, FRED CLAY

After enlistment in June, 1918, was sent to Camp Johnston in Florida as member of Motor Truck Company No. 527. He was taken ill on the boat, which sailed September 28, 1918, for France, and died just before its arrival. He was buried at Lambazellec, Finistere, France.

(4)—ADCOCK, THOMAS DWYER

Enlisted in Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, from which he was transferred to Company C, 120th Infantry at Camp Sevier. He rose to the rank of sergeant. After arrival overseas, he went through the fighting in Belgium in the Ypres sector, but lost his life in action the first day of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

(5)—ACKLIN, CHRISTOPHER COTTRELL

Left home for training camp at Camp Shelby, Miss., on August 5, 1918, where he was assigned to Battery A, 139th Field Artillery, 38th Division. He sailed with his organization from New York on October 5, 1918, but died of pneumonia at Hartley College Hospital October 26 on reaching Manchester, England.

(6)—ANDES, JAMES COWAN

Commissioned Second Lieutenant at the first Plattsburg Training Camp and assigned to Company H, 16th Regiment, First division. He sailed to France in February, 1918. Was engaged with his company in the battles of Cantigny, Chateau Thierry, and Soissons. Killed in latter battle on July 19, 1918, leading his platoon in the face of heavy machine gun fire. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

(7)—AUSTIN, WILLIAM M.

Enlisted September 15, 1917, as a member of Company B, 113th Machine Gun Battalion, 30th Division. After training at Camp Sevier, he went to France in May, 1918, with his organization. He took part in the fighting in Belgium, but was killed in action September 29, 1918, on the first day of the attack on the Hindenburg Line.

(8)—BENTLEY, JOHN L.

After enlisting in the medical detachment of the Second Tennessee Infantry in July, 1917, he was transferred to the same branch of the 119th Infantry at Camp Sevier, South Carolina. He sailed to France in May, 1918, and went through the training period without accident. He lost his life in action September 1, in the operations in Belgium.

(9)—BERRY, HOBERT M.

After enlistment in the navy at Knoxville in July, 1918, he was sent to training camp in California. He was caught by the influenza epidemic and was sent to a hospital at Los Angeles for treatment. This was of no avail, as he died on October 14, 1918.

(10)—BURGESS, ROBERT TAYLOR

Killed in action on October 8, 1918, in the battle near Premont, France. He was a member of Company I, 117th Infantry, from his enlistment on September 2, 1917. He went through the training period at Camp Sevier and in France. In the fighting in Belgium, he was unscathed. His rank was sergeant.

(11)—COGDILL, BENJAMIN J.

He gave up his medical practice in January, 1918, and was assigned to duty as first lieutenant with the Third Development Battalion, 155th Depot Brigade, at Camp Lee, Virginia. He contracted pneumonia at camp in October, of the same year, and died therefrom a few days later.

(12)—CONGDON, WARREN A.

Enlisted in the 105th Sanitary Train, 120th Ambulance Company, of the 30th Division, on October 5, 1917. After training at Camp Sevier, he went to France, where he served in the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Sent to Base Hospital at Langres on October 7, and died there October 26 of typhoid fever.



(1)—BURKHART, WALTER WESLEY

Began his naval career on June 26, 1906. During the World War was on detail duty with the Cuban Navy. Transferred to the U. S. Navy Yard at New Orleans, Louisiana, and saw active duty in the coast patrol, operating in the Gulf of Mexico. Assigned to the U. S. S. Luckenbach and made several trips in convoy work. He received a fractured leg and was sent to the hospital, and while a patient there contracted the influenza and died as a result of same on October 14, 1918. Rating, boatswain's mate, first-class.

(2)—BUTLER, LYMAN C.

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on December 10, 1917 as a member of the Quartermaster Corps. Was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Died on January 2, 1918 as a result of pneumonia. Rank, private.

(3)—ARMSTRONG, WALTER R.

On August 1, 1918 was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia for military training. As a member of the September Automatic Replacement Draft sailed for France on September 8, 1918. Was caught by the influenza epidemic, which was followed by pneumonia. Died September 29, 1918 in an English Hospital as a result of same.

(4)—BAYLESS, JOSEPH A.

Enlisted on June 24, 1918, as a member of Company G, 357th Infantry, 90th Division. Became a member of the A. E. F., in September 1918 and was in the fighting at Argonne Forest. Private Bayless returned to the states in February, 1919. Died in the Base Hospital at Fort McPherson, Georgia after two operations. Date of death May 21, 1919.

(5)—BOLES, RALPH ERNEST

Saw service on the Mexican Border as a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry. Again called to the colors in 1917 and as a member of Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry, 30th Division was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., prior to sailing for France in May 1918. Wounded in action on October 7, 1918 and died as a result of wounds the same day. His rank was corporal.

(6)—BAYLESS, WILLIAM THOMAS

On March 23, 1918 enlisted in the U. S. Marines and for duty was assigned to Company 45, 6th Regiment, later transferred to the 82nd Company, Paris Island, S. C. was his training station. Sailed for France in April 1918 and as a member of his unit took part in the fighting at Belleau Woods and Chateau Thierry. Sergeant Bayless was last seen on July 19, 1918 during a battle.

(7)—BLACK, JOHN WESLEY

Answered the call to the colors on May 24, 1918 and for duty was assigned to the Second Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Embarked for France on July 10, 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F., was in the fighting at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and the Oise-Aisne. Private Black was killed on January 5, 1919.

(8)—BURKHART, BRUCE

Began his military career at Camp Gordon, Georgia on July 24, 1918. Sailed for France in August 1918 and upon his arrival was assigned to the First Army Corps, School Detachment. Private Burkhardt died in France as a result of pneumonia.

(9)—BOHANAN, HARRY R.

Enlisted in February 1917. His organization was the 67th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines. Received his training at Charleston, S. C., and Paris Island, S. C. Was among the first to go to France. Killed in action at Belleau Woods on June 7, 1918, by machinegun fire. Held the rank of private.

(10)—BOOTHE, WILLIAM H.

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on April 4, 1917. First assigned to the 74th Company, 6th Regiment, Marines, 2nd Division. Sailed for France on September 20, 1917, and was in the fighting at Verdun, Belleau Woods, Buresches, Soissons, St. Mihiel and Blanc Mont. Killed on October 3, 1918, by machine gun fire in the attack on Blanc Mont, in the Champagne Sector. Rank, private. In June 1918 became a member of the 97th Company, 6th Regiment, Marines.

(11)—BROCK, ROBERT L.

As a member of Company D, 117th Infantry, 30th Division received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for France on May 11, 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F., took part in all engagements of his unit until killed on October 8, 1918 in the battle of Busigny. Corporal Brock, prior to his enlistment in July 1917, served one enlistment in the Coast Artillery.

(12)—BORUFF, LEE HOUK

Began his military career in October 1917, as a member of the Cook and Bakers' School. Died on March 1, 1918 at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.



(1)—DAVIS, THOMAS LLOYD, JR.

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in July 1917. As a member of the 120th Infantry, 30th Division, was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. Participated in all engagements of his unit until killed in action on October 10, 1918. He was killed at Selle River. Had the rank of private first-class.

(2)—CHENOWETH, RUFUS WESLEY

As a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry saw active service on the Mexican Border in 1916. Was again called to the colors in the year 1917. As a member of Company L, 117th Infantry, 30th Division was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for France on May 11, 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F., participated in all engagements of his command until wounded on October 6, in the Hindenburg Line attack. As a result of same wounds died on October 13, 1918. Had the rank of corporal.

(3)—DANIEL, JAMES ROBERT

Enlisted on April 12, 1917. As a member of Company E, 16th Infantry, 1st Division received his military training in Texas. Sailed for overseas duty on June 10, 1917. As a member of his command was active until April 1918 and since that date has never been heard of. His rank was private.

(4)—CLARK, CHARLES ANDREW

Answered the call to the colors in April 1917. He trained at Camp Sevier S. C., as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry 30th Division. Became a member of the "American Expeditionary Force" in May 1918. Took part in all battles of his organization until killed on October 8, 1918, near Premont.

(5)—BURDET, FRANCIS JOSEPH

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Navy on April 8, 1917. After a period of training at Norfolk, Virginia was assigned for duty to the U. S. S. America. Died of heart failure on December 2, 1917, while on the above mentioned boat enroute to the states. Rating, assistant gunner.

(6)—CARR, JOHN M.

After his enlistment on July 20, 1917 for military training was assigned to Camp Sevier, S. C. As a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, 30th Division embarked for France on May 11, 1918. Sergeant Carr was killed in action on October 8, 1918, in the operations north of Montbrehain. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

(7)—COOPER, WILLIAM NELSON

In June 1917 volunteered his services for military duty. His organization was Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France in May 1918 and took part in all battles of his unit until October 11, on which date he was killed. Held the rank of corporal.

(8)—CURTIS, THOMAS A.

Saw service on the Mexican Border as a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry. Again called to the colors in 1917. As a member of Company A, 117th Infantry, 30th Division, sailed for France on May 11, 1918. Corporal Curtis was killed in action on October 8, 1918, at Geneve, a point on the Hindenburg Line.

(9)—DICKSON, RICHARD H.

Enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry in August 1917. Transferred later to Company C, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., Sailed for overseas duty in May 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F. took part in all engagements of his command until September 29, 1918 on which date he was killed. Held the rank of corporal.

(10)—EARLE, JACKSON CAMPBELL

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on July 6, 1917. As a member of the 117th Ambulance Company, 105 Sanitary Train, was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. Became a member of the A. E. F., in June 1918 and participated in all engagements of his organization. Sergeant Earle died on February 5, 1919, while in France.

(11)—CROSS, ROGER HARRIS

Began his military career as a member of the Quartermaster Corps in November 1917. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Private Cross died on May 11, 1918 as a result of pneumonia.

(12)—DUNBAR, MERRITT

Entered the service of the U. S. Army on July 25, 1917. His organization was Supply Company, 117th Infantry, 30th Division, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for France on May 11, 1918. Lieutenant Dunbar was killed by shell fire near Ypres on July 22, 1918. Promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant in his company.



(1)—GRONER, LENA FLOYD

Entered the military service on September 4, 1918, at Knoxville. He was ordered to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., for training and was assigned to Company I, 57th Pioneer Infantry, for duty. Shortly after enlistment he was ordered overseas, sailing September 28. Landed at Brest, France, where he was taken ill of pneumonia and died October 8, 1918. Rank, private.

(2)—GANN, BIRT DAVIS

Enlisted in the U. S. Marines at Knoxville on April 2, 1917, and was assigned to the 67th Company, 5th Regiment, with which he sailed in June 1917 to France. He was in the Chateau Thierry and other battles of his organization until November 1, 1918, when he was wounded, dying three days later. Awarded the French Croix de Guerre with one star. Highest rank, corporal.

(3)—GIBBONS, ARTHUR WALTER

Volunteered in July 1917 as a member of the Second Tennessee Infantry. At Camp Sevier in September 1917, he was transferred to Company C, 120th Infantry, with which he trained and went overseas in May 1918. He participated in all engagements of his company until September 29, when he was killed in action at the St. Quentin Canal in the attack on Hindenburg Line. Rank, private.

(4)—FRENCH, MARSHAL THOMAS

Entered the army July 21, 1918, at Knoxville. He was ordered to Camp Shelby, Miss., for training, where he became a member of Company C, 113th Engineers. Sailed for France in October, and shortly after arrival was stricken with influenza, with which he died on November 7, 1918. Rank, private, first-class.

(5)—EATMON, WILLIAM M.

Enlisted in the regular army several years before the declaration of war. In reorganization after that he was assigned to Company H, 56th Infantry, 7th Division, rising to rank of first sergeant. Stationed at Camp McArthur, Texas, until July 29, 1918, when he sailed to France. He was killed on November 2, 1918, in an attack of his company on the German lines.

(6)—GOSE, CHARLES MORTON

His military career was very brief, as he died at Hoboken, New Jersey, of pneumonia just a month after he had entered the service. He was called to the colors in September 1918 and assigned immediately to the Headquarters Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. A month later he was on his way to France, but death overtook him at port in New York.

(7)—GOOD, JOHN STUART

Volunteered in the United States Navy in June 1918, and was assigned to the Naval Training Station at New Orleans, Louisiana, for his preliminary sea work. He was on duty there until November 4, 1918, when he was drowned in the Mississippi River while assisting in raising a sunken tug boat. His rank was seaman.

(8)—FLENNIKEN, JOHN JOSEPH

He volunteered at Knoxville in July 1917 in Company C, 117th Infantry, with which he went to Camp Sevier and trained until his regiment was ordered overseas in the spring of 1918. He sailed from New York on May 11 to France. He lost his life in Belgium on July 23, 1918, when he was killed by the enemy in the Ypres sector. Rank, private.

(9)—HALL, JESSE F.

Saw service with the Third Tennessee Infantry on the Mexican Border, and when the call to the colors on July 25, 1917, came, he answered by reenlisting in Company C, of the same regiment. Went through the training period at Camp Sevier and sailed with his company to France on May 11, 1918. Corporal Hall participated in all fighting up until October 16, 1918, when he was fatally wounded and died in an Australian hospital.

(10)—EARLE, PATRICK B. N.

Lieutenant Earle left Knoxville in September 1917 as an officer of Company D, 117th Infantry. At Camp Sevier he became an aide-de-camp of Gen. W. S. Scott, and when the latter was succeeded by Gen. Tyson in command of the 59th Brigade, Lieutenant Earle remained on staff duty. However, after reaching France he asked assignment to line duty and was ordered to Company M, 118th Infantry. Took part in all engagements up to October 5, 1918, when he was fatally wounded near Bellicourt. He died October 7. Highest rank, first lieutenant.

(11)—ELY, ERNEST

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on August 1, 1907, at Knoxville. He was assigned to the torpedo boat Dale after he had completed his preliminary sea training. He took part in the attack of our navy on Vera Cruz, Mexico. He lost his life May 30, 1917, when he was killed by a shark in Manila Bay. His body was recovered. He had received two medals. Rating, petty officer. Was serving in third enlistment.

(12)—ECKEL, WILLIAM HUGH

Went to first officers' training camp in May 1917, and received commission as second lieutenant. Later transferred to Company L, 117th Infantry, with which he sailed to France May 11, 1918. Took part in all engagements of Thirtieth Division up to October 7, 1918, when he was wounded in attempting to take a machine gun nest. Died in hospital two days later. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for his extraordinary bravery under fire.



(1)—HELLARD, JESSE HAMILTON

Volunteered June 25, 1917, as a member of Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, but was transferred at Camp Sevier to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry. Sailed May 12, 1918, and took part in every battle up to the last day his regiment was in line, October 20, when he was wounded. He died a week later in the hospital. His rank was private.

(2)—JOHNSON, DEWEY M.

Enlisted in Company C, 117th Infantry, with which he went to Camp Sevier and trained. Arriving in France in May, 1918, he participated in the fighting in Belgium and in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Sergeant Johnson met his death in the attack on October 8, east of Nauroy.

(3)—HENRY, JOHN SMITH, JR.

He enlisted June 8, 1917, in the University of Tennessee Ambulance Unit, later known as Ambulance Co. No. 533. Trained at Allentown, Pa., and sailed to France in December 1917. His company was assigned for duty to the 30th French Division. Met his death May 3, 1918, when he was struck by shell. His rank was private.

(4)—HICKEY, LEE L.

Enlisting at Knoxville March 28, 1917, he was assigned to Company L, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Sailed for France June 28, 1917, being among the first American soldiers to reach there. After training in quiet sectors, he went with his company into Montdidier salient in May 1918, losing his life there in action against the enemy on May 28. Rank, private.

(5)—JOHNSON, JOHN H.

Inducted into the service at Knoxville on March 29, 1918, he was assigned to Company C, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division. He sailed in April with his organization to France. Took part in all battles of the 82nd Division until October 12, 1918, when he was killed in action in the Argonne Forest. Rank, private.

(6)—HUFF, KENNEY J.

Volunteering as a member of the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, in June 1917, he trained with his organization at Camp Sevier and sailed for France May 11, 1918. Fought in battles of Ypres sector and in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. He was killed in action by shell fire on October 8, 1918 east of Nauroy. Rank was private, first-class.

(7)—JONES, BERT MONTGOMERY

Called to the colors in March 1918, he was assigned to Company K, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. After short training at Camp Lewis, Washington, he was ordered overseas. He was fatally wounded in the Argonne Forest on September 30, 1918, dying the following day. His rank was private.

(8)—HEMBREE, GEORGE

Answering the President's call to the national guard, he was mustered into federal service as a member of Company B, 117th Infantry, in August 1917. Trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas May 11, 1918. He was in all battles of his company in Belgium and in the Hindenburg Line operations until October 9, 1918, when he was killed in action. Rank, private.

(9)—HICKEY, CALLIA MORGAN

After induction into service at Knoxville on March 29, 1918, he was ordered to Camp Gordon for training. After short assignment with 28th Company, 157th Depot Battalion, he was transferred to Company G, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division. Sailing April 18, for overseas duty, he took part in all fighting of his unit until October 11, when he was killed in action in the Argonne Forest.

(10)—JONES, SAM STANHOPE

Private Jones enlisted in the Marine Corps shortly after the declaration of war and was assigned to the 66th Company, 5th Regiment. After short training at Paris Island, S. C., he went overseas in June 1917. He met his death on June 6, 1918, when the Marines stormed Belleau Woods.

(11)—HACKNEY, CHARLES

Volunteering his services for the war at Knoxville in May 1917, he was assigned to Company M, 9th Infantry, 2nd Division. His organization sailed for overseas duty in November 1917. He was killed in action June 3, 1918, in the American defense of the Chateau Thierry sector in the Marne salient. Rank, private.

(12)—GRIFFIN, REX HOBSON

He enlisted in the army January 10, 1918, and was stationed at Columbus, Ohio, temporarily. Later he was ordered to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for duty. There he died on October 27, 1918, from an attack of pneumonia. He was only seventeen years old at the time of his death.



(1)—JEFFERIES, HENRY MITCHELL

Entered the service of the U. S. Army in 1912. Was first a member of the 120th Infantry, later transferred to the Signal Corps. Received his military training at Columbus Barracks, Ohio and Fort Worth, Texas. Sailed for France on July 7, 1918 and was stationed at St. Nazaire. Captain Jeffries died on October 19, 1918 as a result of pneumonia.

(2)—JOHNSTON, CHARLES D., JR.

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 7, 1917. As a member of the University of Tennessee Ambulance Unit, received his military training at Allentown, Pa. Embarked for France on December 25, 1917. With the A. E. F., Sergeant Johnston saw service with the 7th, 8th and 10th French Armies, United Sanitary Section No. 533, and was a participant in all battles of his command until his death on September 26, 1918, as a result of influenza.

(3)—JOHNSTON, JAMES EDWIN

Began his naval career on April 20, 1917. First stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as assistant paymaster, and on March 31, 1918 was assigned to the transport ship U. S. S. President Lincoln, with duties as paymaster. With the sinking of the President Lincoln, Ensign Johnston lost his life, May 31, 1918.

(4)—LARUE, FLOYD S.

On July 17, 1918 entered the service of the U. S. Army. As a member of Company M, 467th Engineers received his military training at Camp Humphreys, Virginia and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Embarked for France on September 25, 1918 and shortly after his arrival contracted pneumonia and as a result died on October 22, 1918 at Brest, France.

(5)—LANE, EDWARD WALDEN

Answered the call to the colors on September 4, 1918. As a member of Company I, 57th Pioneer Infantry was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for military training. Sailed on overseas duty on September 27, 1918, and while on the transport enroute to France died, October 8, 1918.

(6)—KOONTZ, FLOYD THOMAS

Enlisted in September 1917 as a member of Company B, 117th Infantry, 30th Division, Camp Gordon, Georgia, and Camp Sevier, S. C., were his training stations prior to sailing for France in May 1918. Killed in action on September 29, 1918 in the first day's fighting on the Hindenburg Line.

(7)—KELLEY, ARL B.

Enlisted in Headquarters Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry, on September 4, 1918. Prior to sailing in September 1918 was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Contracted pneumonia while on the transport U. S. S. Leviathan and died at sea on October 4, 1918.

(8)—LANGFORD, JOHN ALEXANDER

Answered the call to the colors on September 5, 1917. First assigned to Company A, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division with headquarters at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Later transferred to Company B, 117th Infantry, 30th Division, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. As a member of the latter named organization embarked for France on May 11, 1918. Private Langford was killed in action on September 29, 1918 in the Somme Offensive.

(9)—JONES, GEORGE H. M.

Began his military career on May 24, 1918 as a member of Battery A, 17th Battalion, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Later transferred to Headquarters Company, 9th Field Artillery Brigade. Was stationed at the following camps: Fort Thomas, Kentucky, Camp Jackson, S. C., Camp Dix, N. J., and Camp McClellan, Alabama. Sergeant Jones died on February 4, 1919 at the latter named camp as a result of pneumonia.

(10)—KIRKPATRICK, RICHARD F.

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on May 29, 1917. First assigned to Company F, 138th Infantry, 35th Division, and later transferred to Company L, 306th Infantry, 77th Division. Embarked for France in May 1918. Saw service on the Swiss Border and in the Vosges Mountains. Attended an Officers Training School for three months and received a commission as second lieutenant. Killed in action on October 15, 1918, in the battle of the Argonne.

(11)—KLINE, ALBERT R.

Saw service on the Mexican Border with the Third Tennessee Infantry in the year 1916. During the recent emergency was a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, 30th Division. Sailed for overseas duty on May 11, 1918 and was in all the battles of his organization until October 8, 1918 on which day he was wounded. Date and cause of death to be determined. Rank, corporal.

(12)—KIDD, ADRIAN W.

Enlisted on June 5, 1917 as a member of Company D, 117th Infantry, 30th Division. Prior to sailing for France in May 1918 was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Was active in all engagements of his command until October 8, 1918 on which date he was killed. Had the rank of corporal.



(1)—MINGLE, CLAUDE L.

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on April 16, 1917 as a member of Company D, 117th Infantry. Later transferred to Machine Gun Company, and Supply Company of the same Regiment. Prior to sailing for France on May 11, 1918 was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. Took part in the Ypres Defensive and on September 29, 1918 while on the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt was killed in action. Cited in special orders of 30th Division Headquarters dated December 10, 1918 for conspicuous bravery.

(2)—MOODY, ROLFE

Entered the service on June 26, 1916, as a member of the Third Tennessee, from which he was transferred to the Supply Company, 117th Infantry at Camp Sevier, S. C. Later assigned to the command of Company I, 117th Infantry. Embarked for France on May 11, 1918. Was engaged with his company in the battles of Ypres, Hindenburg Line, Bellicourt, Nauray, and Busigny, where he was severely wounded on October 7, 1918. Died on October 9, in a German hospital. Captain Moody was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

(3)—LOWE, CLAUDE OTTO

Enlisted in the aviation section, Signal Corps, in April, 1916. Received training at Mineola, Long Island, and was commissioned first lieutenant in August, 1916. Instructor at Dayton, Ohio, until March 1, 1917, when he was transferred to Arcadia, Fla. Met his death March 26, 1918, when his plane fell with him. Aviation field there named in his honor and tablet to his memory erected by the citizens.

(4)—MELTABARGER, HICKS RILEY

As a member of Company B, 117th Infantry, 30th Division, began his military career on September 20, 1917. Received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia and Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France on May 11, 1918 and took part in the following engagements of his unit: Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line and Somme Offensive. Died of disease on November 10, 1918. Had the rank of private first-class.

(5)—MCGUIRE, CHARLES R.

On June 15, 1917 became a member of Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, from which he was transferred on November 22, 1917 to the Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry at Camp Sevier. He rose to the rank of sergeant. After arrival overseas, he went through the fighting in the Ypres Sector in Belgium, but lost his life on the night of September 30, on the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt.

(6)—MOWRY, GEORGE LIVINGSTON

Entered the service of the U. S. Army in October 1917. As a member of Battery D, 5th U. S. Field Artillery received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Sailed for overseas duty in January 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F., took part in all engagements of his command. Killed accidentally on May 4, 1919 as a result of a pistol shot. Had the rank of wagoner.

(7)—MYNATT, BURLIE G.

Began his military career on June 11, 1917 as a member of the 47th Company, 5th Regiment of Marines, stationed at Port Royal, S. C. for training. Private Mynatt was severely wounded on June 7, 1918 which resulted in his death. His division was engaged in holding the Marne sector against the Germans.

(8)—MORRIS, CLEO

After enlisting for military service in the U. S. Army was assigned to Company M, 117th Infantry, 30th Division. Stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for training until he went overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in all actions of his unit until October 18, 1918 on which day he was killed. Had the rank of private.

(9)—MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS R.

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. As a member of Field Artillery sailed for France in August 1918. Killed in action on November 3, 1918.

(10)—MILLER, OLIVER

Enlisted in the U. S. Army on July 17, 1917. As a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division, received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918 and was engaged with his battery in the battles of Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Woevre. Died from disease on February 9, 1919.

(11)—LUTTRELL, HUGH J.

Killed in action on September 29, 1918, in the Somme Offensive. He was a member of Company D, 117th Infantry, 30th Division from his enlistment on July 23, 1917. He went through the training period at Camp Sevier, S. C. and in France. In the fighting in Belgium, he was unscathed. Held the rank of sergeant.

(12)—MCELROY, WILBURN RHEA

In August 1917 began his military career. As a member of Company I, 61st Infantry was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Died December 22, 1917. His rank was corporal.



- (1)—**MATTHEWS, JAMES S.**
Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 9, 1917. As a member of the First Tennessee Hospital Corps was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Private Matthews died on July 3, 1917 at the above mentioned post.
- (2)—**MCMILLAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER**
Entered the military service in March 1918. As a member of Company C, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division, sailed for France in May 1918. Went through the training period with his organization and took part in all engagements until seriously wounded on October 3, 1918, in the battle of Argonne Forest. Died following day. Rank, private.
- (3)—**PAYNE, JAMES M.**
Enlisted on November 6, 1917, as a member of Company A, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division. Received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Embarked for France on March 2, 1918 and took part in all battles of his command until wounded on August 2, 1918. As a result of these same wounds spent several weeks in a hospital. Contracted bronchial pneumonia and died on November 20, 1918.
- (4)—**MCMILLAN, SAMUEL ANCRUM**
On June 24, 1918 volunteered his services to the U. S. Army. Trained at Camp Gordon and then transferred to Company F, 604th Engineers. Sailed for France August 14. Became member of Company E, 29th Engineers, after arrival. Died on October 11, 1918, of pneumonia.
- (5)—**PARKS, ROBERT RICHARD**
Began his military career on May 23, 1917 as a member of the First Tennessee Infantry, from which he was transferred to Battery D, 115th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., and upon his arrival in France in June 1918 completed his training at Camp de Coetquidan. As a member of his unit participated in the St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, Toul and Woevre offensives. Private Parks was killed accidentally on December 18, 1918.
- (6)—**PALMER, ROY O.**
Answered the call to the colors on July 7, 1917. His organization was the 118th Ambulance Company, 105th Sanitary Train 30th Division. Embarked for France in May 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F. participated in all engagements of his unit. Accidentally wounded by a comrade on December 23, 1918. Died as a result of same wound on December 28, 1918.
- (7)—**PHILLIPS, CLAUDE EEECHER**
Entered the service of the U. S. Army in 1917. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., with the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, 30th Division. Sailed overseas on May 11, 1918. Killed in the Somme offensive September 29, 1918. Held the rank of sergeant.
- (8)—**OVERHOLSER, JOSEPH WAYNE**
Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in October 1917. His organization was Company E, 131st Infantry, 33rd Division. Was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois and Camp Logan, Texas prior to sailing for France in May 1918. In the fighting at Hamel Wood received wounds that were fatal. Died on July 7, 1918. Cited for bravery by Division Commander and General Pershing.
- (9)—**MCCARTY, SAMUEL ANGUS**
Entered the military service on September 4, 1918. First assigned to the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry and later transferred to the 49th Infantry. His training station was Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked for France on September 29, 1918 and shortly after his arrival contracted pneumonia and as a result died on October 10, 1918, at Brest, France.
- (10)—**MCCLINTON, ARTHUR J.**
Began his naval career on January 4, 1914, and saw three years' service on U. S. S. Utah. During war he was on merchant ships Atlantic Sun, Wilmore, and Charleston. Captured by Germans when Wilmore was sunk by submarine in September, 1917, but later released. Disappeared February 25, 1919, and found dead March 5, in canal at New Orleans.
- (11)—**POPE, ARCHIE**
Volunteered his services to the U. S. Navy in April 1917. After a period of training at Norfolk, Virginia, was assigned to the U. S. S. Cyclops. The U. S. S. Cyclops played an important part in the World War until March 1918 when it was reported missing and has never been heard of. Had the rating of fireman third-class.
- (12)—**OGLE, GEORGE A.**
In May 1917 volunteered his services to the U. S. Army. As a member of Headquarters Company, 17th Infantry, was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Corporal Ogle was accidentally killed in an army truck wreck, in line of duty, on November 4, 1917.



(1)—SISK, HUBERT C.

Enlisted in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division, on July 1, 1917. Later transferred to the 16th Company, 4th Regiment, D. M. A. Embarked for France in July 1918, as a member of the latter named organization. He contracted pneumonia and was sent to a hospital at Clermont, for treatment. This was of no avail, as he died on October 24, 1918. His rank was sergeant major.

(2)—ROGERS, WALTER

Enlisted in January 1914, as a member of Battery A, 21st Field Artillery, 5th Division. After training at Waco Texas, went to France in May 1918 with his organization. He took part in the fighting at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He contracted bronchial pneumonia in February, 1919 and died therefrom a few days later. His rank was sergeant.

(3)—SNYDER, JAMES B.

After enlistment in September 1917, was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia as a member of Company F, 317th Infantry, 80th Division. He sailed for France in May 1918 and went through the training period without accident. He lost his life in action on October 6, 1918, in the Argonne Forest.

(4)—RICH, CHARLES HENRY

Entered the service on March 15, 1918 as a member of Company D, 58th Infantry. He received his training at Camp Greene, N. C. He contracted pneumonia at camp in April, of the same year, and died therefrom a few days later.

(5)—RUSSELL, FRANK ROGER

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in June 1917. Was assigned to 13th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. Was transferred to San Fordyce, Texas, and at this post was caught by the influenza epidemic, which resulted in his death on November 7, 1918.

(6)—REED, ANDREW DEWEY

Enlisted on October 11, 1916, as a member of the 4th Regiment, 31st Company, U. S. Marine Corps. Received his military training at Paris Island, S. C., and during the war was stationed in the West Indies and South America. He died on April 24, 1918. Had the rank of corporal.

(7)—ROSE, MACK

Began his military career on October 3, 1917, as a member of Company F, 6th U. S. Infantry. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and on April 8, 1918 embarked for France. Died on October 15, 1918 from wounds received in action in the Argonne Forest.

(8)—SHOEMAKE, SAMUEL OSCAR

Answered the call to the colors in May 1918. His organization was Battery C, 53rd U. S. Field Artillery. Received his military training at Camp Travis and Camp Stanley, Texas. At the latter named camp Private Shoemaker died February 2, 1919.

(9)—SWEET, ROY LAFAYETTE

Saw service on the Mexican Border as a member of the Third Tennessee. Was again called to the colors in 1917 as a member of Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry, 30th Division. Prior to sailing for France on May 11, 1918 was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. He lost his life on October 8, 1918 in the operations at Premont.

(10)—SMITH, GURNEY E.

Entered the air service in April 1917. Received his training at Kelly Field Texas, as a member of the 6th Squadron. Died of influenza on October 17, 1918, while stationed at Buffalo, N. Y.

(11)—SHARP, LEE

Enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry, 30th Division, on June 30, 1917. After training at Camp Sevier, S. C., he went to France in May 1918 with his organization. He took part in all engagements of his command until October 8, 1918, on which date he was killed. He held the rank of private.

(12)—RIDER, OSKER

After enlistment April 26, 1918 was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., as a member of Company M, 321st Infantry. He sailed for France on July 21, 1918 and went through the training period and all engagements of his unit until November 11, 1918, when he was killed in the Argonne Forest just an hour before the armistice became effective.



(1)—UNDERWOOD, CHARLES LATHAM

Entered the military service on January 23, 1918. For training was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Later assigned to Recruit Camp No. 3, stationed at Camp Greene, N. C. On October 15, 1918 was sent to the Central Officers Training School, Camp Gordon, Georgia. Private Underwood died of pneumonia following the influenza at the above mentioned camp on November 5, 1918.

(2)—TILLERY, JAMES MASTERS

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on May 9, 1917. As a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, 30th Division was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for overseas duty on May 11, 1918 and while a member of the A. E. F., participated in all engagements of his unit until killed in action on October 8, 1918. Sergeant Tillery received the Distinguished Service Cross. Honorably mentioned in general orders of 30th Division Headquarters.

(3)—WILLIAMS, FRED LINZY

On September 21, 1917 became a member of the U. S. Army. First assigned to Company D, 316th Machine Gun Battalion. Later transferred to Company B, 15th Machine Gun Battalion. He was in training at the following camps: Camp Gordon, Camp Jackson, and Fort Oglethorpe. Embarked for France on April 13, 1918. Corporal Williams on October 14, was killed in action, near St. Quentin.

(4)—TURNER, SHERMAN HARRISON

Began his military career in August 1918 as a member of Company B, 49th Infantry. Later transferred to Company G, 11th Infantry. Sailed from New York for overseas duty on September 14, 1918. Killed in action on November 10, 1918, in Argonne-Meuse battle. Had the rank of private.

(5)—TUCKER, ROSS CHARLES

After enlistment on June 5, 1917 was sent to Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. As a member of Company D, 117th Infantry, 30th Division sailed for France on May 11, 1918. As a member of the A. E. F., participated in all battles of his command until October 8, 1918, on which date he was killed. He was in action at the time of death near Premont, France. His rank was private first-class.

(6)—VANDEVENTER, GRANT

Entered the military service on August 27, 1917. As a member of Company I, 117th Infantry, 30th Division received his training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for overseas duty on May 11, 1918. Took part in all battles of his unit until October 1918. Removed from the lines on account of being gassed. As a result of the influenza, followed by pneumonia, Private Vandeventer died on December 10, 1918.

(7)—WAITMAN, GEORGE E.

As a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry saw service on the Mexican Border in 1916. Was again called to the colors in 1917 and as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, 30th Division was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France on May 11, 1918. Sergeant Waitman while advancing with his platoon in the attack of October 8, on the Hindenburg support line was killed by enemy shell fire.

(8)—WILKINS, JOHN EDWARD

Entered the service of the U. S. Army in June 1918. As a member of the 56th Pioneer Infantry received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Sergeant Wilkins died at sea on October 3, 1918.

(9)—WALLACE, SPENCER

On September 21, 1917 entered the service of the U. S. Army. Assigned to Company A, 328th Infantry and prior to sailing for France in April 1918 saw service at the following camps: Camp Gordon, Georgia, Camp Jackson, S. C., and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Private Wallace was killed in action on September 13, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, as member of Company C, 15th Machine Gun Battalion, to which he had transferred.

(10)—UNDERWOOD, ALVA ROBERT

Answered the call to the colors in August 1917. After a period of training at Camp Sevier, S. C. as a member of the 117th Infantry, 30th Division sailed for France in May, 1918. Participated in all engagements of his command until September 15, 1918 on which date he was killed.

(11)—SMITH, J. BOLTON

Volunteered his services to the U. S. Navy in October 1901. Saw service on the following boats: Lancaster, Ohio, San Francisco, Panthier and Baltimore. During the World War was assigned to the latter mentioned boat with duties of mine planting. As a result of blood poison died at the United States Hospital at Portsmouth, on June 23, 1918. His rating was chief pharmacist's mate.

(12)—SMITH, MACK HOBART

Entered the service of the U. S. Army in 1918. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Saw service with the American Expeditionary Force. Died in France on January 14, 1919 as the result of blood poison. Had the rank of private.



(1)—COCKRUM, LAWRENCE W.

Volunteered in July 1917 as a member of Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry. Transferred at Camp Sevier to the Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry, with which he sailed to France on May 11, 1918. Took part in all fighting of his unit in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, but lost his life near Bellicourt on September 29, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Rank, sergeant.

(2)—WYATT, RICHARD

Corporal Wyatt tendered his services to the government on April 16, 1917, enlisting in Company C, 117th Infantry. He received his training at Camp Sevier and went overseas May 11, 1918. Went through all fighting in Belgium, but was killed in the attack on October 8, 1918, east of Bellicourt.

(3)—RENNEAU, SAMUEL W.

Enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry, at Knoxville on July 31, 1917, and trained with it at Camp Sevier until its departure for France on May 11, 1918. He survived all engagements up to October 8, 1918, when he was killed by shell fire in the attack of his regiment upon the Germans that day. Rank, private.

(4)—MCCALLA, RICHARD

Volunteered his services to the government in the air branch of the Navy Department. He went to Pensacola, Florida, where he received his training in the Naval Training School. He lost his life May 10, 1918, when his aeroplane crashed to the ground.

(5)—WOHLFORD, ROBERT SAMUEL

Entered the service in June 1918 as a member of the University of Tennessee Training Detachment. His period of service in the army was brief, as he died October 9, 1918, at General Hospital No. 14, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., where he had been sent for medical treatment.

(6)—YEAGER, CARRICK HEISKELL

Entered the Second Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., in August 1917 and received a commission as second lieutenant upon completing the three months' course. Assigned to the 20th Machine Gun Battalion, 7th Division. Sailed for France in July 1918. Lost his life November 1, 1918, from enemy fire. Recommended for Distinguished Service Cross.

(7)—LEONARD, ROBERT HENRY

Offered his services to the government on September 11, 1918, enlisting in the navy. He was assigned to Company 137, Unit X, at the U. S. Naval Base, Hampton Roads, Va., where he was sent for training. Shortly after his arrival he was taken ill with influenza, followed by pneumonia. He died October 7, 1918, less than a month after his enlistment.

(8)—FRENCH, DAVID

Sergeant French enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry at Knoxville in June 1917. After arrival at Camp Sevier he was transferred to the 120th Infantry with which he trained until his departure overseas May 11, 1918. Went through all fighting of his regiment up to the last day, October 19, 1918, when he was fatally wounded. He died from his wounds November 2.

(9)—MALOY, ROBERT

Enlisted in the regular army September 21, 1917, and was assigned to Company A, 6th Engineers, 3rd Division. He trained at Camp Gordon and Camp Jackson, going overseas in March 1918. He was killed at the Second Battle of the Marne, July 16, 1918, in the counter-offensive of Marshal Foch against the Germans.

(10)—PARRIS, WILLIAM

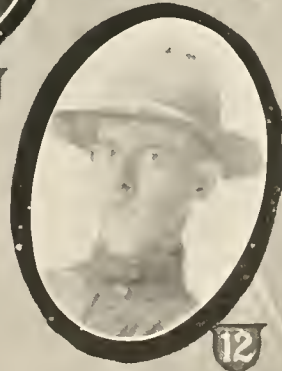
Volunteered in Company D, 117th Infantry, at Knoxville in July 1917 and went with his organization to Camp Sevier, training there until its departure overseas on May 11, 1918. Participated in all fighting of his regiment in Belgium and in the attack on the Hindenburg Line defenses until October 17, 1918 when he was killed near Ribauville. Rank, private first-class.

(11)—BAKER, CLAUDE ALBERT

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on December 27, 1916. After his period of training he was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. New York, sailing in November 1917. He was killed in a seaplane accident in the war zone December 7, 1917. His rating in the navy was seaman, second-class.

(12)—RAPER, HORACE

After enlisting in the army at Knoxville he was assigned to Company G, 59th Infantry, 4th Division. He went overseas in the Spring of 1918 with his unit and after training in quiet sectors, he took part in the Marne Offensive, the St. Mihiel drive, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive up to October 9, 1918, when he was killed in action in the latter battle.



(1)—JOHNSON, WILLIAM N.

Volunteered April 9, 1917, as a member of the Sanitary Detachment of the 117th Infantry, just after it was called back into federal service. Trained with his unit at Camp Sevier until May, 1918, when he was ordered overseas. He took part in the Ypres defensive and the Somme offensive of the Thirtieth Division until September 29, 1918, when he was wounded fatally in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Died from wounds two hours later. Rank, private.

(2)—JOHNSON, EDGAR EMORY

Corporal Johnson enlisted in the Marine Corps at Knoxville on March 7, 1917, and was assigned to the 45th Company, 5th Regiment, 2nd Division. After training at Mare Island, California, and Quantico, Virginia, he went overseas in August, 1917. He took part in all fighting of the Marines up to October 6, 1918, when he was killed in action near Mont Blanc in the Champagne sector.

(3)—KEITH, LEO

Joined Company 1, 117th Infantry, at Knoxville in July, 1917, and went through all the training at Camp Sevier with it. Arriving overseas in May, 1918, he took part in all of the fighting in Belgium, in the preliminary drive on the Hindenburg Line, but lost his life near Geneva on October 7, when his battalion was ordered to wipe out a salient in front of the regiment. Rank, private, first-class.

(4)—BURNS, GEORGE H.

Volunteering his services for the war in Company B, 117th Infantry, he trained with it for eight months at Camp Sevier. Sailed for overseas duty May 11, 1918, and went through all fighting against the Germans in Belgium without injury. Wounded September 29, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line and sent back to an English hospital. Died there of pneumonia November 18. His rank was mechanic.

(5)—WINFREY, HERMAN H.

His term of service in the army was probably the shortest of any man who went from Knox County. Ordered to active duty on May 13, 1918, he died four days later, just after his arrival at Fort Thomas, Kentucky where he was to train for military service. His death was due to an unsuccessful operation for appendicitis.

(6)—BLANKINSHIP, DAN MOSER

Enlisted in the Marine Corps at Knoxville on June 27, 1917, and was sent to Paris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va., for training. He was assigned to the 83rd Company, 6th Regiment, of the Marines, with whom he sailed for France October 23, 1917. Fatally wounded June 8, 1918, by machine gun bullets when the Marines cleared Belleau Woods of the Germans. Died four days later in hospital. Rank, private.

(7)—HARPER, WALTER R.

Entering the army March 28, 1918, he was assigned to Camp Gordon for training and joined Company B, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division. Sailed with his organization to France on May 9, 1918. Engaged in St. Mihiel offensive and the Toul sector. He was killed October 15, 1918, by a German shell while he was recuperating in a hospital back of the battle lines. Rank, private.

(8)—TUCKER, HARRY CLAY

Corporal Tucker entered the service in May, 1918, and went overseas two months later as member of 5th Company Auto Replacement Division. On account of knowledge of telegraphy, he was soon transferred to 405th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps. Lost his life in the St. Mihiel battle on September 16, 1918. He was killed in half mile of his brother, who was in the same organization, but did not know of his death.

(9)—ARNOLD, CHARLES

Called into service May 27, 1918, and was placed in July Automatic Replacement Draft at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sailed for overseas duty in July, and upon arrival he was assigned to Company M, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. He was killed in action in the Argonne Forest battle on November 10, 1918, one day before the armistice was signed.

(10)—JETT, ADRIAN O.

Inducted into the army at Knoxville on September 4, 1918, and assigned to Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C., for his military training. His organization was Company I, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Sailed for France September 28, 1918, but died of pneumonia on October 13, a few days after he had arrived overseas.

(11)—FLEMMING, WILLARD

Volunteered as member of Company M, 117th Infantry on November 20, 1917, but later transferred to the Supply Company of the same organization. Trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas May 11, 1918. Took part in the Ypres defensive, but was killed by the accidental explosion of a shell on September 23, 1918, just before the opening of the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Rank, private.

(12)—REED, FRANK

Enlisted in the regular army at Knoxville on June 5, 1917, and was assigned to Company D, 11th Infantry, 5th Division. He trained with his organization at Ft. Oglethorpe and went overseas in May, 1918. Corporal Reed was killed September 14, 1918, in the great American attack on the St. Mihiel salient.





(1)—BOYD, RICHARD

Enlisted in Company E, Second Tennessee Infantry, in July, 1917. Transferred to Headquarters Company, 59th Infantry Brigade, at Camp Sevier. Received appointment to attend Third Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, from which he was commissioned second lieutenant in the spring of 1918. On his return he was assigned to the Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry, with which he went overseas. Participated in Ypres Defensive and all battles of Somme offensive until he was killed in action on October 8, 1918. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

(2)—TYSON, CHARLES MCGHEE

Enlisted in the service of his country as seaman, second-class, in July, 1917, and rose to grade of lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps, before his death, October 11, 1918, while on a flight over the North Sea. Received his training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pensacola and Newport News. Because of executive ability, ordered to Washington and charged with ordering and loading supplies for the transport ship Jason. Requested to be allowed to join his flight squadron and sailed August 8, 1918. After his death his remains were brought to Knoxville under naval escort and buried with naval honors.

(3)—MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK

Volunteered in Company K, Second Tennessee Infantry, June 26, 1917. At Camp Sevier he was transferred to Company K, 119th Infantry, with which he trained until the departure for overseas service on May 11, 1918. Took part in defense of Ypres sector, the capture of Kemmel Hill, and in the attack upon the Hindenburg Line on September 29. Fatally wounded that day and died October 4 in the general hospital at Rouen, France. Distinguished Service Cross awarded after his death. Rank, sergeant.

(4)—HARPER, MILTON A.

Attended First Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Oglethorpe and received commission as second lieutenant. Transferred to the 117th Infantry at Camp Sevier, being assigned to the Second Battalion as adjutant. Went overseas with his regiment in May, 1918, and participated in all of its fighting until October 8, when he was killed by shell fire near Estrees. Rank, first lieutenant.

In addition to the 148 men and officers, whose photographs and records appear in the foregoing pages, the War Department reported in the casualty lists through the newspapers, the deaths of fourteen other Knox Countians. It was impossible, however, to verify their deaths or to find any trace of their relatives. The names of these men were:

ANDERSON, WILLIAM L.
CALDWELL, GEORGE H.
DAYTON, JOHN
DUSCALL, H. I.
EVANS, ARTHUR G.
GATTIS, WILLIAM
HOLCOMBE, LYNN S.

MULVANY, ODY
NEWBILL, ROBERT L.
O'NEAL, LIEUT. J. S.
PUGH, HORACE C.
PARKER, JOSEPH
REED, A. M.
SPARKS, LONEY E.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

(AN ANSWER)

By R. W. Lillard

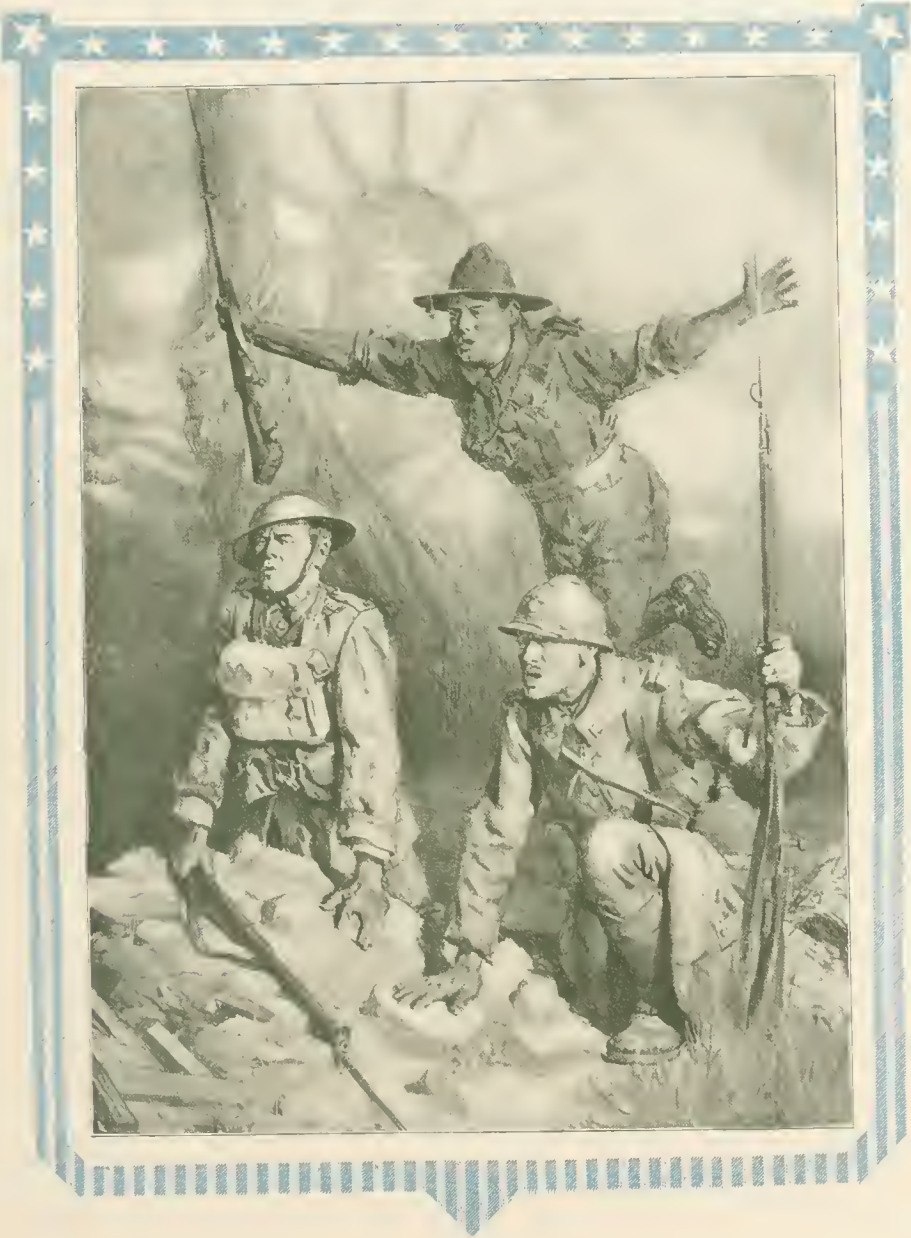
REST ye in peace, ye Flanders dead!
The fight that ye so bravely led
We've taken up! And we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep,
With each a cross to mark his bed,
And poppies blowing overhead
Where once his own life blood ran red!
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders fields!

Fear not that ye have died for naught;
The torch ye threw to us we caught!
Ten million hands will hold it high,
And Freedom's light shall never die!
We've learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders fields!

Courtesy of The New York Evening Post.







“To the Rescue”

Military, Naval and Air Section





Russ



RELIEF MAP OF THE WESTERN FRONT

The main theatre of operations by the American armies when the armistice put an end to the fighting on November 11, 1918, was from Sedan in a southeasterly direction to points east of the Moselle River. However, the 30th and 27th Divisions were in reserve in the Amiens area, the 37th and 91st Divisions were in Belgium, while the 36th Division was in the Rhine sector. Attacks were launched on the morning of November 11, aiming at the capture of Longwy and Briey, which furnished coal and iron to Germany.

The four lines, shown by dots and dashes, give pictorially (1) the limit of the German advance to Paris on September 5, 1914, (2) the extent of the German push up to July 18, 1918, (3) the strongly fortified Hindenburg line, and (4) the battle line when hostilities ceased on November 11, 1918.

The main American offensives were in the St. Mihiel salient, the Argonne Forest, around Rheims, in the Chateau Thierry salient, at Cantigny, in the breaking of the Hindenburg line near St. Quentin, and in Belgium. American troops had their first bit of fighting in the Toul sector near Flacey.

Note to the south of the American battle lines Chaumont, general headquarters of the American armies, from which all operations were directed, and Langres, center of the American war schools for officers and enlisted men. In the lower left hand corner of the map are Brest, St. Nazaire, Cherbourg and La Havre, embarkation and debarkation centers, and Le Mans, embarkation center for returning troops.

In the upper right hand corner are the zones of occupation of the allied armies upon the Rhine. Nine American divisions, approximately 250,000 men, occupied the Coblenz area. They were kept always in readiness to move farther into Germany if conditions arose demanding occupation.



OUR VARIED SERVICE

Exclusive of a few companies and one division, there were no other units or organizations in the army in which the men and officers from Knox County were gathered distinctively and into large groups during the war. Through assignment and transfer, as well as on account of the different times at which they entered the service of the government in its multitude of branches, the large majority of those who went to war from this city and county—above 4,000 in number—were scattered throughout all the arms of our military and naval forces.

To understand thoroughly this diffusion and wide separation of men in the army, a condition which applied to every section and locality, it will be necessary to trace briefly the growth of our military forces under the stress of a great emergency. In its expansion from a small, compact organization of about 190,000 in time of peace, with virtually only four distinct branches—infantry, artillery, cavalry and engineering—to a huge, multiplex organization of more than 3,500,000 men under arms, our army underwent a complete transformation. Quite as striking as its growth in numbers was the increase in the variety and complexity of special services and special branches, made necessary by the waging of war under new conditions and at a great distance from home.

As an illustration, the motor transport service, which was quite unknown before this war as a distinct organization, was almost as large in numbers on the day the armistice with Germany was concluded as our whole army was before the war began. The air service had more than 200,000 men and officers assigned to it. The chemical warfare branch required the employment of almost a division for its special work.

The units of the national guard divisions were organized before this great expansion took place. The individual companies were recruited from the same town or section. They were composed of men who had been boys together, who knew each other intimately, and whose officers were men whose leadership they accepted. When the call into federal service on August 5, 1917 came, and they went away to training camps, the same basic organization was maintained. There were some infusions of draft troops in the fall of 1917 to bring these companies up to the new war strength, but the personnel remained largely the same throughout the war. When the fighting was over, the men returned home in the same companies and same regiments, for the most part, with which they had departed two years before. The companies had the same nucleus with which they went away to war.

Quite the reverse was true of the men who were in the regular and national army divisions. After the declaration of war, the regular army regiments were expanded into three regiments each. Each of them was made up of one-third veterans and two-thirds recruits or drafted men. Many of the old men in the original regiments were transferred to the national army divisions as commissioned and non-commissioned officers. They were scattered throughout the United States to assist in the training of the new men.

After the organization of the first national army divisions, this dispersion of men from the same section became even greater. This was due to two entirely different causes, whose full effect became in evidence during the spring and summer months of 1918, when the majority of all the men drafted were called to the colors.

The national guard and regular army divisions, which were selected to go to France first because of their earlier training, began to suffer casualties and to dwindle in strength after a few weeks in the trenches. There was need constantly of a large reservoir of man power from which replacements could be

drawn periodically to fill these divisions. It was found better policy to refill them in this way than to create new divisions to take their place in the line. To meet this situation and to keep a steady flow of men to France to fill the gaps, infantry and artillery replacement camps were established in this country to train men for this work. Instead of becoming a component part of some new division, the draft boards sent large groups of men directly to these camps, from which they were scattered throughout the combat divisions in France.

Under this policy, Knox County men filtered into regular army, national guard and national army combat divisions. They were as likely to be assigned to a regiment of Californians or New Yorkers as to one of the Tennessee units. They were used wherever the needs of the moment were greatest. Sectional lines and previous residence were disregarded absolutely in the assignment of troops. The War Department recognized this gradual amalgamation of the three grand divisions of the combat forces of the army and ordered that all officers and men should wear the same collar insignia, the large "U. S."

There was another factor which added to this dispersion of men from the same county, state and section. By the spring of 1918, all the numerous special branches and services in the army had been organized on a skeleton basis. Men of special, technical training were needed to fill them to their proper strength. The government permitted men of this type with these special qualifications, even though they were registered and subject to call later into the service, to enlist in those branches for which they were fitted best. Regular calls were sent out from Washington to the draft boards, asking for men of this quality. Hundreds of Knox Countians came under this classification and rendered their service to the government in this way.

Finally, to complete the thorough dispersion of men of the same city or county, the local draft boards were ordered to send recruits to many different camps over the country. In the beginning of the operation of the draft law, Knox County boards sent these men only to Camp Gordon. But in the heavy calls of the summer months of 1918, men were ordered to Camp Sevier, Camp Shelby, Camp Greene, Camp Jackson, Camp Taylor, Camp Sherman, and other cantonments.

Examination of the personal war records of the men, whose photographs are shown elsewhere in this volume, will reveal the fact that there was hardly a division in our army, a camp in this country, or a single one of the branches of the service, in which there were not a few Knox Countians. They were throughout the majority of the combat divisions; in the infantry, artillery, cavalry, quartermaster corps, and engineering branches; in the motor transport service, the many phases of railroad work in France, in the staff schools and staff headquarters; in mobile ordnance repair shops, in pioneer regiments, labor battalions; cooking and baking schools, gas and flame service, and in the many subdivisions of the service of supply.

This diversity of service both at home and abroad has made it next to impossible, therefore, to sketch in one volume, or even in many volumes, the history of the organizations of all the men from Knox County who played some part, either large or small, in the greatest of all wars. Such a history would be a complete story of the war in all its phases and of the battle actions of many companies, regiments and divisions. Its scope would be so extensive as to preclude its treatment in a volume of this size. The personal records of the Knox County men, which are given later, tell the principal facts of their military careers and of their military service.

The fighting operations of the majority of these men, however, are comprised in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest battles, which constitute the distinctive, offensive accomplishment and contribution of the American Expeditionary Forces

in winning the war. Several divisions, sooner or later, were stationed elsewhere, either entirely or in part throughout the fighting, but always under the British or French High Command. They made glorious records on whatever front or in whatever sector it was their lot to be engaged. The Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh divisions fought side by side with the British throughout their service in France. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-second divisions took a very weighty and active part under the French during June and July, 1918, in checking the German drive toward Paris, while their assistance in the counter-offensive of Marshal Foch, beginning July 18, was the main factor in causing the German evacuation of the Marne salient.

The St. Mihiel and Argonne battles, however, stand out above all the engagements of the American forces during the war, because they were fought in American sectors, under American leadership, and largely by American troops. The larger number of our combat divisions, twenty-four out of the twenty-nine which had battle experience, engaged in one or both of these great offensive operations.

To describe at some length these battles, together with the operations of the Thirtieth Division in Belgium and in the Somme offensive, should include, then, in a general way the principal activities on the front of the men from Knox County who were privileged to have a part in the fighting. Reference to the accompanying maps will make clear some of the difficulties that they encountered, show what parts of the line were held by the divisions of which Knox Countians were members, and the strategy which the American and allied commanders employed in accomplishing their ends and bringing the Germans to their knees.

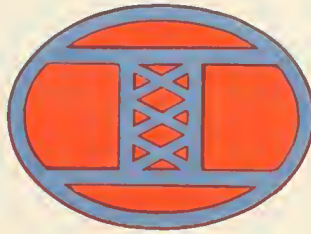
The same conditions, which operated to separate and scatter the men who went into the army, also applied to those who went into the navy, air service and the marines. In no camp, training station, naval base or battle fleet were there gathered more than a handful of men who were from this city or county. Yet they served with the same fidelity, endured the same hardships, made the same sacrifices that their brothers did who fortunately were grouped together in larger numbers and in distinctive units. Only their personal records will ever reveal the quiet, unostentatious service they rendered. No class of men worked so hard, so long hours, or were so constantly exposed to danger as the men in the navy. Yet there was little of the spectacular in their work which brought them before the public eye like the soldiers who took part in some memorable battle.

This great majority of Knox Countians, who were submerged in the different varieties of war service, returned home as they left. They came by ones and twos and threes. Some were discharged a few days after the armistice was signed. Most of them were mustered out during the spring and summer of 1919. A few, who were in the last divisions to leave Germany as part of the army of occupation, did not receive their discharges for nearly a year after fighting had ceased. There was no blare of trumpets or reception committees to meet them. They came in quietly, and, after a few days of rest, went back to the occupations and professions in which they were engaged before war called them to their country's standard. They had done their full duty. They were glad to lay aside the livery and pursuit of war and return to the labors of peace.



MAJOR-GENERAL E.M. LEWIS
COMMANDER, 30TH DIVISION





THIRTIETH DIVISION

(OFFICIAL HISTORY)

The Thirtieth Division was a distinctively American division. More than 95 per cent of its personnel was of American-born parents. The division was constituted of National Guard troops of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, augmented by many thousands of selective draft troops from the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

The division was dubbed "Old Hickory" after the warrior and statesman, Andrew Jackson, who was so closely identified with the history of the states furnishing the major portion of its personnel.

The Old Hickory Division landed at the port of Calais, France on the 24th day of May, 1918, and was billeted in the Eperlocques Training Area. While in this area the officers of the division reconnoitered the Terdeghe Switch Line, south of Cassel, and complete plans were formulated for the occupation of this line by forced marches in case of emergency.

Before the completion of its training period, the division was transferred to the II British Corps, Second Army, in the Ypres sector to be in close support in case of the expected German offensive. This division, the first American division to enter that kingdom, marched into Belgium on July 4th, with Division Headquarters at Watou, to be in close support of the 33rd and 49th British Divisions, and was employed in completing the construction of the East and West Poperinghe Defense Systems immediately in rear of these two divisions. An immense amount of trench and wire construction was done. Complete plans and orders were issued for the occupation of the East and West Poperinghe Systems by the 30th Division in the event of a German attack and a forced withdrawal of the British Divisions in the front. The division received training in the front line with the 33rd and 49th Divisions, first as individuals, then by platoons, and lastly by entire battalions.

On August 17, 1918, the division took over the entire sector occupied by the 33rd British Division, 60th Brigade being in the front line, 59th Brigade in support. This was known as the Canal Sector and extended from the southern outskirts of Ypres to the vicinity of Voormezele, a distance of 2,400 metres.

On August 31 and September 1 the division engaged in an offensive in conjunction with the 14th British Division on the left and 27th American Division on the right. The 30th Division captured all its objectives, including Lock No. 8, Lankhof Farm, and the City of Voormezele, advancing fifteen hundred yards, capturing fifteen prisoners, two machine-guns and thirty-five rifles. As a result of this advance the 236th Division, which was considered an average German division, was identified. During the six weeks previous to this advance, many attempts had been made by the British and our own troops to identify this German division.

On September 4-5, the division was withdrawn from the Canal Sector and placed in British G. H. Q. reserve with Division Headquarters at Roellecourt, France. While in this area the entire division was trained in attacking in conjunction with British tanks. On September 17, the division was again moved farther south with Division Headquarters at Herissart, and on September 22 was moved to the British Fourth Army with Division Headquarters at Bois de Buire, near Tincourt, taking over a front line sector from the 1st Australian Division on the night of September 23-24.

September 29 this division, with the 27th American Division on the left and the 46th British Division on the right, assaulted the Hindenburg Line. The Hindenburg Line at this point curved in front of the Tunnel of St. Quentin. This was considered impregnable by the Germans for the following reasons: The Hindenburg Line, curving west of the tunnel, consisted of three main trench systems protected by vast fields of heavy barbed wire entanglements skillfully placed. This wire was very heavy and had been damaged very little by artillery fire. The dominating ground enabled them to bring devastating machine-gun fire on all approaches. The lines had been strengthened with concrete machine-gun emplacements. It contained at this point a large number of dugouts, lined with mining timbers, with wooden steps leading down to a depth of about 30 feet and with small rooms capable of holding from four to six men each. In many cases, these dugouts were wired for electric light. The large tunnel, through which the canal ran, was of sufficient capacity to shelter a division. This tunnel was electrically lighted and filled with barges. Connecting it with the Hindenburg trench system were numerous tunnels. In one case a direct tunnel ran from the main tunnel to the basement of a large stone building, which the enemy used for headquarters. Other tunnels ran from the main tunnel eastward to the City of Bellicourt and other places. This complete subterranean system with its hidden exits and entrances, unknown to us, formed a most complete and safe subterranean method of communication and reinforcement for the German sector.

The Thirtieth Division, 60th Brigade, augmented by units of the 117th Infantry, attacking, assaulted this line at 5:50 a. m., September 29, on a front of three thousand yards, captured the entire Hindenburg System of that sector and advanced farther, capturing the tunnel system with the German troops therein; took the Cities of Bellicourt, Nauroy, Riqueval, Carriere, Etricourt, Guillaime Ferme and Ferme de Riqueval, advancing four thousand, two hundred yards, defeating two enemy divisions of average quality, (the 75th Reserve Division and the 185th Division), and taking as prisoners 47 officers and 1,434 men.

On October 1-2, the division was relieved by the 5th Australian Division and moved to a back area with division headquarters at Herbecourt. The division scarcely reached this area when it was marched back and took over the front line in the same sector from the 2nd Australian Division near Montbrehain on the night of October 4-5.

From October 8-11, the division attacked each day, advancing 17,500 yards, and capturing le Tilleul d'Archies, le Petit Cambresis, Becquigny, Mon. Sarasin, le Trou Aux Soldats, Busigny, Gloriette, le Vert Donjon, Escaufourt, le Rond

Pont, Vaux-Andigny, Vallee Hasard, la Haie Menneresse, la Rochelle, le Vent de Bise, St. Souplet, St. Benin, Malassise, Geneve, half of Montbrehain, Brancourt, Premont, Vaux-le-Prete, Brancoucourt, Fraicourt Ferme, Bois Mirand, Butry Ferme, la Sabliere Bois, Becquignette Ferme, Bois de Malmaison, Malmaison Ferme, Bois de Busigny, Bois l'Ermitage, Bois Proyard, Imberfayt and Du Guet Fassiaux Fermes, taking prisoners 45 officers and 1,889 men. The 59th Brigade began this attack on October 8 and captured all their objectives, including Premont and Brancourt. During this operation from October 8-11, the 30th Division encountered units from fourteen German divisions, classified by the British High Command as follows: 34th Division, average; 20th Division, very good; 24th Division, very good; 21st Division, average; 21st Reserve Division, average; 38th Division, very good; 119th Division, average; 121st Division, average; 187th Sharpshooting Section, very good; 204th Division, average; 208th Division, average; 3rd Naval Division, very good; 15th Reserve Division, average.

The 30th Division was relieved by the 27th Division on October 11-12, but returned on October 16 and took over a part of the same line at the same place, being the right half of the sector temporarily held by the 27th. The next attack was launched on October 17-19 against the 221st Division, average; 243rd Division, average; 29th Division, very good, advancing nine thousand yards and capturing 6 officers and 412 men, and the towns of Molain, St.-Martin Riviere, Ribeauville, Ecaillon, Mazinghein and Ribeaucourt Ferme.

During much of the fighting from October 8-11 and October 17-19, difficulties of the terrain were very great, with the country greatly broken by small patches of woods, while villages, with uneven terrain and occasional large towns, admirably added to the machine-gun defense of which the Germans took every advantage. The Selle River with high banks beyond was obstinately defended. In spite of these difficulties the advance continued, often without artillery support, and was made possible only by the determination of the men and the skillful use of all arms combined with clever utilization of the diversified terrain. The 3rd German Naval Division of the crack German divisions was hastily thrown in in an attempt to stop the advance.

The division was then withdrawn to the Heilly Training Area, near Amiens, for replacements and a well-earned rest. Two weeks later, when orders for an immediate return to the front were expected daily, the armistice with Germany was signed November 11, 1918. The fighting being over, the II American Corps was released from the British E. F., with which it had been associated since its arrival in France, and transferred to the American E. F. in the Le Mans area, where the first units of the 30th Division arrived and Divisional Headquarters opened at Ballon on November 21.

During the above operations the advance was so rapid and the troops withdrawn so soon, there was no opportunity to gather up and salvage a great number of guns and supplies captured, which were left for the salvage troops of the Fourth British Army. Upon a partial check by the units of the division, it is known that at least 72 field artillery pieces, 26 trench mortars, 426 machine guns and 1,792 rifles were captured in addition to the great mass of material. This represents but a portion of the captures. In many instances, field guns taken from the Germans were turned over to the supporting artillery and used by them upon the retreating enemy.

Total number of prisoners captured by this division from September 29 to October 20 were: 98 officers, 3,750 men. During the same period we lost 3 officers and 24 men as prisoners. The total casualties of the entire division, according to statistics of the War Department, were 1,652 killed and 9,429 wounded. The division stood eleventh in the army in the number of casualties.



"KING GEORGE REVIEWING THE THIRTIETH"

The King and General Lewis are seen talking in the foreground. To the left, and with strap under his chin, is Col. Cary F. Spence, of the 117th Infantry. Behind King George is General Faison.

The following messages and orders speak for themselves:

AUSTRALIAN CORPS

Corps Headquarters,
2nd October, 1918.

My Dear General:

As the II American Corps has now been withdrawn from the line, and my official association with you and your troops has been, for the time being, suspended, I desire to express to you the great pleasure that it has been to me, and to the troops of the Australian Army Corps to have been so closely allied to you in the recent very important battle operations which have resulted in the breaking through of the main Hindenburg Line on the front of the Fourth British Army.

Now that fuller details of the work done by the 27th and 30th American Divisions have become available, the splendid gallantry and devotion of the troops in these operations have won the admiration of their Australian comrades. The tasks set were formidable, but the American troops overcame all obstacles and contributed in a very high degree to the ultimate capture of the whole tunnel system.

I shall be glad if you will convey to your Division Commanders my appreciation of and thanks for the work done, and to accept my best wishes for every possible success in the future.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN MONASH,
Commanding Australian Corps.

To: Major-General G. W. Read,
Comd'g., II American Corps.

October 9th, 1918.

Major-General G. W. Read,
II American Corps.

On this first occasion on which the II American Corps has taken part in battle of its own, I desire to convey to you, General Read, and all members of your staff as well as to all other ranks of the Thirtieth Division, my hearty congratulations on your victory today. The gallantry of your infantry and the precision with which all staff arrangements have worked has filled me with admiration and it has given me pleasure to report your unqualified success to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

HENRY RAWLINSON,
General, Commanding Fourth British Army.

Major-General G. W. Read,
II American Corps.

October 12, 1918.

The Commander-in-Chief desires you to convey to the officers and soldiers of your Corps his appreciation of the magnificent qualities which have enabled them, against powerful resistance, to advance more than ten miles and to take more than six thousand prisoners since September twenty-seven.

McANDREWS.

Major-General G. W. Read,
II American Corps.

October 20, 1918.

I wish to express to you personally, and to all the officers and men serving under you, my warm appreciation of the very valuable and gallant services rendered by you throughout the recent operations with the 4th British Army. Called

up to attack positions of great strength held by a determined enemy, all ranks of the 27th and 30th Divisions under your command displayed an energy, courage and determination in attack which proved irresistible. It does not need me to tell you that in the heavy fighting of the past three weeks you have earned the lasting esteem and admiration of your British comrades-in-arms whose success you have so nobly shared.

D. HAIG,
Field Marshal.

October 22nd, 1918.

II American Corps:

Now that the American Corps has come out of the line for a well-earned period of rest and training, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the gallantry and the fine soldierly spirit they have displayed throughout the recent hard fighting.

The breaking of the great Hindenburg System of defense, coupled with the capture of Brancourt, Busigny and St. Souplet, and finally the forcing of the passages of the Selle river, constitute a series of victories of which each officer, N. C. O. and man has every reason to feel proud.

The Corps has been very well supported by the artillery of the Australian Corps, to whom I desire to offer my best thanks for their skill and endurance during the long months they have now been in action.

The efficiency with which the staff work of the Corps has been carried out on this their first experience as a fighting Corps in the line of battle has filled me with admiration, and I attribute it largely to the zeal and unity of purpose which has throughout animated the whole Corps.

The outstanding feature of their recent victories has been the surpassing gallantry and self-sacrifice of the regimental officers and men. I congratulate them on their prowess and offer them, one and all, my warmest thanks for the leading part they have taken in the recent operations.

It is possible now to give the Corps a period of rest, during which special attention should be paid to the training of the smaller units in minor tactics, such as the attack of strong points and machine gun nests. The experience they have had of actual combat will assist them to improve their fighting efficiency in this respect.

In thanking the Corps as a whole for the great services they have rendered to the Allied cause, I desire to wish all ranks the best good fortune in the future.

RAWLINSON,
Commanding 4th British Army.

Busigny, October 27, 1918.

Commanding General, 30th Division:

Acting as a representative of the commune and in its name, consequently in the name, too, of a part of France, I take the liberty to come and express to our liberator and to the gallant troops under your command our feelings of deepest and eternal gratitude.

For those who have not been submitted, as we have, for four years, to the intolerable and abhorred German yoke, it is difficult to realize how great were the relief, the joy, the well-being, in a word the unexpressible happiness, we all felt when the first Allied troops made their way through our village, and this great event has been for us like the dawn of a resurrection.

I should be very thankful to you if you would convey to all your officers, N. C. O's. and men under your command, our deep feelings of admiration and eternal gratitude.

Please, Sir, accept the expression of my highest consideration, and believe me,

Yours most devotedly,
The Mayor of Busigny,
E. MAIRIS.

November 15th, 1918.

Commanding General, 30th Division:

1. Referring to the telegram from the Commander-in-Chief of appreciation of the sacrifice and service of the troops of the American Expeditionary Force, I feel that it should be impressed upon the men of our command that they, and the organizations to which they belong, have played an exceptional part in bringing about the magnificent results which the Commander-in-chief has so warmly eulogized, and that every advantage should be taken of this expression of what has been done in the past and confidence as to the future by those in command to inspire their men with pride in the service they have had as soldiers in the Army of the United States, and to keep alive this "proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice."

2. I would request that you convey to your command my appreciation of the part they have taken in our great victory, and my thanks for their heroic devotion to duty; and that I share with them their sorrow for fallen comrades, and their pride in the high achievements of the men of this Corps.

G. W. READ.
Major-General, Commanding II Corps.

November 16th, 1918.

Commanding General, II American Corps:

Now that the II American Corps is leaving the British zone, I wish once more to thank you and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men under your command, on behalf both of myself and all ranks of the British Armies, in France and Flanders, for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during the period of your operations with the Fourth British Army.

On the 29th of September, you took part with distinction in the great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance in the Hindenburg Line and opened the road to final victory. The deeds of the 27th and 30th American Divisions who on that day took Bellicourt and Nauroy and so gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of this war. They will always be remembered by the British Regiments that fought beside you.

Since that date, through three weeks of almost continuous fighting, you advanced from one success to another, overcoming all resistance, beating off numerous counter-attacks, and capturing several thousand prisoners and many guns. The names of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St.-Souplet and Mazinghein testify to the dash and energy of your attacks.

I rejoice at the success which has attended your efforts and I am proud to have had you under my command.

(Signed) D. HAIG,
Field Marshal.



GENERAL LAWRENCE D. TYSON

In rank, length of service, and experience in military affairs, General Tyson stands at the head of the national guardsmen of Tennessee. His military career reached its apex in his command of the Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade, of the Thirtieth Division, during the World War. For the splendid manner in which he handled it in its operations on one of the most difficult parts of the front he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the War Department upon the recommendation of General Pershing.

General Tyson's career as a soldier began in 1883 when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Ninth United States Infantry, after he had completed the four-year course at the West Point Military Academy. He remained as an officer of the regular army until 1896, when he resigned to come to Knoxville to reside and enter business. When war with Spain arose, General Tyson volunteered his services and was made colonel of the Sixth Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he saw service in Porto Rico. After the declaration of war against Germany, Governor Rye recognized General Tyson's military ability by commissioning him brigadier general of the Tennessee volunteer troops. In the reorganization of the national guard troops of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, into the Thirtieth Division, General Tyson was placed in command of the Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade. He accompanied it to France and led it in its battles in the Ypres sector in Belgium and in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, together with the bitter engagements which followed it in the succeeding three weeks.

FIFTY-NINTH BRIGADE

The Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade of the Thirtieth Division, organized at Camp Sevier, S. C., in September, 1917, was composed of the 117th and 118th Infantry regiments and the 114th Machine Gun Battalion. The 117th Infantry originally was the Third Tennessee Infantry, the 118th Infantry was the former First South Carolina Infantry, while the machine gun battalion was made up of Troops A, B, C, Tennessee cavalry, from Nashville, Chattanooga and Athens, respectively. To bring them up to war strength in accordance with the revised tables of organization, there were large infusions of draft men into each unit of the brigade in the fall of 1917. These men were largely from Tennessee and the Middle West. They made most excellent soldiers.

The first commander of the brigade was Gen. W. S. Scott. He was succeeded soon after its organization by Gen. Lawrence D. Tyson, of Knoxville, who went to Camp Sevier as the head of all the Tennessee national guard troops. Gen. Tyson commanded the brigade through its period of training at Camp Sevier, in all of its operations overseas, and until it was mustered out of service in April, 1919. Though most brigades went through a series of changes in the personnel of their higher commanders during the war, the Fifty-ninth was peculiarly an exception in this respect. Gen. Tyson remained with it during its entire service. So also did Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Wyrick, brigade adjutant, and Lieuts. Rye and Milburn, Gen. Tyson's aides. Colonel Spence commanded the 117th Infantry from its organization until its discharge, but Col. Peter K. McCulley was succeeded by Col. Orrin R. Wolfe in France as commander of the 118th Infantry. Major J. Perry Fyffe, who was the first commander of the machine gun battalion, was relieved by Major E. B. Cantey after the brigade's arrival overseas.

Movement of the brigade from Camp Sevier, where it trained for approximately eight months after its organization, began early in May, 1918. The route taken was by New York to Liverpool, across England, and then by the English Channel to Calais, France. Before the end of the month all units of the brigade were in France and under the intensive training of English instructors. On July 4 the brigade moved forward into Belgium, the first American troops to enter the little country. The division remained in support of the 33rd and 49th British Divisions for several days, but units up to the battalion went into the battle line for real experience. The Thirtieth Division finally took over the Canal Sector from the 33rd British on August 17, and the brigade thereafter saw front line duty daily until its withdrawal.

During the period in Belgium, which was largely spent in accustoming the regiments to trench warfare and in training them for the big offensive a month later in the Somme area, the casualties of the brigade were very light. They included two officers killed, four officers wounded, four enlisted men killed, five died of wounds, and fifty-six wounded, a total of 71 for the operations in Belgium.

The brigade was withdrawn from the Canal Sector September 4-5 and placed in reserve for a short course in training with tanks. Two weeks later the final move in preparation for the big offensive between St. Quentin and Cambrai was made, and on September 23 the brigade took over the line just west of Bellicourt from the First Australian Division. The 118th Infantry went into the front lines, with the 117th Infantry in support. They were relieved shortly before the attack by the 60th Brigade.

The plan of battle was that the Sixtieth Brigade, plus Company H, of the 117th Infantry, and the 114th Machine Gun Battalion, should attack on the divisional front, penetrate the barbed wire entanglements, and capture Belli-

court and Nauroy. Its elements were to have the protection of a creeping barrage and be preceded by a strong array of tanks. The Fifty-ninth Brigade was allotted the task of creating a divisional reserve and exploiting the line to the southeast after the St. Quentin Canal had been crossed. Exploitation of this territory was assigned to the 117th, while the 118th made up the divisional reserve.

The sector of attack for the division was considered the most strongly fortified part of the whole Hindenburg Line, which extended from the English Channel to the Swiss border. The defensive fortifications were thought to be the strongest that could possibly be erected and capable of withstanding any offense. In addition to the St. Quentin Canal, which reached a depth of 75 feet at places and some 150 feet in width, the Germans had built four series of trenches, each of which was protected by heavy barbed wire entanglements. It was through these obstacles that the assaulting waves had to pass. At the apex of the defenses of the German lines, and in front of Bellicourt, the canal ran through a tunnel, in which 30,000 troops could be billeted in safety. The approaches to the tunnel were made almost impregnable by numbers of machine guns, which commanded the canal both north and south. Furthermore, smaller tunnels made connection with many points of the trench system in front of the canal.

Two elements favored the attack. The first of these was an intense artillery preparation from hundreds of British and Australian guns. These played upon the enemy lines, but did little damage to the barbed wire. The other element was a heavy fog, which concealed the advance of the Americans and prevented the full effect of the German machine gun and rifle fire from playing upon them accurately. Undoubtedly, many of the companies became lost from each other and wandered from the direction of their objectives, but their losses were not so heavy as they would have been if the morning had been clear.

The crushing of the main defenses of the line and the cleaning up of machine gun nests continued throughout September 29 and the two succeeding days, when the brigade and division were relieved for a short time to rest and recuperate for further attacks. The brigade's casualties in the drive upon the Hindenburg Line, which stands out as one of the great battles of the war, were 854 out of a total strength of 7,661 men and officers. They were divided as follows: officers killed, 3; officers wounded, 37; men killed, 79; men died of wounds, 39; men wounded, 696.

The heaviest and bloodiest fighting of the brigade, however, was upon October 8 and 9. In these two days the towns of Geneve, Ponchaux, Montbrechain, Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, and Becquigny were captured, and an advance of close to 10,000 yards was made against the most determined resistance by the German divisions with machine guns, artillery, and infantry. The attack was taken up on October 10 and 11 by the Sixtieth Brigade. On October 12 the Thirtieth Division was relieved by the Twenty-seventh American Division for a brief rest. However, the Thirtieth was called back on October 16, and the following morning the Fifty-ninth Brigade again took up the battle against the enemy. It captured Molain and advanced across the Selle River before it was relieved by the Sixtieth Brigade, which continued the fighting until the afternoon of October 19.

From October 5 to 19, inclusive, covering this hard fighting beyond the Hindenburg Line, the brigade suffered 2,571 casualties. Of 194 officers, 22 were killed, 1 died of wounds, and 66 were wounded. From the enlisted personnel of the brigade, comprising 6,857 men, 382 were killed, 56 died of wounds, and 2,044 were wounded. Summarizing the casualties of the brigade from the time it went

into the line until it was finally withdrawn, the total killed and wounded of officers and enlisted men was 3,496, or 45.5 per cent of the brigade's strength. The units of the brigade advanced approximately 19,700 yards for a penetration of about 11 miles into the lines of the enemy.

While exact figures are impossible because of the rapidity of the advance and the fierceness of the fighting, yet a fairly accurate count of the spoils taken by the brigade in its operations in the line shows the following: prisoners captured, 2736; field pieces taken, 65; machine guns captured, 446; rifles and other small arms, 4171; trench mortars, 72; anti-tank guns, 25; bicycles, 200; anti-aircraft guns, 5; minnenwerfers, 3; and square miles of territory taken, 18.2. In the attack on the Hindenburg Line and the operations that followed it, the following advances were made: jumping-off line to St. Quentin Canal, 1,900 yards; St. Quentin Canal to objective on September 29, 2,400 yards; operations of October 7, 8, and 9, 9,800 yards; operations of October 17 and 18, 5,600 yards.

Exhausted by the long siege of fighting, the brigade was withdrawn with the rest of the division to the Heilly training area near Amiens on October 20. Replacements for the thinned ranks were to be drawn and men and officers were to be given a few days of rest before returning to the fighting again. Just when orders were expected for a return to the front, the armistice was signed and all fighting ceased. Toward the end of November orders were received from American General Headquarters to entrain for the Le Mans area. There the brigade remained until early in March, 1919, when it again entrained for St. Nazaire, where boats were waiting to transport its units to the United States. Landing was made at Charleston, South Carolina, during the last days of that month. The 118th Infantry was mustered out at Camp Jackson, but the 117th Infantry and the 114th Machine Gun Battalion, after great parades through Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga, were demobilized at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, about the middle of April, 1919.

Recognition of the splendid fighting qualities of the brigade is shown in the number of medals, crosses and citations bestowed upon it. General Tyson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing for his sterling leadership during the battle activities of the brigade. One officer and seven men received the Congressional Medal, the highest and most coveted military honor that our government bestows. No other brigade in the history of the army has been awarded so many. Fifteen officers were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, while the same award was made to 69 enlisted men of the Brigade. British Military Crosses were bestowed upon 21 officers, and the British Military Medal conferred upon 54 men of the enlisted personnel. The Distinguished Conduct Medal was granted to 31 men. Citations for personal bravery were given to 57 officers and 250 men by Major-General Lewis, the division commander.

The brigade upon its return was a far different organization from what it was when its members left their homes nearly two years before. They came back battle-scarred veterans, bronzed and hardened from twenty months of service in the open under sun and rain, enduring the hardships of heat and cold. They served their apprenticeship in the school of war at Camp Sevier, where they hewed their camp and drill grounds out of pine forests and learned the rudiments of warfare from American and British instructors. They became masters of the art in the three months in which they were thrown against the best troops of the hitherto victorious German armies. They were at home equally in trench or in open warfare, able to cope with any foe they met, recognized as the peer of any troops on either side, and regarded as the superior of most of them.



COLONEL CARY F. SPENCE

The military career of Colonel Spence extends over a period of more than two decades. It began with the Spanish-American war in 1898, when he was commissioned first lieutenant and appointed regimental adjutant of the Sixth Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of Captain the following year while on duty in Porto Rico.

After the close of the war, Colonel Spence did not allow his interest in military affairs to lapse, but continued to be an active factor in Tennessee national guard circles. This lively participation in military matters led to his choice later as colonel of the Third Tennessee Infantry. When war with Mexico threatened in 1916, he recruited the regiment to full strength and led it to the border, where it saw nearly a year of service on guard duty.

Colonel Spence's most active war service, however, was in the World War, through which he led the 117th Infantry. He accompanied it to Camp Sevier in September, 1917; directed its training in preparation for overseas duty; was its active commander through all the fighting in Belgium, the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, and the several battles which followed; and he brought home the regiment in the spring of 1919 to be mustered out. In recognition of his leadership, Colonel Spence was cited in divisional orders by Major-General Lewis, while he was also the recipient of special honor from General Pershing in the form of a citation for his work upon the Western Front.

THE 117th INFANTRY

The Third Tennessee Infantry, as the 117th Infantry was known in state service, was a veteran organization when President Wilson called the national guard into federal service as a part of the great army that was to fight Germany. The regiment had spent nine months on the Mexican border, patrolling our southern boundary to prevent trouble with our neighbors. The regiment left Knoxville June 16, 1916, and did not return home until March 20, 1917, to be mustered out. A few weeks later, following the declaration of war, the Third Tennessee was again sworn into state service and ten days later into the service of the federal government.

An active recruiting campaign was conducted to raise the companies to full strength. At the same time, infantry foot drill and physical exercises were given daily to put the men in good physical trim and training. Recruiting and drilling were carried on simultaneously until the regiment assembled at Knoxville and departed for Camp Sevier, S. C., early in September, 1917. There, in the organization of the Thirtieth Division, it was designated the 117th Infantry of the 59th Brigade.

The personnel of the officers of the regiment, together with the localities from which the companies were recruited, was as follows: Colonel Cary F. Spence, commanding, Knoxville; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Brown, Chattanooga; Headquarters Company, of Knoxville, Captain Thomas J. Wyrick; Supply Company, of Knoxville, Captain Roscoe A. D. Stanis, 2nd Lieut. John A. Skelton; Machine Gun Company, of Knoxville, Captain Robert A. McMillan, 1st Lieut. James N. Condon, 2nd Lieut. James C. Compton, 2nd Lieut. Neal A. Reynolds.

First Battalion—Major Charles W. Dyer, Knoxville; 1st Lieut. Oscar J. B. Whitehurst; Company A, of Knoxville, Captain Ernest W. Andes, 1st Lieut. Fred W. Fritts, 2nd Lieut. George P. Howard; Company B, of Maryville and Knoxville, Captain Emerson J. Lones, 1st Lieut. Wiley W. Boring, 2nd Lieut. Robert M. Lindsay; Company C, of Knoxville, Captain George A. Blair, 1st Lieut. Lynn Z. Morris, 2nd Lieut. George W. McMillan; Company D, of Knoxville, Captain Harry W. Curtis, Jr., 1st Lieut. Belmont Earle, 2nd Lieut. John Walker Leach.

Second Battalion—Major Caleb R. Hathaway, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Swatts; Company E, of Hampton, Captain Philip I. Brummit, 1st Lieut. Fred Baker, 2nd Lieut. Charles Mitchell; Company F, of Johnson City, Captain George H. Scott, 1st Lieut. Robey Williams, 2nd Lieut. Richard K. Gibson, Jr.; Company G, of Elizabethton, Captain E. C. Cass, 1st Lieut. Byrn H. Folsom, 2nd Lieut. Van Dyke Ochs; Company H, of Bristol, Captain W. A. Buckles, 1st Lieut. George Burrow, 2nd Lieut. Joseph Morton.

Third Battalion—Major Dan M. Ellis, 1st Lieut. Ernest Brown; Company I, of Athens, Captain Nathaniel Callen, 1st Lieut. Glenn Cauthron, 2nd Lieut. Rolfe Moody; Company K, of Chattanooga, Captain Ernest Bell, 1st Lieut. Harry L. Clark, 2nd Lieut. Amiel W. Brinkley; Company L, of Etowah, Captain David W. Lillard, 1st Lieut. Charles D. Walters, 2nd Lieut. William C. Boyd; Company M, of Tellico Plains, Captain Burley J. Pennington, 1st Lieut. Levi J. Moorehouse, 2nd Lieut. N. E. Ellis.

On leaving Knoxville the regiment had over 2,000 men. During the early fall of 1917, its strength was increased by the addition of 1676 drafted men at Camp Sevier. They came from Camp Gordon and were principally from Tennessee. However, about 350 men, picked from the entire regiment and chosen for special technical qualifications, were transferred from the 117th during the

period of training at Camp Sevier and were ordered to special branches of the army in which their technical ability was needed. Their loss was more than taken care of by a quota of 500 draft men from the Middle West, who made a splendid addition to the regiment. Taking a general average of the service of the 117th, its enlisted personnel was about half draft and half volunteer. No difference or distinction was made between them, they worked into a homogeneous whole, and the honors won on the battlefield were divided about half and half between them.

The first part of the work at Camp Sevier was clearing a camp from a pine forest. All military drill was impossible until the large pine trees and undergrowth had been removed and the holes leveled. This hard physical work proved excellent for the men, as they hardened into fine condition and most of them gained in weight. After fair grounds had been prepared, a strenuous daily schedule of infantry drill was carried out, discipline stiffened, and during the winter and spring of 1918, instruction was given by English officers and non-commissioned officers in trench warfare. During the winter, which was a very severe one, one officer and twenty-nine enlisted men died from disease, principally pneumonia. During the eight months at Camp Sevier, all kinds of schools for officers and non-commissioned officers were held. Many of the officers went to other camps for training in special branches. Col. Spence and Lieut.-Col. Brown went to Fort Sam Houston for a course of several weeks for field officers.

Orders were received May 2, 1918, to entrain for duty overseas, and on the night of May 10, 1918, the regiment went on board transports at New York. Some ten days later, after an attack by submarines off the Irish Coast, in which the convoy escaped without loss, landing was made at Liverpool, England, where special trains carried the regiment straight through London to Folkestone. Transports ferried it across the English Channel by night to Calais, France. American equipment was turned in there and British was issued in its stead. The Thirtieth Division was one of seven American divisions which were concentrated in the British area for training and for use in case the Germans made their threatened drive for the Channel ports. The enemy was said to have 20 divisions at this time just back of Ypres, ready to make this attack, but their withdrawal was made necessary later by the allied resistance on other parts of the front.

The 117th proceeded from Calais to Norbecourt, where, under British officers and non-commissioned officers, the officers and men of the regiment were trained strenuously for five weeks. Detachments went up from time to time to the Canal Sector, between Ypres and Mont Kemmel, for front line work. This was most important, for it gave the regiment some experience in actual warfare before it was ordered later to take over a part of the line. About July 1 the Thirtieth Division was ordered to move into Belgium. The 59th Brigade, which crossed the border on July 4, was the first unit of American forces to enter the war-torn little country, which bore the first assault of the German attack in the world war.

The 117th was assigned to Tunneling Camp, where it was given its final training in trench warfare and in attacking strong points. After a few days of this work, the regiment was ordered into the battle line. One battalion held the front line trenches, another was kept in support, while the third was held in reserve on the East Popperinghe Line. The battalions alternated in these positions for twenty-four days, each receiving the same amount of real front line work. On August 17, when it became evident that the Americans were fully able to handle the situation, the sector was turned over to the Thirtieth Division by the Thirty-third British Division, which had been stationed in the line there. The extent of the sector was from the southern outskirts of Ypres to Voormezele and was known as the Canal Sector.

With the exception of a limited offensive, conducted in cooperation with the British, in which Mont Kemmel was outflanked, Voormezele captured, and an advance of about 1500 yards made, the Thirtieth Division was purely on the defensive in all the fighting in Belgium. Yet this type of warfare was, perhaps, the most harassing through which it went during the whole war. The Germans knew the location of every trench and their artillery played upon them day and night. Night bombers also made this a very uncomfortable sector, for they dropped tons of explosives both upon the front and at the rear. There was little concealment on either side, because this part of Belgium was very flat. Artificial camouflage provided what little deception was practiced upon the enemy.

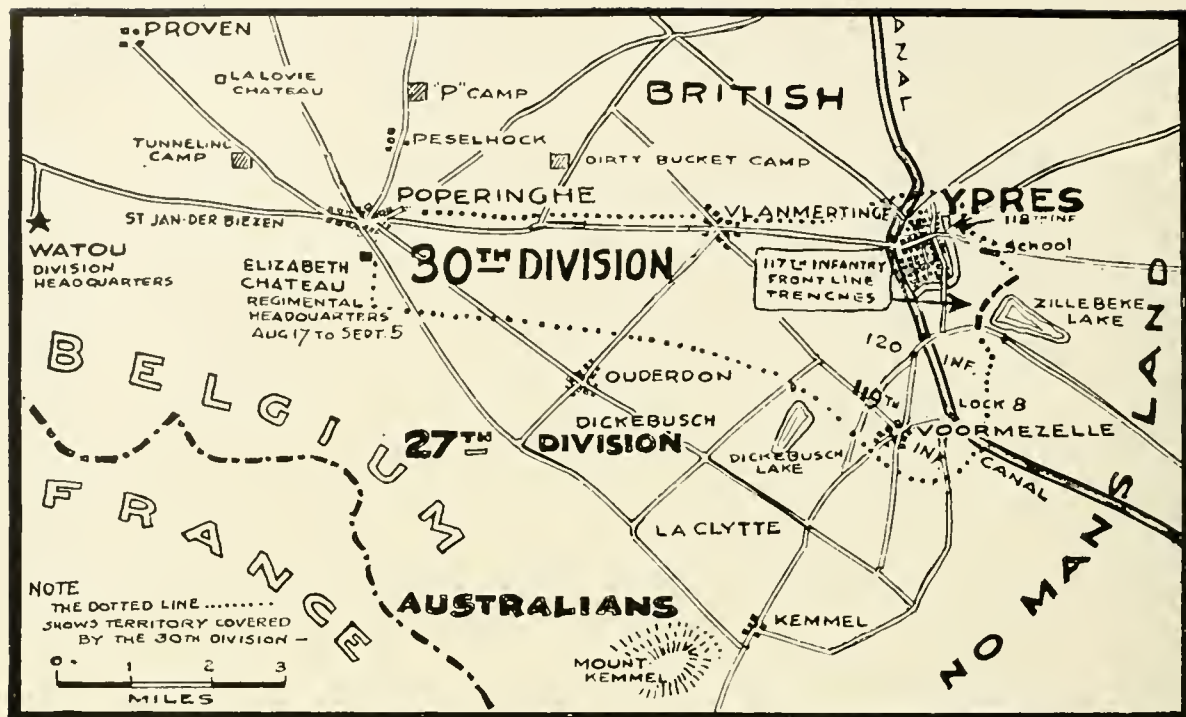
The casualties of the 117th in the two months in which it was stationed in the Canal Sector were not heavy. Only a few men were killed and the number of wounded was less than 100. King George of England and Field Marshal Haig, commander of the English armies, honored the regiment with a visit and made an inspection of its companies.

On the night of September 4, the 117th, together with the other units of the division, was withdrawn from the English Second Army and placed in British G. H. Q. reserve. The next two weeks were given to intensive training with tanks, with a view to coming offensive operations with them. September 18 trucks and busses were provided and the regiment moved through Albert, Bray and Peronne to near Tincourt, just back of the celebrated Hindenburg Line. The Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh Divisions, which were the only American divisions left with the British, were assigned now to the British Fourth Army, General Rawlinson commanding, for the great attack which was soon to be launched at this most vital and highly fortified part of the whole line. They were fresh, they had shown their mettle in the defensive operations in Belgium, and so they were chosen for the spearhead of the attack.

The 59th Brigade went into the line first, relieving the Australians on the night of September 26. The 118th Infantry took over the front line, with the 117th Infantry in close support. The casualties of the latter were rather heavy from gas shells in making the relief, one company losing 62 men to the hospital.

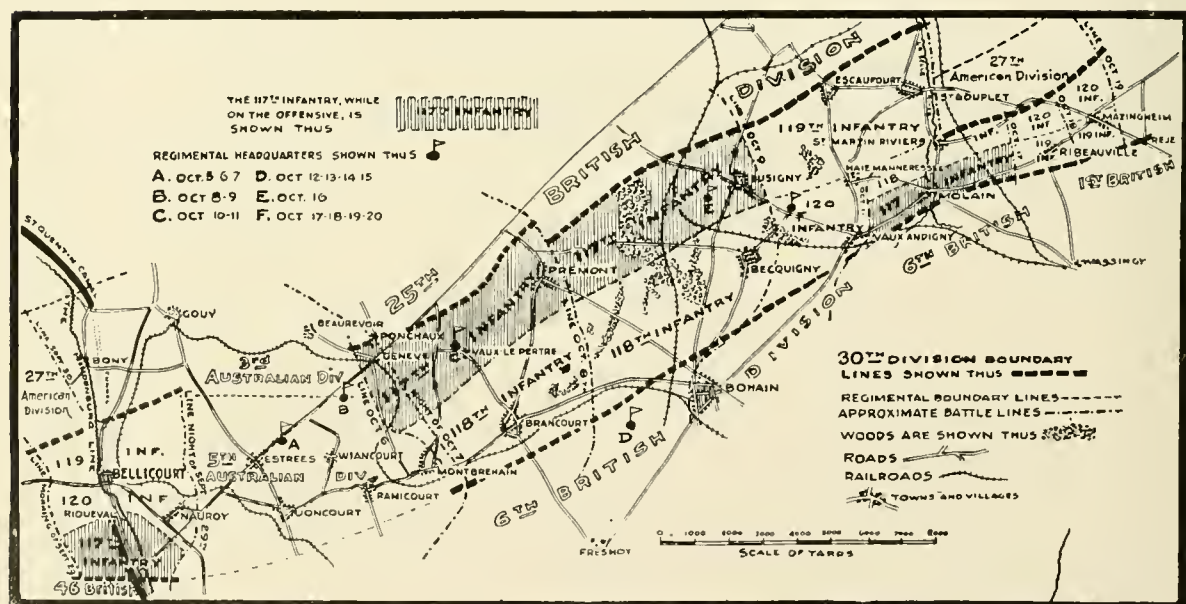
The celebrated Hindenburg Line, which the German commander-in-chief, General von Hindenburg, built as a great defensive system to hold against capture all of France and Belgium east of it, extended from the English Channel to the Swiss border. It was not a local defensive system at all. Yet at various parts of the line there were key positions, dominating a large area, the fortifications of which had been made much stronger. The area between St. Quentin and Cambria held the key to the German defenses on the northern end of the line. It was fortified accordingly with all the ingenuity and deviltry of the Hun mind.

In front of Bellicourt, near the center of the American sector of attack, the Hindenburg Line, which curved west of the St. Quentin Canal, consisted of three main trench systems, each protected by row after row of barbed wire entanglements. These trench systems were on high ground and gave the Germans the advantage of being able to sweep the whole area in front of them with machine guns. Along the canal were concrete machine gun emplacements. Back of this formidable system of defenses was the canal tunnel, built by Napoleon in 1802-10, and running underground for a distance of three miles. From this tunnel there were thirty-eight exits, each carefully camouflaged. The tunnel was lighted by electricity, a narrow gauge railroad brought in supplies from the outside, while canal boats provided quarters for a large number of men. Thus there was complete shelter for a large garrison of the enemy against heavy shelling, and in case of a real attack, an almost impregnable defense.



"THE THIRTIETH IN BELGIUM"

This map shows the location of the four regiments with respect to Ypres and Kimmell Hill. They took over this sector from the British on August 17 and held it until September 5, 1918, when they were relieved to move south and take part in drive on Hindenburg Line.



"AT THE HINDENBURG LINE"

This map, made for Col. Cary F. Spence, of the 117th Infantry, shows operation of all Thirtieth Division regiments from September 29 to October 20, 1918.

The attack upon this part of the line was set for the morning of September 29, 1918. The 27th American Division was on the left, the 46th British on the right of the 30th American Division. The American sector passed across the tunnel, but the British on the right and left were prepared to swim the canal in case no bridges were found to afford them passage. The assault of the infantry upon these fortifications was to be preceded by a bombardment of 72 hours—with gas shells for 24 hours and with shell and shrapnel from light and heavy artillery for 48 hours.

In the Thirtieth Division sector, the 119th and 120th Infantry were assigned to make the opening attack, with the 117th Infantry following in close support, and prepared to exploit their advance after the canal had been crossed. The 118th Infantry was held in reserve. The 119th Infantry had the left half of the sector, while the 120th, strengthened by Company H, of the 117th, covered the right half. In addition to his regimental strength, Colonel Spence, of the 117th, had under his command for the attack 92 guns of Australian artillery, 24 British tanks, and two extra machine gun companies. The plan of battle was that the regiment, following the 120th, should cross the canal between Bellicourt on the left and the entrance to the canal on the right, then turn at right angles, and proceed southeasterly down the main Hindenburg Line trench, mopping up this territory of the enemy for about a mile. Connection was to be made with the British on the right, if they succeeded in crossing the canal.

The facts of the case are that this paper plan of battle worked out somewhat differently under battle conditions. Most of the assaulting companies became badly confused in the deep fog and smoke, strayed off somewhat from their objectives, and their attack swung to the left of the sector. The 117th, which followed, went off in the opposite direction fortunately and cleaned out a territory which otherwise would have been left undisturbed. While it caused endless confusion and the temporary intermingling of platoons, companies, and even regiments, this pall of mist and smoke on the morning of the attack undoubtedly contributed to the success of the battle. The Germans did not know how to shoot accurately, for no targets were visible. During the morning hours it was impossible for a man to see his hand more than a few inches in front of him. Men in the combat groups joined hands to avoid being lost from each other. Officers were compelled, in orienting their maps, to lay them on the ground, as it was impossible to read them while standing in the dense cloud of smoke and mist. The atmosphere did not clear up completely until after the canal had been crossed.

The barrage for the attack went down at 5:50 a. m. The First Battalion, under Major Dyer, jumped off promptly on time, with C and D Companies in the line, A and B Companies in support. The Second Battalion followed at about 500 yards, while the Third Battalion, with a company of engineers, was held in reserve on the crest of a hill. The tanks, for the most part, became separated from the infantry, but their work was invaluable in plowing through the barbed wire, which had been cut up very little by the barrage. Like nearly everyone else, the tanks lost sense of direction in the smoke and fog cloud, while the majority of them were disabled before noon of the 29th.

Most of the morning was consumed by the 117th in clearing out the area south and west of the tunnel entrance. Some units, mistaking one of the trench systems for the canal, turned southward before actually reaching the genuine canal. They cleaned out thoroughly the Germans, who were in this pocket, shown on the accompanying map, but toward 10 o'clock turned northward and began to pass over the tunnel, the left flank skimming Bellicourt and the right crossing near the tunnel entrance. It then turned southward and mopped up the area assigned it. The Third Battalion, in the meanwhile, had been called from reserve and joined with the 119th Infantry in the attack northeast of Bellicourt. The First and Second Battalions reached their objectives after vigorous fighting,

consolidated the positions they had won, and reorganized their companies, which had been badly scattered and mixed by the morning fog. At 8 p. m. the regiment was ordered to lie in support of the Australians, who had passed over earlier in the evening and gone forward to pursue the attack.

The casualties of the 117th on September 29 were 26 officers and 366 men. Seven field pieces, 99 machine guns, 7 anti-tank rifles, many small arms and 592 German prisoners were the trophies of the day. Though the casualties were rather heavy, in view of the machine gun and artillery resistance which the Germans offered from powerfully held positions, they should be regarded as rather light. With a clear day, without fog or smoke, they would have been double or treble this number.

The 117th was relieved from the line about noon of October 1, and before night the regiment was on its way back to the Herbicourt area on the Somme River for rest and reorganization. This period, however, was very brief, for on October 5 orders were issued to relieve an Australian brigade. On returning the Third Battalion was assigned to the line, the Second was placed in support, while the First was made the brigade reserve. The Third Battalion had many losses in relieving the Australians, for the night was very dark, getting into position difficult, and the enemy very active with his artillery and machine guns.

The offensive of the division, with the 59th Brigade making the attack, was scheduled for the morning of October 8. In preparation for it, it was thought necessary to straighten a salient of about 500 yards in depth in front of the 117th sector. Consequently, the Third Battalion, which was in the line, attacked on the morning of October 7. The order of battle was Company I on the left, Company L in the center, Company M on the right, with Company K in support and Company F, of the Second Battalion, in reserve. The attack started before six o'clock in the morning, after a heavy barrage had been laid down by the accompanying artillery. In spite of heavy shelling by German machine guns and artillery on both flanks, especially from the towns of Ponchaux and Geneve, the companies made fairly good gains during the day, fighting almost every foot of the way. This operation was a very costly one, perhaps the most bloody of the whole division in proportion to the number of men engaged, for out of the battalion, 12 officers and about 400 men were either killed or wounded.

The 59th Brigade offensive was launched the following morning, October 8, the 117th on the left, the 118th on the right. The British were on the flanks. The jumping off line was northeast of Wiancourt, while the objective was slightly beyond Premont. The First Battalion of the 117th launched the attack for the regiment, the Second Battalion was in close support, while the Third Battalion, which had been cut up badly the day before, was in reserve. The attack got off on time in spite of the difficulties that were encountered the previous night in getting into position under fire and in the dark.

In the face of furious German resistance with all kinds of machine gun nests and an abundance of light artillery, the battalions advanced very rapidly, skillfully knocking out machine guns and maneuvering to the best advantage over the broken ground. The Second Battalion suffered heavy losses during the morning and two companies of the brigade reserve were ordered to its support. Before noon Major Hathaway, who commanded it, announced the capture of Premont and his arrival at the prescribed objective. Positions were consolidated during the afternoon and preparations made for a possible counter-attack. The casualties of the 117th on October 8 were the heaviest of any day of fighting in which it was engaged on the front. The toll of officers and non-commissioned officers was especially distressing, as it cut down the number of leaders in the coming battles.

During the night, when all were expecting word of relief after such a strenuous day in which everyone had spent himself to the utmost, orders were received that the brigade would continue the fight at daybreak the next morning. The sector was moved to the right, however, and the front of attack shortened. The drive started before six o'clock in the morning, after the usual barrage had been laid down by the artillery. In spite of the fact that this shift was made at night, that the two battalions had to reorganize and gather their men from the attack the day previous, and that the Germans kept up their bombardment by artillery and aeroplanes, all the companies were on the tape and the attack was launched on the minute.

The resistance slackened during the day, and with the exception of a short check at a railroad embankment, the advance was steady toward the objective. The First and Second Battalions fought side by side, the Third Battalion was held in reserve and to further recuperate. There was a big decrease in the intensity of the hostile artillery fire during the day and the losses were light as compared to the day before. Busigny was captured and all objectives reached early in the afternoon. The 119th Infantry, of the 60th Brigade, passed over the regiment during the late afternoon and continued the attack.

During these three days of fighting, October 7, 8, and 9, the regiment lost 34 officers and 1051 men as casualties. A count of the spoils taken included 113 machine guns, 28 field pieces, 907 small arms and about 800 prisoners. The great majority of the latter, 703, were captured on October 8, showing that on the final day the men, enraged by the losses of their comrades the day previous, killed most of the Germans they took. This became not an uncommon practice in the latter days of fighting, especially against the German machine gunners, who would kill or wound from their place of concealment a half platoon or more of men before their gun was located and put out of action. This custom of taking no prisoners was confined to no regiment, but became common practice throughout the division.

The next few days were given the 117th to rest and recuperate, a course it sorely needed after the exhaustion and losses of the last three days of its fighting. On the morning of October 16, however, it was called back into the line to relieve the 27th American Division. The First Battalion, less Company C, which was relieved just before the battle on account of ptomaine poisoning, jumped off in a new attack the following morning, October 17. The Second Battalion, which followed it, caught the brunt of the enemy fire. Major Hathaway was wounded early in the morning, and Captain Ware, the remaining captain of the battalion, was sent back a short time later with a serious wound. Lieut. Baker, as senior officer, took command and led it the rest of the day, while non-commissioned officers commanded two companies because there were no officers left. Molaine was captured by the regiment, an advance of more than a mile across the Selle River was made, but heavy machine gun fire held up the advance on Ribeaupville, which was protected by a railroad embankment. The British had been checked on the right and so it was thought inadvisable to push the capture of the town immediately by a frontal attack, when it might be taken later from the flank.

The regiment was relieved on the night of October 17, with the exception of the Third Battalion, which was assigned to the support of the 60th Brigade during the attack the following day. The 117th remained in this area until October 20, when the whole division started back to the rear for rest, reorganization and a new supply of officers and men to bring it up again to war strength. The area designated was near Amiens. Expectation was that the whole division would be ordered back into the line about November 15, but the signing of the armistice put an end to any return to the battle front.



"FIFTY-ONE MEN AND OFFICERS OF THE 117TH INFANTRY WHO RECEIVED MEDALS FOR BRAVERY IN BATTLE."



After receiving some fresh replacements, the 117th entrained for the Le Mans area on November 22, arriving there two days later and remaining until March 10, 1919. An intensive schedule of drill, maneuvers, and parades was carried out, even during the winter months. General Pershing visited the division and reviewed it during its stay here. In February, the regiment moved into the forwarding camp at Le Mans, went through the delousing plant and was furnished some personal equipment for the men. This month was one of severe trial, for fuel was very short, the weather was cold and rainy, and an epidemic of influenza ran through the camp. Some of the men, who had endured the hardships of battle, succumbed to the disease on the eve of returning home. On March 10 the trains arrived to transport the regiment to St. Nazaire, from which its boat sailed on March 16. The transport arrived in Charleston harbor the latter days of the month, and the men were entrained at once for Columbia, where they were given their final delousing and furnished some new clothing.

The triumphal return began the first week of April, 1919, Knoxville being the first stop. A reception, in which it seemed that all East Tennessee joined and to which the city turned out *en masse*, was tendered the officers and men in the one day of their stay. The crowd was historic in size and in enthusiasm. A parade through the principal business streets, which were jammed with cheering thousands, and a banquet to every man in uniform were the principal features of the day. The regiment then went to Nashville where it received a similar welcome. Chattanooga was the last city in which a parade was given. A splendid welcome was given the men and officers there. The regiment was mustered out of service at Fort Oglethorpe, nearby, during the middle of April.

A resume of the regiment's laurels, as well as its losses between July 4, when it came under shell fire, and November 11, the date of the armistice, shows the following interesting figures: Prisoners captured, 1758; machine guns 268; field pieces 44; small arms, about 3000; anti-tank rifles 12. Total casualties of officers and men were 1818, of which 81 were officers and 1737 were non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Total deaths of officers and men were 366. The regiment's total advance into hostile territory was 11 2-3 miles and the towns captured by it were Premont, Busigny and Molaine.

No finer testimony to the bravery of both officers and men can be found than in the number of medals and decorations with which they were honored. Three men won the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor, while 126 other men and officers were awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross, the British Distinguished Service Order, the British Military Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Military Medal. While statistics are not available now, it is doubtful whether any regiment in our army surpassed this record in the same period of time.

Major-General Lewis, commanding general of the Thirtieth Division, decorated the colors of the regiment for participation in the following engagements:

Canal Sector, July 16-August 30.
Ypres-Lys Offensive, August 31-September 2.
Somme Offensive, September 20-October 20.

He also cited the regiment in divisional orders for its distinguished conduct in battle. Colonel Cary F. Spence, its commanding officer, was cited by General Pershing for his distinguished leadership in action. The regiment also shared equally in the ten citations conferred upon the whole Thirtieth Division by the English and Australian High Command.



COLONEL JAMES A. GLEASON

All the way from a "buck" private to a full colonel is the gamut that Col. Gleason's military career has run in a period of twenty-five years of almost continuous service. He enlisted in the Tennessee national guard in 1894; saw service in the Spanish-American War with the Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; commissioned successively, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and lieutenant-colonel of it between 1904-12; and served with it on the Mexican border until he resigned on January 29, 1917.

During all these years he was very active in state national guard circles and spent much time in keeping alive the military spirit, especially in East Tennessee. He was often a competitor at national rifle matches and was inspector of small arms for the state guard.

After the declaration of war on Germany, Col. Gleason was largely instrumental in raising the Second Tennessee Infantry and received a commission as its lieutenant-colonel. On its dismemberment at Camp Sevier, he was transferred to the 114th Field Artillery with the same rank. He served through all of its campaigns on the Western Front—the St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest and Woevre Plain offensives and the Torl and Woevre defenses. For his military leadership and his outstanding ability as a handler of military men he received his promotion to full colonel in 1919 at Le Mans, France, just before he sailed home to be mustered out. During his army career he commanded at different times four regiments—the Second and Third Tennessee Infantry and the 114th and 115th Field Artillery.

SECOND TENNESSEE INFANTRY

No Knoxville organization of men made a more commendable record or participated more actively in the operations in Belgium and against the Hindenburg Line in Flanders than those who went to Camp Sevier as members of the Second Tennessee Infantry. Yet because this regiment was merged with others in the organization of the Thirtieth Division and its officers and men scattered through several different units of the division, it has never received the credit and the glory it should have for its splendid record both in training camp and on the battlefield.

The Second Tennessee was raised largely through the efforts of Colonel James A. Gleason, of Knoxville, who was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, with Charles B. Rogan, adjutant general of Tennessee, as colonel and commander of the organization. The majority of General Rogan's time was needed in the administration of his state office, and so the burden of organizing most of the companies and the task of equipping and whipping them into military units fell largely to Colonel Gleason during the summer of 1917. The state was aflame with the war spirit and so little difficulty was experienced in raising the new regiment, the companies of which were liberally distributed over the three grand divisions of the state.

The formal organization of the regiment was: Charles B. Rogan, of Nashville, colonel and commander; James A. Gleason, of Knoxville, lieutenant-colonel; Roane Waring, of Memphis, Hal Holmes, of Trenton, and James W. Birks, of Livingston, majors; Headquarters Company, of Nashville and Memphis, Captain George Hedge; Supply Company, of Nashville, Captain Harry Manners; Regimental Infirmary, of Knoxville, Major Robert H. Newman; Company A, of Dover and Cumberland City, Captain Thomas Miller; Company B, of Nashville and Fayetteville, Captain John L. Craig; Company C, of Livingston, Captain Timothy E. Stephens; Company D, of Crossville, Captain David Southard; Company E, of Newport, Captain Joseph Gaffney; Company F, of Bristol and Hariman, Captain Thomas Fauntleroy; Company G, of Knoxville, Captain William H. Beckner; Company H, of Rockwood, Captain T. Asbury Wright, Jr.; Company I, of Trenton, Captain William W. Wade; Company K, of Dyersburg, Captain William G. Green; Company L, of Memphis, Captain Frazier Hinton; Company M, of Memphis, Captain William F. Murrah, Machine Gun Company, of Murfreesboro, Captain Thomas Y. English.

In addition to Company G and the Regimental Infirmary, of Knoxville, there were scores of Knoxville men who, after their enlistment at home, were transferred to other companies of the regiment to fill them up to the necessary strength. In all, a fair estimate of the number of Knox County men who enlisted in the Second Tennessee would be between 400 and 500. They were stout, vigorous men, most of whom had never been in a military organization before, and who came straight from civil life to serve during the period of the emergency.

The regiment entrained and departed with the other organizations of the state national guard to Camp Sevier in the early days of September, 1917. A short time after its arrival, the reorganization of the regiments of the national guard of Tennessee and North and South Carolina took place under the direction of Major-General John F. Morrison, commander of the Thirtieth Division. The First Tennessee Infantry was converted into the 115th Field Artillery; the Third Tennessee Infantry became the 117th Infantry; the First Tennessee Field Artillery was numbered the 114th Field Artillery; Troops A, B, and C, of Cavalry, were converted into the 114th Machine Gun Battalion, while Troop D, of Knox-

ville, became the Trench Mortar Battery of the division. The hardest luck fell to the lot of the Second Tennessee, the last Tennessee organization, which was made a part of the Fifty-ninth Depot Brigade, destined later to furnish many of the replacements for the new organizations of the division, all of which were below the new war strength.

The transfer of the men and officers of the depot brigade did not take place immediately, however. Drilling was continued daily, and the same vigorous schedule that was outlined for the rest of the division was kept by all the companies and battalions of the brigade. In spite of the certainty that the separation would come in a few days or weeks, the *esprit de corps* of the Second Tennessee was kept at the highest mark, and many of the men and officers refused voluntary transfers to other organizations. They held the faint hope that some change might be made by which they might be held together as a unit and go overseas together.

The order for the compulsory transfer of the officers and men of the regiment came on October 22, 1917. The large majority of the men were sent to the 119th and 120th Infantry regiments of the Sixtieth Brigade, some few to the three machine gun battalions of the division, while still others went to the artillery regiments and the other units of the division. The officers were more widely scattered than the men. Col. Rogan was placed on the unassigned list; Lieutenant-Colonel Gleason went to the 114th Field Artillery with the same rank, but later received his promotion to a full colonelcy; while the line officers mainly stayed with the infantry regiments, though some few transferred to the artillery. The majority of them went with their men into the Sixtieth Brigade, the 119th and 120th regiments.

The history of the Sixtieth Brigade is largely that of the Fifty-ninth Brigade, the story of which has been told in previous pages. They fought side by side in Belgium and Flanders, each relieving the other to take up the drive against the German forces. The Sixtieth, together with units of the Fifty-ninth, made the assault upon the Hindenburg Line. The Fifty-ninth had the honor of launching the attack on October 8, while the Sixtieth took up the attack two days later. The Fifty-ninth also started the drive on October 17, which was taken up a day later by the Sixtieth.

Of the honors and decorations they won, the deaths and wounds they sustained, the battles and engagements in which the individual men and officers of the Second Tennessee Infantry from Knox County took part, only their individual records, which are given elsewhere, will tell fully. They will show that these men won their share and did their part to the utmost. All commanders under whom they served paid tribute to their courage, fidelity, and soldierly qualities. Had they been allowed to remain together as the unit in which they were organized, there is no doubt they would have made the same illustrious record which other Tennessee regiments did during the great war.



"BIVOUACED FOR THE NIGHT"

An American battery of heavy field artillery in a rest camp on a hillside in France.



"A NIGHT BARRAGE"

American battery of 75 mm. guns firing a barrage at 4:15 a. m. near Reberry, France.

55th ARTILLERY BRIGADE

While the infantry of the Thirtieth Division was operating with the British armies around Ypres in Belgium and near St. Quentin in France, the artillery, composed of the 113th, 114th, and 115th Field Artillery Regiments and the Trench Mortar Battery, making up the Fifty-fifth Artillery Brigade, was attached to the American divisions on the southern end of the battle line and took part in the St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest and Woevre Plain offensives.

The separation of the artillery and infantry took place at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, in May, 1918, when the Thirtieth Division was ordered overseas. They were never together again until early in 1919, when both moved into the Le Mans area, France, preparatory to coming home. The artillery received its training for battle at Camp Coetquidan, near Rennes, France, while the infantry went through its preparation for fighting in the extreme northern part of France. The British needed infantry badly, their artillery was more plentiful. On the other hand, General Pershing was in greater need of artillery than of infantry for the operation in the St. Mihiel salient. Therefore, the Fifty-fifth Brigade was ordered to Toul to take part in the first All-American offensive instead of going to Belgium to support the two infantry brigades of the Thirtieth Division. It was used from the latter part of August, 1918, up to the close of the fighting on November 11 as army, or "shock" artillery, being moved from sector to sector as the needs of the hour for artillery were greatest.

The majority of the men from Knox County in the artillery brigade were in Battery "C", of the 114th Field Artillery, and the Trench Mortar Battery. There were quite a few men, however, who were scattered through the other organizations of the 114th, while perhaps a dozen were members of the 115th Artillery Regiment. Battery "C" was recruited by Captain Roy V. Myers in the summer of 1917, while Captain Ambrose Gaines raised at the same time Troop D, of cavalry. Upon the organization of the Thirtieth Division in the fall of 1917, Troop D was converted into the Trench Mortar Battery of the artillery brigade. On the promotion of Captain Myers to be a major at Camp Sevier, the command of his battery was taken over by Captain Reese Amis, who remained at its head until it was mustered out of service in April, 1919. After his arrival in France, Captain Gaines was compelled by illness to relinquish command of the Trench Mortar Battery to Lieut. Flem Hazen, who was later promoted to the rank of captain, and who handled it in the engagements in which it took part upon the front.

For variety of experiences, observation of the many phases of fighting, and actual participation in the number of battles, these two Knoxville units saw service second to none. They were in the line fighting from the latter part of August, 1918, when they entered the Toul sector, until the hour of the armistice on the morning of November 11. They were in three major engagements—the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woevre Plain offensives—and two minor operations—the defense of the Toul and Woevre sectors. They were a part, at different times, of the First, Second, Third American armies and the Fourth French army. They were attached to six American and French corps and served with seven American divisions, supporting the 89th, 37th, 32nd, 79th, and 33rd in battle operations.

The first large engagement in which they took part was the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, September 12 to 14, 1918. They were in the very van of the fighting, their positions being just behind the infantry lines at Flirey in the center of the drive on the right side of the pocket. They lost no men in the initial attack, and followed the infantry forward to Bouillonville as soon as the engi-

neers could build a road across the old German trenches. On the third day after the fighting began, when they had penetrated as far forward as Beney, the order came for the whole brigade to leave the sector and move to the Argonne Forest to take part in the offensive there.

This move of about 100 miles was the bitterest test to which the brigade was subjected. The horses for pulling the guns had been exhausted in the preparation for and participation in the previous fighting, the men were worn out, their nerves were frayed from lack of sleep and rest, and rations were pitifully short. All marching was done by night, beginning at sundown and continuing until daylight the next morning. The nights were cold and clammy, and many of the men became sick. The woods in which they often slept by day were little better than swamps.

They arrived, however, by forced marches and went into position on the night of September 24. By working most of the day and part of the following night in digging trail pits and bringing up ammunition, all batteries were ready and took part in the huge bombardment over a 20-mile front on the morning of September 26, signalling the opening of the greatest and longest battle in which American arms ever took part. That afternoon they followed the infantry forward through Avocourt toward Montfaucon, the German strong-point of the Argonne sector. They went forward again the following day, taking positions just back of and to the left of Montfaucon, remaining there for several days because the infantry had trouble in advancing the lines against the German resistance. This was overcome after two or three days and the artillery moved into the vicinity of Ivoiry and Epinonville. There it remained until withdrawn on October 6.

The Woevre sector was held then until November 8, when the preparations began for the great offensive of the Second American Army to outflank Metz with the aid of the First American Army. All units of the brigade moved forward into the Woevre Plain on the night of November 10 and were ready for the drive toward Conflans, when the announcement of the armistice put an end to the fighting the next morning after a few rounds had been fired. It was a very fortunate termination for the brigade, for most of its batteries were out upon an open plain, with little protection, and subject to direct fire by the enemy's artillery. Had the fighting continued during the day of November 11, the casualties undoubtedly would have been very heavy.

In December, 1918, about a month after the close of hostilities, the brigade moved forward with the 33rd Division as a part of the Army of Occupation. Their route lay through Conflans, Longwy, Luxemburg, and on to the German border. There they were halted, but before the orders to turn back into the center of Luxemburg arrived, Battery "C", which was at the head of the brigade, drove over the bridge into Germany. Thus it was the *only unit* of the 30th Division which actually got into Germany. Shortly after January 1, the brigade was ordered to rejoin the division at Le Mans. The march was made back through Luxemburg and France to Trondes, near Toul, where special trains carried the regiments to the Le Mans area. Enroute the worst accident of the months in France befell the brigade. A train wreck occurred in which twenty-three men were killed and many more injured near Chaumont. Two of the men killed were members of Battery "C".

The Trench Mortar Battery received orders to return home ahead of the rest of the division. It went to Brest for debarkation, reached Newport News on March 6, 1919, and was mustered out a week later. The remainder of the brigade, including Battery "C", left France early in March and reached America some two weeks later. The mustering out took place at Fort Oglethorpe, after parades through Knoxville, Nashville, and Chattanooga, where the regiments were greeted with tremendous crowds. The discharges were handed the men on April 7, 1919.



"READY FOR CAMP"

These groups are of the 280 men, inducted into service May 24, 1918, at Knoxville. It was the largest single group inducted into service from Knox County through the draft call and they were given a great send-off at the federal building and a parade to the railroad station. Most of them were assigned later to the Second Corps Artillery Park.



SECOND CORPS ARTILLERY PARK

Pursuant to a special call issued by the War Department for an additional 55,000 men, 280 young men of Knoxville and Knox County were formally mustered into the service of the United States on Tuesday, May 21, 1918. Exactly two months later a large proportion of these men steamed into the harbor of Brest, France, as members of the various units of Second Corps Artillery Park. Before the signing of the armistice, this Knox County contingent had actively participated in four of the greatest battles of the war—a record achieved by few units of the American Expeditionary Forces and excelled by still fewer.

The Second Corps Artillery Park was known as an artillery auxiliary unit. At no time was it attached to any division, but was placed where its services were most needed. This meant its labor scarcely lapsed from the time the unit landed in France July 21, 1918, until its broken remnants set sail for home in July, 1919. From August 10-15, the Second Corps Artillery Park served with the American forces in the latter part of the Aisne-Marne offensive, which comprised all fighting in the famous Chateau-Thierry district and is commonly known as the Second Battle of the Marne. September 12-15 it was engaged with the American First Army in the St. Mihiel drive. For weeks previous to this battle, however, the organization worked tirelessly on the Toul front in preparation for the offensive. September 17 to October 17 it was attached to the Second French Army and actively engaged in the Oise-Aisne offensive. October 17 to November 11 it did valiant work with the Fifth Army Corps of the American First Army in the historical battle of the Argonne Forest. Three times the organization was cited by the ranking generals of the American and French armies for valuable results accomplished during these offensives.

Boarding a special train at Knoxville Friday, May 24, 1918, after one of the most patriotic and enthusiastic demonstrations ever accorded a departing unit, the men reached Fort Thomas, Kentucky, the following day, were quickly examined and outfitted, and at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning started for Camp Jackson, South Carolina, as field artillery replacements. Reaching Camp Jackson early Monday evening, they were assigned to a field artillery replacement depot and during that week received their first training in the rudiments of soldiery. However, their experience as field artillery replacements was destined to be of short duration.

Saturday, June 1, the men were ordered to move to another part of the camp and there were assigned to the new organization known as the Second Corps Artillery Park. This unit, destined to be a motorized outfit, was composed of six truck companies of 140 men each and one company of 250 men known as the Park Battery, making a total of approximately 1,100 men, and comprising a majority of the 280 Knox County boys and about 100 from Louisville, Ky. Practically the entire remainder of the new unit hailed from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Maine.

The regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Rogers, of New York. Knoxville and Louisville men were assigned entirely to Companies A, B and the Park Battery. The original duties of the organization in the battle area was to repair and replace disabled artillery pieces, but, after reaching France, the work assigned to the six truck companies was almost wholly that of hauling ammunition. The Park Battery was placed in charge of various ammunition depots and of loading and unloading trucks, a gruelling labor continually beset by the danger of enemy artillery and aeroplane attacks.

After one month of intensive military training, the Second Corps Artillery Park entrained July 1 for Camp Stuart, Newport News, Virginia. The organization was reoutfitted, received its final overseas examination and early on

the morning of July 10 boarded the former Pacific liner Matsonia, which was accompanied by four other transports and escorted by two torpedo boat chasers. On July 13, they were joined by six transports, a cruiser and two destroyers that had embarked from the port of New York. Reaching the war zone July 18, all men were required to assemble at their respective life rafts at 7:30 o'clock each evening and remain there until dark—about 10:30 o'clock in that latitude during the summer. They were assembled there again at 2:30 o'clock in the morning and remained until breakfast, such precautions being taken because of the likelihood of submarine attack during either twilight or dawn. However, the voyage was made wholly without incident and the dawn of July 21 brought the joyful sight of the dim outlines of Brest, France.

After enduring the rain, mud, and flies of the celebrated Pontanazen Barracks until Wednesday morning, July 24, the men boarded a train that was to carry them to their work on the battle front. After riding 22 hours, however, they awakened to find themselves once more in Brest, a change in orders having turned them about and brought them again to their starting point. For the next week the members of the regiment were used on the docks of Brest as stevedores. On August 1, part of the men were ordered to Havre and Bordeaux for trucks, while the remainder started overland in trucks that were to be part of the regiment's equipment and driven by its own men. Friday, August 9, the overland contingent, after traveling 425 miles, reached the destroyed village of Mont St. Pere, nine kilometers east of the famous city of Chateau-Thierry and situated on the north bank of the beautiful Marne River. Here the remainder of the regiment was awaited and to the east of Mont St. Pere the first work in the battle areas was done. The fighting in this vicinity was known as the Aisne-Marne offensive.

Wednesday, August 14, camp was broken and, with its 167 steel-bodied ammunition trucks, the regiment traveled to a point seventeen kilometers west of Chateau-Thierry. There it remained until the following Tuesday, when once more a long trip overland was started which ended near the city of Toul, August 24. After three days of work towing artillery and transporting French troops, the regiment moved its camp into a dense forest several miles north of Toul and only a short distance from the German front lines. During the stay here the men received their first real taste of actual warfare. Continually beset by the dangers of artillery and aeroplane fire, ammunition was hauled nightly for two weeks in pitch darkness over dangerously slippery roads, heavy with war traffic of all kinds. On the afternoon of August 29, two well-placed German artillery projectiles touched off an ammunition dump several acres in area, which was maintained by the organization, and to which its trucks had been hauling shells. Two terrific explosions rocked the earth and the sound of bursting shells continued all through the night. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

During the great St. Mihiel offensive which followed on September 12, many of the trucks continued to supply the big guns with ammunition all through the night of the opening attack. The following day a hundred Second Corps Artillery Park trucks loaded with shells started a slow trail in the wake of the swiftly advancing Yanks. Over roads blown to atoms by artillery fire and through a maze of traffic, travel was slow, indeed, and it was the evening of September 15 before they reached a point southwest of Metz, unloaded and returned to camp. This ended the work in the St. Mihiel offensive.

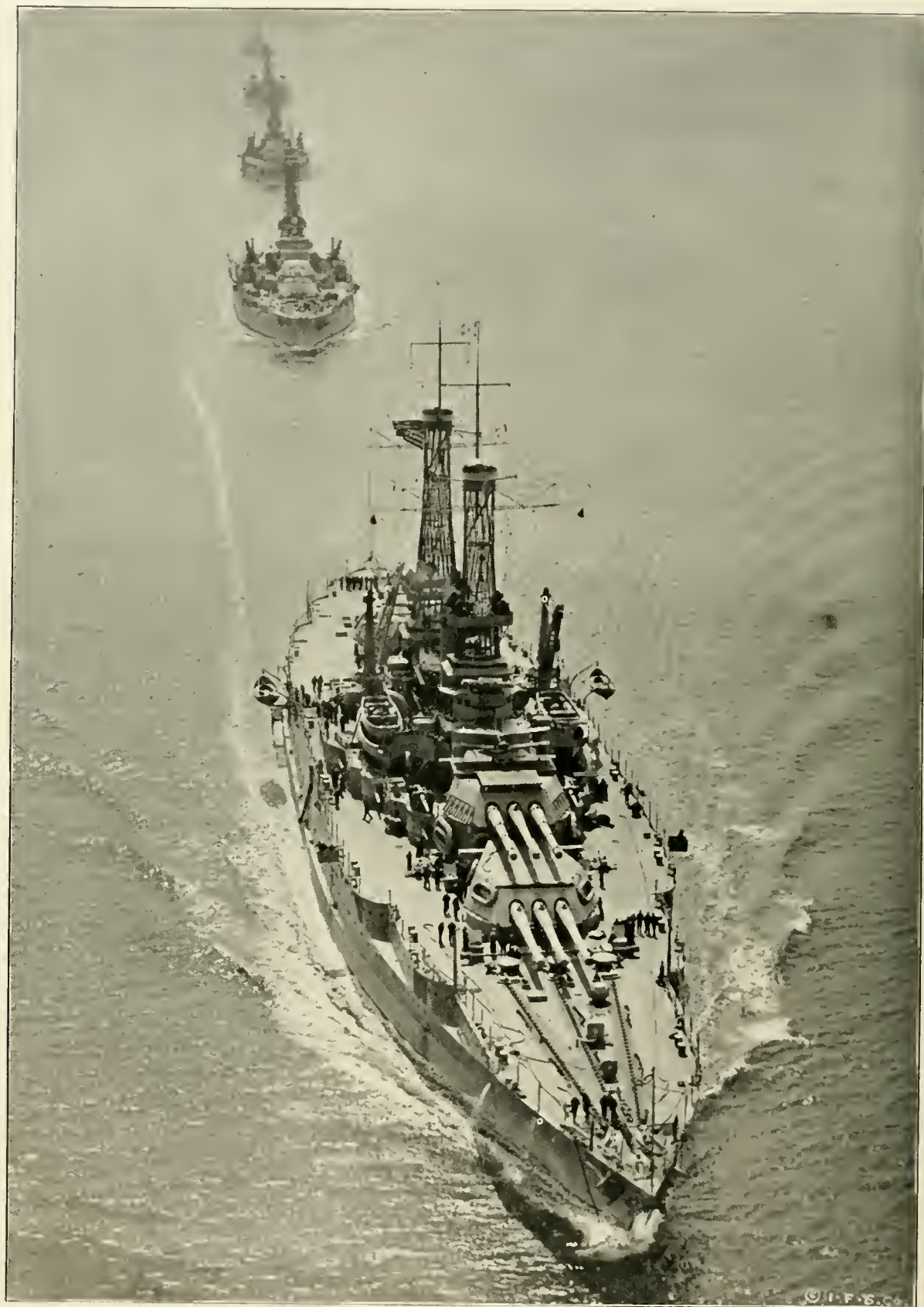
September 17 the regiment again broke camp and moved to the village of Lavoye, twenty kilometers southwest of the devastated city of Verdun. After a short stay there, headquarters were moved to Fleury-sur-Aire, where for the next thirty days the regiment hauled ammunition for the Second French Army, to which it had been attached for the Oise-Aisne offensive. The work of the companies was done principally in the vicinity of Verdun. This was a month of severe hardships, of work by day and by night.

The regiment was relieved from duty with the Second French Army on October 17 and immediately assigned to the Fifth Army Corps of the American First Army. The battle of the Argonne Forest was then in full swing and, day after day, night after night, the companies of the regiment were constantly on the road hauling ammunition to our batteries of artillery which were slowly blasting a way forward for the infantry. Often times these trips were of sixty to seventy-two hours duration and were always made under continuous shell fire and unspeakable hardships. Rain fell almost constantly and the trucks, being coverless, gave no protection from the constant downpour.

By November 4 the American army had advanced so far north that it became necessary to move camp near the one-time village of Very, and finally to the village of Gesnes, about 35 kilometers northwest of the city of Verdun and in the very heart of the upper Argonne. During the last stages of the Meuse-Argonne drive many Second Corps boys dauntlessly ran their trucks through shell fire in plain view of the enemy gunners, and on one occasion a few trucks out-distanced the infantry and unloaded cases of shells at the edge of the village of Beauclaire while the Germans yet occupied the town. One detachment of Second Corps trucks advanced with the artillery to the edge of the city of Sedan. Their forward movement was only stopped by the signing of the armistice.

All kinds of rumors were circulated after November 11 as to what would be done with the Second Corps Park. They ranged from the statement that the regiment would go into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation, to the report that it would return immediately to parade in Washington on Christmas day. What it did do for the next two months was to haul salvage of every sort and description from off the battlefields to the numerous points of concentration. The greater part of this work lay on the old Verdun battlefield, a devastated area so wasted, so dead, so barren after a four-year scourge of hell-fire that it had become a combined desert and charnel house. For awhile the hauling of hand grenades was the chief occupation, but after one truck load blew up, the regiment was relieved from further hauling of these dangerous little missiles.

Finally, orders came to depart and on January 20 the Second Corps Park entrained at Dun-sur-Meuse for Brest, which was reached January 23 after sixty-eight hours of travel in box cars too crowded to lie down and with the weather very wintry. After two weeks of suspense, the regiment became a skeleton organization of 76 men and the remainder transferred to Brest Casual Companies 239, 240, 241, 242, and 243. As casual companies, some men were used as truck drivers, some as military police, others as stevedores and mechanics, while others drew special duty with the Motor Transport Corps. This lasted until May, 1919, when all were relieved, supposedly to depart for home. However, after three weeks' labor with pick and shovel, building a railroad, all were restored to their original status and once more took up the old duties. Early in July, though, the glad day finally arrived when the last member of the organization bade a final farewell to the shores of France and soon arrived home after one year's foreign service well done.



"RETURN OF OUR VICTORY FLEET"

American dreadnaughts, returning from European waters, sailed up the New York harbor in battle formation in April, 1919.

OUR NAVY IN THE WAR

The hundreds of Knox Countians, who cast their lot with the navy and went to sea during the world war, made the same splendid record and wrote as glorious a page in local history as their brothers who chose the army and fought the Huns on land. They ably upheld the traditions established a half century ago by Farragut and Maynard as the guardians of our flag upon the trackless paths of the ocean. Theirs was not so spectacular a task, nor did they receive the publicity and prominence which other branches of the service did. Yet the two million soldiers, who sailed to France under the convoy of our fleet, know the relentless vigil and the hourly peril that the men of the navy underwent that our armies, with the food and equipment for them, might reach the battle line in safety.

For nineteen months they braved the dangers of the sea upon battleships and cruisers, submarines and merchantmen. They stood guard with the English at the mouth of the Kiel Canal to await the appearance of the German fleet for battle, they hunted the seas upon destroyers and chasers to ferret out the hostile submarines, they manned the transport vessels that plied the Atlantic in transporting our troops to France. There was little relief or rest for them, for their vessels were at sea the great majority of the time. They were ever under the shadow of death from the monsters that lurked beneath the waters.

The navy was the one department of our government which was ready for action when war was declared. Within a few hours after the passage of the war resolution, Admiral Sims was gathering a fleet of destroyers and preparing to sail for Queenstown, England. In less than a month they were on guard duty in European waters. It is worthy of more than passing comment that in all the criticism and vituperation, which flooded the nation in its mad frenzy to get ready adequately for the war, and in the series of investigations which followed its close, there was never any abuse or evil said of the navy. It went through the trying period without scandal or investigation. Its efficiency was so thorough that no partisan or political attack was made upon it.

Of the varied work which our navy did during the war, perhaps the greatest and most effectual was in the convoy and transportation of troops and supplies to Europe. While the English merchant marine gave great assistance by furnishing the vessels for a great deal of this work, the larger part of it was done by our own navy. This was work of the most vital nature, for the cries and pleas of our allies for more, more men in the spring and summer of 1918 were insistent. Defeat stared them in the face unless they had more divisions to check the German onslaughts. Every sea-going vessel that our government owned, which was not absolutely needed in some other phase of work, was manned by the men of the navy and put into the transportation service.

The convoy system, which was worked out as a means of avoiding the heavy losses of the British, who sent out ships alone upon the sea to become the prey of the submarines, consisted of collecting several troop or cargo vessels into a group, sailing from the same port at the same time. There were usually a dozen or more of these craft which put to sea as a unit, and which followed a well known lane across the ocean. Cruisers and the older battleships protected them from German raiders, while a flotilla of destroyers met them when they entered the danger zone and guarded them against submarine attack. If the submarines dared to appear in their midst, the transports scattered to avoid making themselves targets, but the fighting craft attacked with guns and depth bombs. After several encounters, in which they learned the system of defense that had been adopted, the submarines became more wary of attack upon these groups and con-

finer their attention more and more to unprotected vessels on the high seas. The fear, which swept over the American people at the beginning of the war because of the submarine terror, gradually subsided as every transport vessel bound for France with troops arrived there in safety.

That not a single ship of the hundreds, which transported two million men to France, was torpedoed while eastward bound, and that only three—the President Lincoln, the Antilles, and the Covington—were sunk on return trips to America, is eloquent proof of the success of the convoy system and of the vigilance exerted by our cruisers and destroyers against would-be attackers. The submarine peril, which reached its apex about the time this nation entered the war, steadily declined thereafter. Our own losses at sea were insignificant in proportion to the amount of tonnage that was exposed in the nineteen months of our participation in the war to the attacks of the submarines. While complete figures are not available, statistics for several months indicate that the sinkings of all American vessels by mines and torpedoes were somewhat less than one per cent of our tonnage.

While a part of our fleet was guarding transport and cargo vessels, the rest of it was waging an active, offensive warfare on the submarines upon the high seas and around the channel ports, standing guard with the British fleet at the mouth of the Kiel Canal, planting mines in the strategic areas in the North or Mediterranean Seas, or patrolling our long coast line against hostile attacks. Only three fighting ships were lost as a result of enemy action. They were the Alcedo, a converted yacht; the Jacob Jones, a converted torpedo boat destroyer; and the San Diego, a cruiser. None of the larger and heavier battle ships were injured.

Some of the most effective, as well as the most dangerous work done by our navy was in the laying of mines. These made a great barrier against the escape of the German fleet and the slipping out of an occasional raider to prey upon commerce. The seas between Norway and Scotland, which were the main outlet, were planted with thousands of mines by special mine layers. To the south, the American navy had another force of vessels which cooperated with the British in sweeping the English Channel of these menaces to the safety of transport ships.

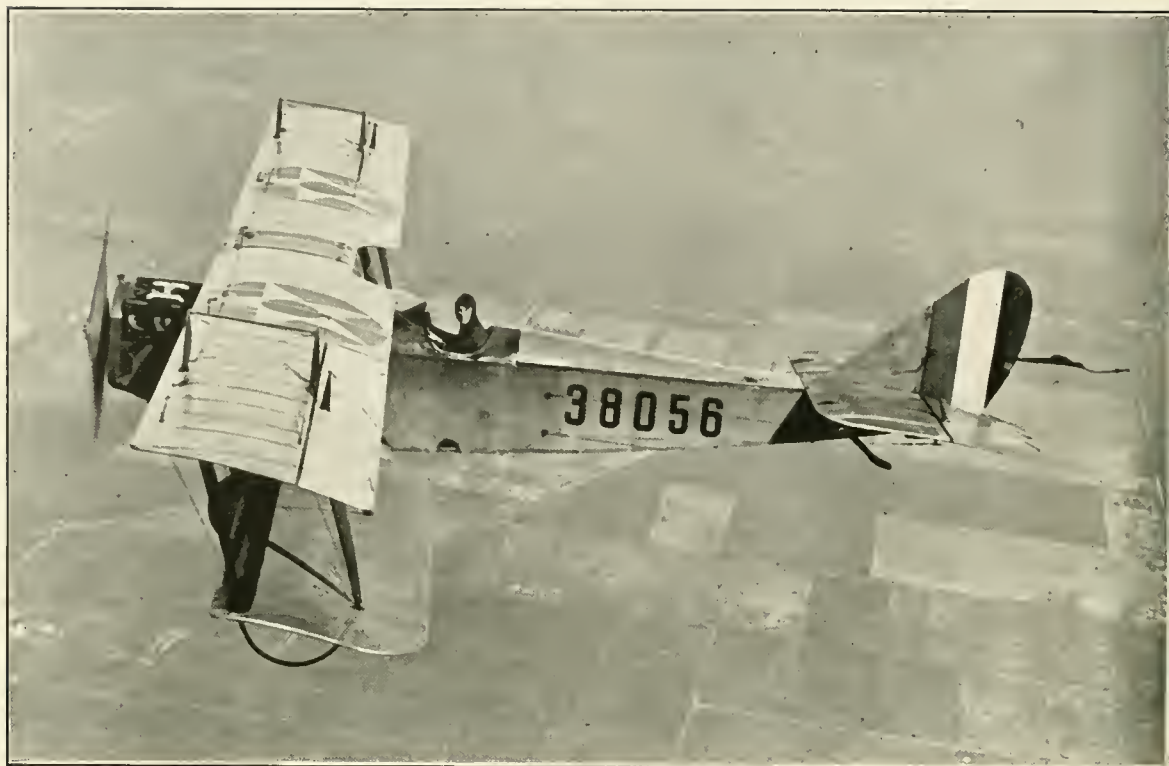
On land the navy's activities were not inconsiderable. No unit or branch of the service showed greater bravery or won more laurels during the war than the men of the marine corps. Their deeds at Belleau Woods, Bouresches, Soissons, St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest have been told in song and story. The personnel of this peculiar branch of the navy, which is trained for both land and sea duty, was of the very highest. They proved their valor on field after field of battle. Their defense of Belleau Woods is one of the epics of the war. Of the eight thousand who were picked for service in France, more than a half were killed or wounded.

The most notable need of our army in France was artillery. The French furnished General Pershing with the lighter calibers, but there was a deficiency of heavy, long range guns. The ordnance department of the navy came to the rescue by designing and constructing a battery of 14-inch rifles, shipping them across the seas on special mounts, and transporting them across France to the American front on special cars. They threw a projectile weighing 1400 pounds and had a range of about 20 miles. They were used with great effect in bombarding towns and strong points far in the rear of the German lines. Their military effect was far superior to that of the German "Big Berthas," which terrified Paris. In spite of their tremendous size and weight, they were thoroughly mobile and capable of being moved on short notice to other parts of the front.

In the execution of the innumerable demands made upon it by the requirements of the war, the navy underwent an expansion and growth almost in proportion to that of the army. The number of officers was increased from 4,376 to 10,409, the enlisted personnel from 62,667 to 216,968. The men and officers, who were members of the naval reserve in time of peace, also were called to active duty during the war. The number of officers was enlarged from 877 to 21,622, while the personnel of the enlisted men was raised to 289,639, of whom about 8,000 were women.

At the close of the war, our navy had 40 battleships of the first-class, 32 cruisers, 125 destroyers, 17 torpedo boats, 68 submarines, 303 submarine chasers, 79 mine planters and sweepers, 56 yachts on patrol duty, 33 gunboats, 8 monitors, and a few other ships used for special duties. Furthermore, our navy was manning 50 troop transports, 230 cargo transports, 50 patrol vessels, and 175 barges. The total number of ships operated at the end of the war was about 2,000, as compared with 250 when the war begun.

Our navy had moved from third into second place among the naval powers of the world, displacing Germany and ranking next to England. With the additions made in the few months following the war as the result of construction begun before that time, the gap that separated us in naval strength from first place upon the seas was cut down materially.



"A CLOSE-UP VIEW"

The photographer who took this picture at such short range, was in another plane above this one.



"FLYING IN FORMATION"

These American aeroplanes are out for a practice spin. The photograph was taken by a member of the group from another plane.

OUR AIR SERVICE

The glamor of the aeroplane drew scores of the young men of Knox County into its service during the world war. The fascination of the air, the thrill of spectacular combat high above the battle lines, the prospect of long flights far into enemy territory, the glory and fame with which the successful aviator was crowned, made a strong appeal to the young American with strong nerve and hardy constitution.

That only two—Lieut. McGhee Tyson and Lieut. Claude O. Lowe—lost their lives of the scores of Knox Countians who risked them, either as pilots or as observers, speaks for the safety of this apparently very hazardous branch of the service. Lieut. Tyson, who was in the naval aviation branch, made his sacrifice in a flight off the French coast, while Lieut. Lowe was killed in the smash of his plane at Arcadia, Florida.

While some got across and into action, the majority of the Knox County men in the air service suffered the same misfortune as the larger number of those who enlisted in the air department—they were still in the United States when the armistice came on November 11, 1918. Some of them were at the port, ready to sail. This failure to reach Europe was no fault of theirs, for statistics show that of the qualified flying officers, less than one in three left the United States. Sufficient service planes had not been produced to equip the flyers who were already in France, not to speak of the thousands on this side who were aching to meet the Huns.

The air program of the United States went through a multitude of vicissitudes, of bright promises and bitter disappointments before it became stabilized and was finally put upon an efficient war basis. Because of the lack of planes, our airmen did not become an active, decisive force in the air until the last two months of the war. When war was declared in April, 1917, the United States government had 55 serviceable planes, all of which were obsolete as compared with foreign models, and entirely unsuited to war conditions. Congress at once appropriated \$600,000,000 for our air program. The confident prediction was made through newspapers and magazines that the United States would have 10,000 planes on the battle front in a year, a force sufficient to drive the Germans down and give the allies an overwhelming superiority.

The program, however, received jolt after jolt. German spies in factories held up quantity production of training planes and ruined all of a certain model, making its abandonment necessary. Divided management and a change in directors of the whole air program further complicated the situation. A great deal of time was necessary in making tests and fitting the foreign designs to our 12-cylinder Liberty Motor, which proved our chief contribution to aviation. Difficulty was encountered in getting out the great quantity of spruce, fir, linen and other materials that are necessary in the construction of planes. Due to these and a great number of other difficulties, spring of 1918 came before the kinks in the air program were smoothed out and factories settled down to turn out planes and engines on a quantity basis.

After much experimenting and consultation with English and French aviation officials, it was decided to concentrate American production of a quantity scale on four types of machines: (1) the De Havilland observation and bombing plane; (2) the Handley-Page night bomber; (3) the Caproni bomber; (4) the Bristol fighting plane. Only the first was produced in quantity before the end of the war. Equipped with the Liberty Motor, it proved the fastest observation plane on the western front. About 700 were used in actual warfare, nearly 2000 more were in France, and 1100 were being turned out monthly at home

when the armistice came. Two new models of planes, the Le Pere two-seater fighter and the Martin bomber, were developed and under tests made better performances than any known machines of their class. Neither was completed nor produced in quantity for use on the front. Liberty motors were manufactured much faster than planes. About 13,500 were accepted from the factories up to the time of the armistice, 4435 of these being shipped overseas for use. The British and French recognized the superiority of this engine and made contracts for large numbers of them.

American flyers, organized into strictly American squadrons, got their first real chance on the front in April, 1918, when two observation and one pursuit group, comprising about 35 planes, were assigned a definite sector. Their success was so immediate and thorough that the French readily turned over more planes to the Americans and the sector was widened considerably. In May, the number of American squadrons was increased to 9; in June to 14, in July to 15, in August, when the De Havillands began to arrive from America, to 25; in September to 30; in October to 42, and in November to 45 complete squadrons. In the early months, all of our squadrons were equipped with foreign planes, principally French. This continued until August 10, 1918, when the first American manufactured planes were put on the front. The supply grew rapidly in the next three months, and on the day of the armistice 667 of the 2698 planes our aviators were using were of American construction.

The first large air operation in which our squadrons took part was the St. Mihiel attack, for which General Pershing assembled the most formidable air force that was gathered during the war for a battle. French, British and English contributed some of their very best fighting squadrons. Our aviators, who were about one-third of the whole force employed, were organized into 12 pursuit, 12 observation and 3 bombing squadrons. We also had 15 balloon companies in operation. The American supremacy in the air during the two days of the attack was very decided. The enemy planes were kept on the ground largely, while ours went far behind the lines, located the German reserves, spotted ammunition dumps and enemy concentrations, and directed the long range artillery fire.

In the long struggle of six weeks in the battle of the Argonne Forest, which followed, American aviation was put to its most severe test. A great deal of the French and English aviation, which was loaned for the St. Mihiel operation, was withdrawn for use with their armies, but our increased production of planes somewhat made up for this loss. There was bitter fighting for the control of the air. The Germans drew to this front more than a proportionate amount of their very best planes and pilots. So vital an attack called forth their very best. Losses were heavy on both sides, but the enemy got the worst of it by a large edge. The American bombing, pursuit and observation squadrons did excellent work, getting far behind the German lines, bombarding day and night their lines of communication and ammunition dumps, and swooping down to the attack of any concentration of troops in the rear.

The test of battle showed the individual superiority of the Americans in the air. The Germans, during the few months which American aviators participated in the war, brought down 357 of our planes, while our aviators put 755 of the Hun machines out of commission. On the day of the armistice, there were 45 American squadrons, 1238 American flying officers and 740 service planes operated by them on the front. About 2500 flying officers were in reserve, while 7000 others in the United States lacked but a short specialized course of being equipped for battle duty. Had the war continued until the spring of 1919, the American air force in numbers and in equipment would have been far superior to that of any nation on either side. It would have been independent of all aid and ready to repay our allies for the generous assistance they rendered us while our air program was getting under way.

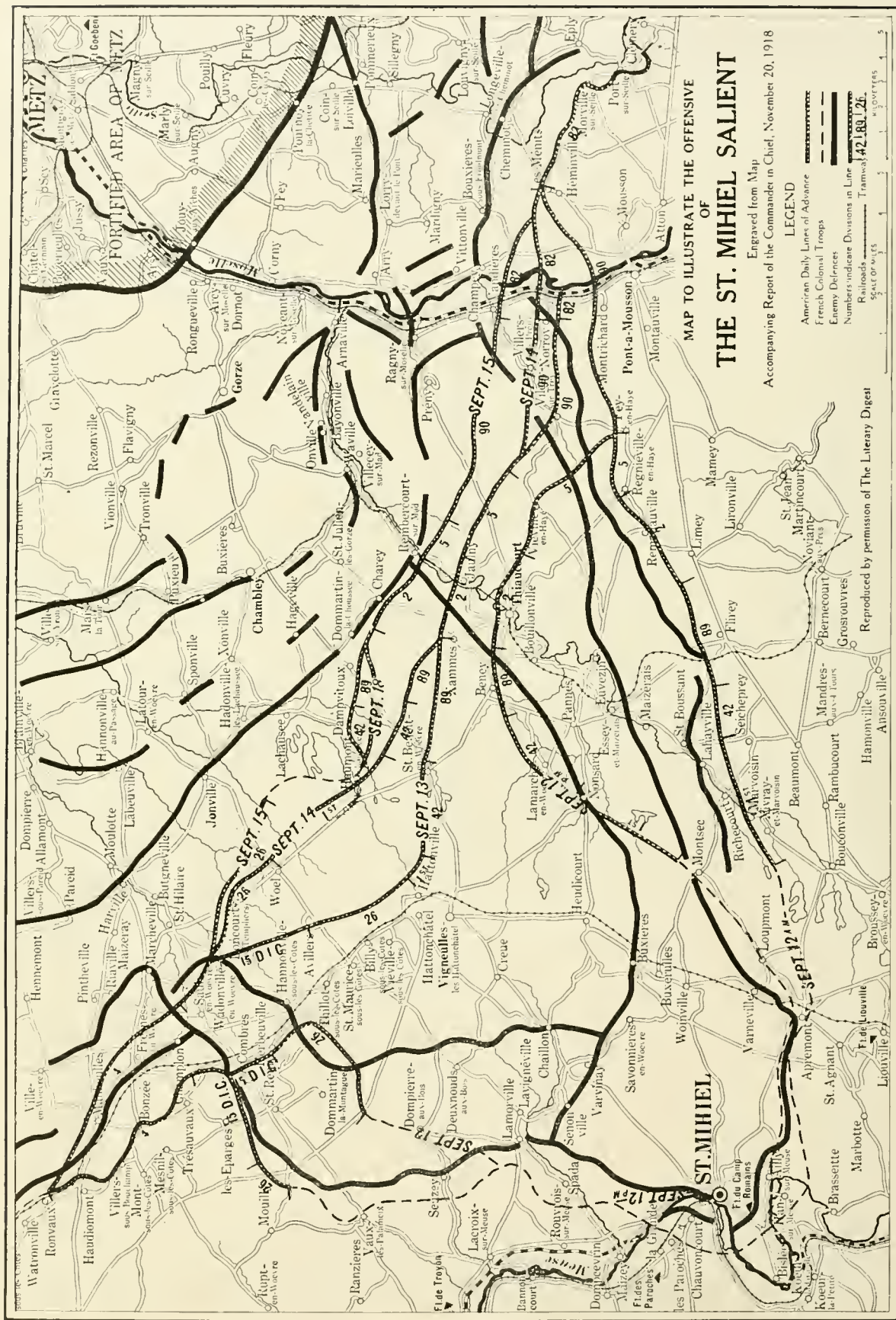


GENERAL ROBERT EMMET CALLAN

Graduating from West Point in 1896, General Callan saw service in the Spanish-American War as a lieutenant. He rose step by step until he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1917, being stationed in the Philippine Islands as chief of staff. On the outbreak of war, he asked to be sent to France on active duty.

He sailed in command of the 63rd Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, on March 24, 1918. After participation in the Second Battle of the Marne, he was made brigadier-general and put in command of the 33rd Brigade, C. A. C. He was relieved of this to become head of the great artillery training school at La Borne, France, where eight regiments were trained at a time.

General Callan was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing on June 12, 1919, and later the Cross of the Crown of Italy from the Italian Government.



THE BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL

Salient is the military term for the very common words "pocket" and "wedge." The St. Mihiel salient, the elimination of which was the first big, concerted, offensive operation of our forces in large number in France, was a deep pocket driven into the French lines in the fall of 1914 by the German armies in their attempt to outflank Verdun, whose forts held the key to the defense of Eastern France. The right edge of this wedge, as a glance at the map will show, was just above Pont-a-Mousson, while the left edge was at Les Eparges, a few miles southeast of Verdun.

This pocket, always the deepest and sharpest on the western front, was some 18 miles across from base to base, and slightly over 13 miles in depth. Yet measuring around its perimeter, it was no less than 40 miles in extent. To pinch off or close the salient meant shortening the line about 22 miles.

There were other considerations than the decrease in battle front which caused General Pershing to select this as the sector of attack of the First American Army. For four years this pocket had been a threat to Verdun, about which the Germans had closed on the northern and eastern side. If the left side of the wedge above St. Mihiel was driven still farther westward, Verdun would be virtually cut off and the French forces therein surrounded and captured. Furthermore, the German advance at the deepest point of the pocket barely cut the main railroad from Paris to Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort, a double-track line that linked up the great fortresses of Eastern France. This had been a great loss, for it interfered with the speedy movements of troops from one sector to another of the southern battle front. It had been necessary for four years to transport troops by a single track line farther south, much longer and burdened with all traffic to Toul and Nancy.

As an offensive stroke, the closing of the St. Mihiel salient was fraught with equally great possibilities. It meant the restoration of about 150 miles of French territory, which was under the yoke of its German oppressors; the reversal from a threat to surround Verdun to a very decided menace of an allied attack upon Metz, the left hinge and base of the German battle line; the establishment of a straight base line from which attacks could be launched toward Conflans at the coal and iron fields of Briey and Longwy, the German mineral basins, and at the great railroad arteries through Sedan, Montmedy and Metz.

Several desperate attempts had been made by the French earlier in the war to straighten out their lines and relieve the pressure on Verdun. In the spring of 1915, they struck a hard blow with large numbers at Les Eparges on the western flank. The attack was continued several weeks and both sides left thousands of dead on the field of battle. The Germans were estimated to have lost 30,000 killed in this series of operations, while the French casualties were even heavier. Outside of local gains, the attack was unsuccessful. The French resumed their drive in the summer on the other side of the pocket at Apremont, attempting to crush in that flank. The fighting was bitter and the French made some headway, but all was lost in a counter-offensive of the Germans in the fall of 1915. After that nothing was done on either side for three years, as the tide of active operations shifted to other sectors. Both sides improved their defensive fortifications, but neither assumed the offensive. The lines were held by divisions that needed rest and recuperation from operations elsewhere.

The military strategy employed by General Pershing in the reduction of this salient is explained very well by a homely illustration. Pont-a-Mousson and Les Eparges, the bases of the pocket, were the hinges of two great doors which opened outward in the direction of St. Mihiel. If the doors were swung together on these hinges, they would meet just north of Vigneulles and form a straight line. To accomplish this, it was necessary for the divisions on the left flank to

work eastward, while those on the right side made their way northwesterly to join them. The attacks had to be so timed that the flanks would arrive at the junction point at the same time. It was necessary also that the maneuver be accomplished quickly to cut off the German forces at the bottom of the pocket and prevent their escape.

For the successful execution of this operation, General Pershing withdrew from the Marne salient the eight divisions, which were engaged there in the hot fighting of June and July, 1918; brought from other quiet sectors several divisions which were receiving their training in trench warfare; and transported clear across France from their training camps still other divisions which had had no actual battle experience. The organization of the First American Army and the commencement of assembly of all the units that were to take part in the attack began August 10. The plans of the general staff provided for the concentration of about 600,000 troops of all arms and branches, together with their weapons and material, for the operation. As it was planned as a surprise, all movements were conducted by night. No troops or signs of unusual activity were visible on the roads by day. But with the fall of night, all highways were jammed with trucks, guns, ammunition, tanks, and wagons, going forward in position for the drive. The front line trenches were held lightly so that the enemy might not suspect the blow that was being aimed at him. Complete success depended upon overwhelming him before he could adequately man with his reserves the powerful defensive fortifications he had built.

The moral and psychological value of the operation's success was almost as great as the military advantages to be obtained. While the American divisions had fought splendidly when brigaded with the British and French, they had conducted no offensive on their own initiative and under their own leadership. The elimination of the salient would be the acid test of their offensive ability, while the successful execution of a task at which the French had failed for four years would not only inspire respect and courage in our allies as well as strike terror in the hearts of the Germans, but the American people would be aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by an action in which our fresh, vigorous troops were pitted successfully against their much vaunted German foes.

The plans of the attack were worked out to the minutest detail by the army staff. The hour and minute at which the barrages were to be laid down, the rate of advance of the infantry behind them, the sector of attack of each division, the objectives of each day's fighting were mapped out carefully in advance, and all commanders, from division down to platoon leaders, were rehearsed on the parts assigned to each. Special stress was laid upon the effective cooperation of all arms, infantry, artillery, aviation, tanks, machine guns, engineers and supply trains. The French were of very great assistance, for in addition to loaning us much artillery, many of their best bombing and scout planes, and all of the tanks that were used in the attack, they contributed three divisions for the very delicate operations against the German troops at the nose of the salient.

The infantry of nine American divisions was assigned to make the attack on the two flanks of the pocket, crush them in by frontal assaults, close to the center, and capture the garrison of several thousand men at its bottom. On the right flank, strung from Pont-a-Mousson as a pivot, was the First Corps, commanded by General Liggett, and composed of the 82nd, 90th, 5th and 2nd divisions. General Dickman commanded the Fourth Corps, made up of the 89th, 42nd and 1st divisions, which were stationed in the center of attack and upon the left of the First Corps. Upon the left of the Fourth Corps, and strung lightly around the tip of the salient from Xivray to Mouilly, was the Second French Corps, while the western base of the wedge was held by the Fifth American Corps, under General Cameron, made up of the 26th and 4th American divisions and a French division. In reserve for the three American Corps were the 3rd, 35th, 78th and 91st divisions, while the 23rd and 80th were available in case of need.

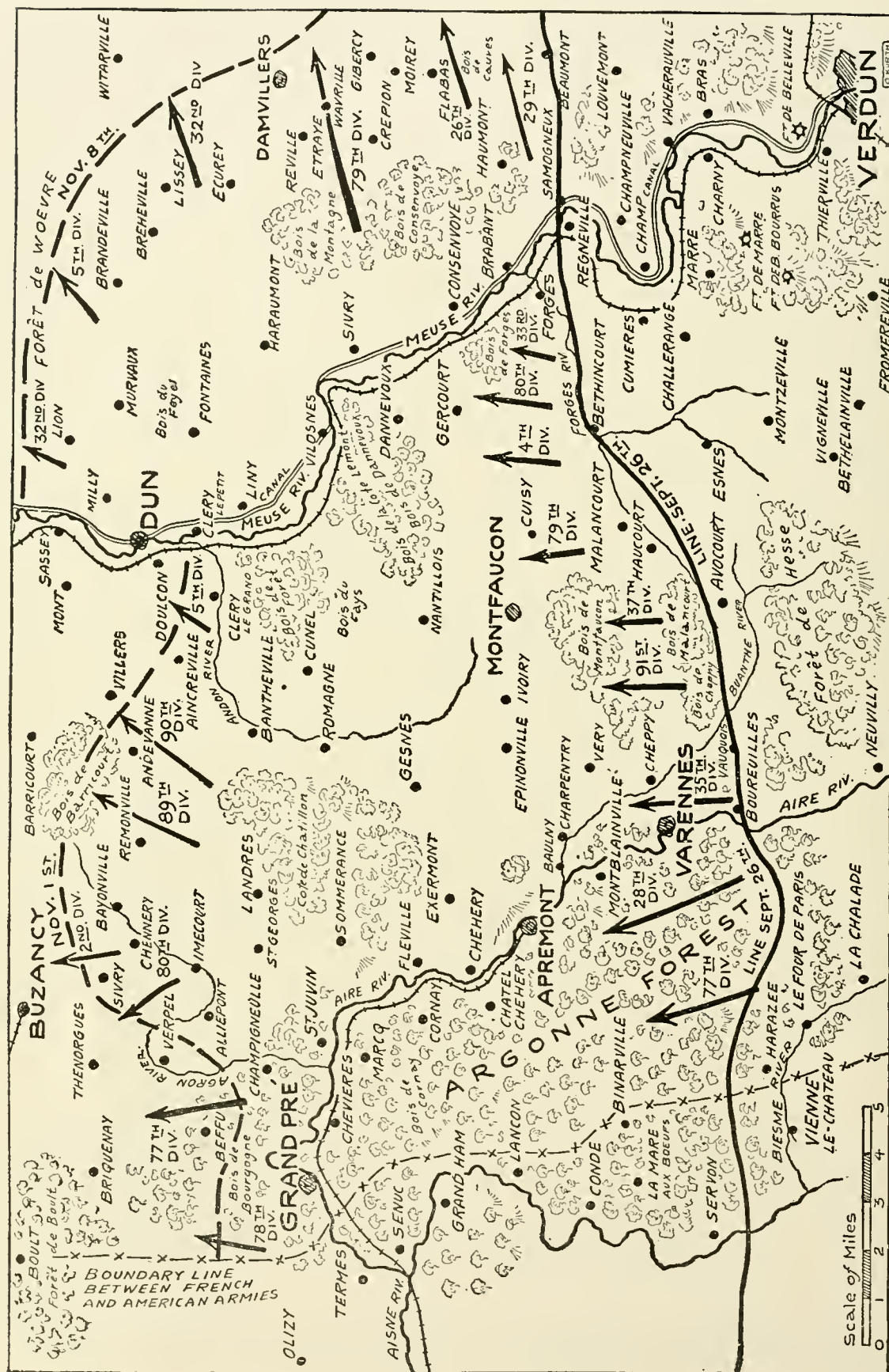
The artillery concentration for the attack was one of the greatest of the entire war. Guns were so numerous that they seemed placed behind every particle of cover available. They were greatly out of proportion to the amount of infantry used. Their number was about 2,000, while their calibers ranged from the famous French 75's up to three huge American naval guns, which had a range of about 20 miles and which bombarded the German lines of communication far in the rear of the battle lines. All calibers were supplied lavishly with ammunition to batter down the strong natural and artificial defenses, which the enemy had erected in front of him in the four years of his occupation of this sector.

Of the 600,000 men assembled for the drive, about 250,000, twice the size of any American army ever engaged in one battle, were employed actively in the operations. The rest were kept in reserve or used in the service of supply to the combat troops. Against them were opposed seven German divisions in the line and four in reserve. However, though they were considerably inferior in numbers as compared with the attacking forces, a much smaller force was necessary to defend the salient than to attack it. They were powerfully supplied with the most potent weapons of defense, an abundance of all calibers of artillery and of light and heavy machine guns.

The Germans, in spite of the secrecy that was maintained in the preparations for the attack, seem to have had some inkling of its coming. Their plans, according to documents captured from prisoners, appear to have vacillated. Some of the heavy artillery was withdrawn to the second line of defense, known as the Michel position, and all work on fortifications was stopped a few days before the blow fell. No extra reserve divisions were brought into the sector for a more powerful defense. This was due probably to the fact that they were needed worse at other parts of the front to stem the French and English drives which were in progress. However, it has been established very clearly that the Germans did not evacuate the salient "according to previous plans", as the German war office announced after the battle to soften the bitterness of the losses in men, guns, and ground.

The attack started with a tremendous artillery preparation at 1 o'clock on the morning of September 12. The chorus of two thousand guns, majestic in their roar, lighting up the pitch black darkness of a rainy night with splashes like rays of lightning, and fairly shaking heaven and earth with their tremendous power, played for four hours upon the towns, shelters, and strong points of the enemy in the rear of their front lines and made the night for them a veritable inferno. At five o'clock sharp, all firing ceased and an unearthly calm pervaded everything for a half hour. Then all burst forth again in a mighty roar as a barrage of high explosive shell was laid down upon the front lines of the Germans. Our infantry, jumping out of their trenches in the fog and mist of the early morning, leaped forward through the tangle of barbed wire to the attack. They found the Germans huddled in groups in their dugouts or torn and mangled by the hurricane of shell and shrapnel. Some put up a sturdy resistance, others, bewildered and nerveless, gave themselves up with little fighting. The American troops, inspired by the success they attained in the first few hours of the fighting, pressed forward vigorously on the flanks of the pocket, while the French, with great skill, engaged the enemy at the bottom of the salient and prevented his retreat. The advance continued throughout the day and night of September 12, and early on the morning of September 13, the advance guards of the 1st and 26th Divisions met, as had been planned, just north of Vigneulles, where the doors of the wedge were to be closed.

Every objective of the commander-in-chief was attained and, during the course of the next two days, the line was straightened from Les Eparges to Pont-a-Mousson. The prisoners taken in the engagement numbered about 16,000, while the guns counted 443. These figures do not include a large number of machine guns and a great mass of materials and stores, which the Germans were forced to abandon in their haste to escape.



MAP OF ARGONNE FOREST OFFENSIVE

Black, consecutive line shows start of attack on September 26, 1918. Note the wooded area over which American divisions fought. The ground was specially adapted to a sturdy defense.

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE

Of all the battles and engagements in which Knox Countians took part during the world war, more men and officers of them were engaged perhaps, first and last, in the 47-day struggle of the American army against the vital German positions in the Argonne Forest northward as far as Sedan than in any other large conflict or large operation in France. As has been pointed out in a previous chapter, these Knox Countians were not grouped into one combat unit, but were scattered through many organizations. They were to be found in the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade, the Second Corps Artillery Park, the Forty-second Division, the Eighty-first and Eighty-second Divisions, the marines, the five regular divisions and many of the other army, corps, and divisional units that participated in this long campaign.

The Meuse-Argonne offensive should be regarded as a campaign, a series of battles, rather than a single engagement. It was a prolonged struggle of almost seven weeks between two great armies, engaged in a death grapple at the most vital part of a battle line more than 400 miles long. No better illustration of the extreme importance, with which the German high command regarded the Argonne sector, can be found than in the manner in which its armies were disposed in the crucial months of October and November, 1918. Before the British and French troops the German armies were withdrawn as swiftly as possible and only rear-guard actions took place. Against the American forces, however, they resisted to the last inch with the best troops they had, knowing that if General Pershing reached his objective at Sedan, their whole line of communication on the Western Front would be pierced and the divisions against the French and English would be in danger of being flanked and cut off.

The plans for the attack were laid some weeks before it actually began. Toward the latter part of July or the first of August, 1918, when the success of the allied counter-offensive was assured and the offensive was definitely wrested from the German high command, Marshal Foch and General Pershing agreed upon the plan of action that the American armies should pursue on the eastern end of the battle front. First, the St. Mihiel salient was to be reduced; second, the German positions in the Argonne Forest and along the Meuse River were to be taken by frontal assault; third, the American and French armies were then to outflank and capture Metz, seizing the coal and iron fields of Longwy and Briey. If these operations were successful, the only tenable position for the enemy would be the east bank of the Rhine on German soil.

The first step was a complete success, although, if certain well authenticated rumors are correct, it was made against the wishes of Marshal Foch, who toward the latter part of August came to the opinion that this pocket could not be wiped out in time for the American divisions to reach the Argonne Forest and make adequate preparation within two weeks for such a great attack. The will of General Pershing prevailed, however, and his knowledge of the capabilities of his divisions was more than justified by events.

The German defenses from the Meuse to the Argonne were the most formidable on the western front. They were both natural and artificial. The natural defenses were a long series of heights and ridges, wooded and covered with brush, bushes, and strong points. Upon these the Germans had built successive lines of artificial defenses, the Hindenburg Line, the Hagen Stellung, the Volker Stellung, the Kriemhilde Stellung, and the Freya Stellung. Concrete machine gun and artillery emplacements, several closely woven barbed wire systems, mines and booby traps, and an intricate system of interlocking trenches added

further strength to these natural fortifications, which guarded the great railroad system in their rear, the coal mines of Northern France and Belgium, and the iron mines of Lorraine.

The plan of battle called for the American army to attack from Vienne-le-Chateau, on the eastern border of the Argonne Forest, to the west bank of the Meuse River. A French army was to drive forward at the same time on the west side of the Argonne, thus creating two deep salients on both sides of the forest, which would cause the evacuation of its matted, tangled woods by the Germans therein. Nine infantry divisions—the 77th, 28th, 35th, 91st, 37th, 79th, 4th, 80th, and 33rd, arranged in order from left to right—were used by General Pershing to make the assault. They were supported by a tremendous concentration of American and French artillery of all calibers. The total number of guns employed in the preliminary bombardment, which began at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of September 26, was about 4,000. They fired more than 300,000 shells that day, a volume of shell and shrapnel and fire that no human force could resist on such a front. They withered and blasted all first line defenses in front of them, and made the early morning hours a living hell for the Germans, protected though they were by almost impregnable defenses.

In spite of this bombardment, the infantry, who leaped out of their trenches and went over the top at 5:30 a. m. behind a smoke and shell barrage, had great difficulties from the German machine gun fire. They were cut and slashed by the hostile gunners, hidden behind trenches, logs, up in trees, or behind any kind of protective cover. The advance was almost wholly through woods. Yet the progress on the first day was very satisfactory, for the German line was penetrated at some places to a depth of six or seven miles. Montfaucon, the highest point in the sector, was entered and definitely captured the following day. Most of the divisions reached their objectives. The attack was followed up the next day, still further progress being made, but not so much as the day before. The Germans, who had withdrawn much of their artillery during the bombardment, had pulled it back into prepared positions and within twenty-four hours they began to mow down the advancing waves of our infantry.

During the next four or five days the American infantry suffered bitterly, as the enemy knew their location and used both machine guns and artillery to destroy them. The gains were piece by piece, a few hundred yards each day. Furthermore, they did not have the full support of our artillery behind them, as a heavy rain and the lack of roads delayed the bringing forward of both guns and ammunition. The losses were very heavy, and it was necessary to relieve several of the divisions for rest and replacements. The net result of this first phase of the campaign was that the first two lines of the enemy's fortifications were broken down, he had been forced to draw heavily upon his best divisions in reserve, a considerable wedge had been driven into his lines, and he had lost a good deal of his artillery.

The second phase of the attack began with a heavy bombardment along all parts of the line. In spite of the fact that both light and heavy artillery had been brought forward into position, the assault met with strong resistance, as the enemy also had fortified his line with more troops and more machine guns and artillery. He saw the scope and aim of the drive, and therefore determined to stop it if possible. He was dug in behind the Kriemhilde Stellung, a strong line of defense along the heights north of Bantheville, Landres and St. Juvin. The fighting, under these circumstances, was tooth-and-toenail for the next three weeks. The American divisions made their progress almost by yards. Towns and villages were captured, then lost, and finally recaptured. Every hill or ridge was the scene of bloody fighting. Abundant aviation was brought into play to

photograph every vital point and to bomb every concentration of troops. Many of the planes swooped down to the ground and sprayed the trenches with enfilading machine gun fire. But by the close of October the American advance had proceeded north of a straight line from Grand Pre to Briulles.

The third and final big drive of the campaign was launched on the morning of November 1. Sweeping gains were made that day and they were even more pronounced the day following. The divisions in the center drove a big salient into the heart of the enemy, capturing Buzancy, the German railhead in this region. The flanks also brought up their share of the advance. The enemy, it was apparent, had given up all hope of resistance and relied upon strong rear-guards to save his main body from capture by getting across the Meuse first. Learning that his resistance had been broken down, the American forces were driven full speed ahead night and day to intercept the enemy. Trucks were brought up to hasten the advance and wide gains were made daily. The left flank continued the chase northward, while the center and right were swung northeast and east to the Meuse. The first crossing was effected at Briulles on November 3-4, while other divisions followed and pressed the retreat toward Montmedy to cut the railroad lines there. Meanwhile, the Forty-second Division, which was on the left flank, went forward toward Sedan by leaps and bounds, beating the French there by a day. They held back, however, and permitted the latter to enter first as a matter of sentiment. The main objective had been reached, however, and the German communique of November 8 admitted for the first time in the four years of war that "the German line had been pierced."

When the armistice put a stop to hostilities on November 11, the battle line was completely east of the Meuse, the great four-track railroad line through Sedan and Mezieres, which was the heart of the enemy's lines of communication, had been cut, and the American forces were ready to launch another attack with the First Army in the direction of Longwy and with the Second Army, which was southeast of Verdun, toward Briey and Conflans. These operations, which were sure of success, would have outflanked Metz, the last German stronghold in Lorraine, and made necessary the withdrawal of all the enemy forces across the Rhine into Germany.

But our troops were forced to pay a bloody toll for their success in the Argonne. Twenty-two divisions were used by General Pershing to accomplish his purpose. These divisions were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 89th, 90th, and 91st. With corps, army, special and replacement troops, about 1,200,000 Americans were directly or indirectly engaged in this great battle. The French used about 140,000 troops for their operations west of the Argonne and also north of Verdun. Against them and our troops were pitted 46 German divisions with a strength of approximately 600,000 men. The American casualties were about 125,000 while the German losses have been estimated at about 100,000.

Other interesting figures which have been compiled in regard to this great campaign of our army are as follows: Maximum penetration of the enemy's lines, 32 1-2 miles; villages and towns liberated, 150; daily average of artillery ammunition fired, 72,541; total artillery ammunition fired during the campaign, 3,408,725; prisoners captured, 316 officers, 15,743 men; material captured, 468 guns, 2864 machine guns, 177 trench mortars.



MAJOR GENERAL E. H. CROWDER

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

The working of the selective service act, or the draft law, as it was more popularly known, in Knox County, was ample justification of the wisdom of its passage. It provided the majority of the man power, which Knoxville and Knox County gave to the war, while this drain was made with the least disturbance to the domestic and economic relations of their life. There was much opposition and prejudice against the law when it was enforced at the beginning, but its essential justice and democracy soon swept away this feeling which impeded its operation at first.

As the demands of the war machine became more imperative and men were called to the colors in large numbers in the spring and summer of 1918, it became apparent to the common sense and reason of all men that the draft system was the only feasible manner in which the nation's strength could be marshalled in the comparative order of its military and industrial importance. Furthermore, it was the only way in which sufficient men could have been mobilized in a short time to meet the grave emergency of the hour.

The volunteer system, which prevailed the first few months of the war, played havoc with the domestic and economic life of the nation, taking many who should have stayed at home in essential industries or to support dependent families, while leaving behind the great majority of man power which could have been spared most easily for the army. Voluntary enlistment of men within the draft ages was stopped, therefore, the latter part of 1917. Under the amended draft law, all men of military age were classified scientifically. Each man was forced to await his time and perform his military obligation only when his call, in orderly process, came to him.

All men of draft age were classified into five groups, those physically unfit being grouped into the fifth class, while those of the other four were arranged in the inverse order of their industrial and economic importance. Class 1 was the only group during the war from which men of Knox County were taken for military service. Those in the other three classes were men whose call to the colors was deferred on account of domestic and industrial reasons. They constituted a reserve which was available if actual military necessity demanded their services.

The first registration in Knox County on June 5, 1917, was made a great holiday affair in which public officials and leading private citizens, men and women of all classes, and boys and girls of all ages took part. Parades and patriotic addresses were features of the day. Those between the ages of 21 and 30 then went to booths and registered their names for military service. At Knox County Board No. 1 there were 1697 registrants; at Knox County No. 2, 1098; at Knoxville No. 1, 4152; and at Knoxville No. 2, 3052. The total of the registrants was exactly 9,999. At registrations held June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918, of those who had reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, there were 1081 young men who enrolled themselves for service. At the final registration on September 12, 1918, of all men between 18 and 45, those who presented themselves and enrolled for military duty numbered 12,952. The total registration under the draft law in Knoxville and Knox County was 24,032. Of this number, 2708 or a little more than eleven per cent, were called to the colors and accepted at training camps. This number included both white and negro men, the latter being largely in the minority. Knoxville Board No. 1 sent the largest number into the service, 1246; Knoxville No. 2 was second with 702; Knox County No. 1 was third with 511; while Knox County No. 2 contributed 249.

Governor Rye, in naming the members of the four boards to administer the draft law in Knox County, was very fortunate in the selection of the personnel of each of them. The members came from all walks of life, and many of them made large sacrifices of both time and money to administer their offices faithfully and efficiently. They had a big task to accomplish, with many obstacles and influences to overcome, but they did their work fearlessly. With few exceptions they received the hearty support of the entire population.

The original members of Knoxville Board No. 1, which had jurisdiction over the first eleven wards of the city, were: Dr. W. S. Nash, chairman; Wiley L. Morgan, secretary; and A. W. Anderson, associate member. Mr. Morgan resigned shortly after his appointment and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. French, who served until the spring of 1918, when he entered the Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Sevier. J. W. Sullivan was appointed to succeed him and served until the board was discharged. Dr. Nash was chairman and medical adviser of the board until August 1, 1918, when he resigned to accept an appointment, with rank of major, as a national inspector, attached to the office of the Provost Marshal, General Crowder. Dr. W. F. Christenbery was appointed member and examining physician in his place. Joe P. Lackey, who had served as chief clerk of the board, also was appointed a member. In the reorganization, Mr. Sullivan was chosen chairman, Mr. Lackey, secretary, and A. W. Anderson and Dr. Christenbery, associate members.

The membership of Knoxville Board No. 2 was composed of Dr. H. E. Christenbery, chairman; Walter E. Mynderse, secretary; and Judge H. B. Lindsay, associate member. Dr. William T. DeSautelle was examining physician. Judge Lindsay was succeeded by T. E. Plyley in August, 1918. The latter served until the board was dismissed.

The two Knox County draft boards remained unchanged throughout the war period. Board No. 1 was composed of Col. William M. Eppe, chairman; J. T. Henderson, secretary; and Dr. E. C. Lay, associate member and examining physician. The members of Board No. 2 were M. B. Byington, chairman; Dr. M. H. Lee, secretary and examining physician; and Major W. Hardin, associate member.

In cooperation with each board worked three other governmental agencies, which facilitated its work and assisted the registrants in filling out their questionnaires, giving them timely information in regard to their service in the army, and examining them physically. These agencies were the legal advisory boards, the medical advisory boards and the boards of instruction. All of the members worked without compensation and most often in conflict with their private affairs.

Each legal advisory board was composed of three reputable lawyers, who called to their assistance others of their profession as associate members when there was need of their services. These lawyers interpreted the terms of the draft law to the registrants, aided them in filling out the complex questionnaires, and assisted them in other matters pertaining to the legal duties required of them. Members of these advisory boards were: Knox County No. 1, Charles H. Smith, Chairman, L. H. Spillman, John C. Houk, D. M. Bright, Norman B. Morrell; Knox County No. 2, John W. Green, Chairman, W. J. Donaldson, William Baxter Lee; Knoxville No. 1, T. Asbury Wright, Chairman, James A. Fowler, John H. Frantz, Henry Hudson, secretary; Knoxville No. 2, Charles T. Cates, Jr., Chairman, John M. Thornburgh, D. C. Webb.

The examination of all registrants was far beyond the strength and ability of the one physician, who was member of each draft board. As a result, medical advisory boards were appointed for the draft boards throughout the country. They not only furnished general medical advice in the examination of registrants, but the specialist members rendered valuable aid in the detection of obscure physical defects. The doctors, like the lawyers, did all of this work without compensation. The members of the four Knox County medical boards were:

Knox County No. 1, W. S. Austin, Chairman, L. L. Sheddan, Secretary, S. F. Casenburg, A. J. Cottrell, J. H. Kincaid, R. B. DePue, E. H. Pierce; Knox County No. 2, W. H. L. White, Chairman, C. J. Carmichael, Secretary, A. G. Kern, H. H. McCampbell, W. K. Slater, W. W. Potter, Robert Patterson; Knoxville No. 1, Charles Huff Davis, Chairman, W. N. Lynn, Secretary, Ben B. Brabson, Walter Luttrell, W. R. Cochran; Knoxville No. 2, C. M. Capps, Chairman, A. R. McLendy, Secretary, B. B. Cates, W. A. Catlett.

In the summer of 1918, the draft boards were instructed to organize a third agency in connection with their work. These were the boards of instruction. The objects of these advisory boards were to put the drafted men into camp willing, loyal, intelligent, and sober, so that they would make more rapid steps in becoming good soldiers; to explain to them some of the reasons why this nation was at war and the issues that were involved; and to give them a thorough idea of how to avail themselves of the welfare agencies, as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., war risk insurance bureaus, and allotment departments, so that they might keep in touch with their families. The instruction board of Knoxville Draft Board No. 1 was very active, as its members met three times each week and made addresses before all the outgoing men to camps.

Members of these boards of instruction were: Knoxville No. 1, Judge Hugh M. Tate, Chairman; David C. Chapman, military tactics; John R. Neal, military law; E. W. Fox, Y. M. C. A. secretary; Miss Josephine Reddish, Red Cross. Knoxville No. 2, James A. Fowler, Chairman, military law; A. D. Albright, physical instructor; David C. Chapman, military tactics; E. W. Fox, Y. M. C. A.

secretary; Miss Josephine Reddish, Red Cross. Knox County No. 1, Thomas J. Cline, Chairman, W. F. Miller, William Washburn. Knox County No. 2, L. M. G. Baker, Chairman, Robert Young, Roy Johnson.

The registrants were called before the draft boards in groups of from 20 to 50 each day. The first group appeared for examination on August 3, 1917. A surprising feature that the examinations brought forth was the number of men disqualified for military service on physical grounds. A great many were fit only for limited service in the army. In the early stages of the operation of the law, the physical defectives often ran as high as fifty per cent of the men examined. The exemption claims of those who were physically qualified were even higher. Most of them were based upon the ground of domestic dependency. A much smaller percentage asked to be excused from military service because of business affairs. The claims of those who asked exemption for either of these reasons were examined thoroughly by the local boards, and all of the facts in regard to each case were weighed carefully in making the final classification of the registrant.

If the registrant objected to the class in which he was placed, he had the right of appeal to the district board of five members, which considered appeals from East Tennessee counties. Under certain conditions, appeal could be taken from this board to higher authority. Government appeal agents from the four boards were: Knoxville No. 1, Forrest W. Andrews, J. H. Anderson; Knoxville No. 2, Edward F. Walsh, J. Harry Price; Knox County No. 1, Thomas L. Carty; Knox County No. 2, Judge H. N. Cate.

The first contingent of five per cent was called to report on September 5, 1917. It consisted of 16 men. Those who had the distinction of going to camp first were Frank Lockett from Knoxville Board No. 1; Titus Caruthers Schriver from Knoxville Board No. 2; Lee Monday from County Board No. 1; and Floyd N. Davis from County Board No. 2. The other twelve men followed within a few days.

Upon the departure of all men, both then and in the succeeding months, one member of the boards always accompanied them to the training camp. This was for the purpose of seeing that they arrived safely at their destination, were enrolled properly at the camps, and received a proper start in their new work. The majority of the men went to Camp Gordon at Atlanta, though quite a number were sent from time to time to Camp Buell in Kentucky, Camp Shelby in Mississippi, and Camp Jackson in South Carolina. Scattering detachments were called to other national army camps for special work.

Parades through the streets and receptions at the public buildings and at the railroad stations were held to give all men a joyful departure. The women at the Red Cross Canteen filled their pockets and bags with cigarettes, tobacco and good things to eat. Nothing was left undone to minister to their needs and comforts. Whether from the city or county, all were made to feel the deep, active interest of everyone in them and the righteousness of the cause in which they were going forth to fight.

The calls of the draft during the fall and winter of 1917 and the first few months of 1918 were rather light, because all the camps in the country were filled with national guard and regular army troops. There was no place in which they could be trained. In the late spring and summer of 1918, however, when these early divisions went overseas, and when the size of the army that was necessary and the desperation of the cause in which the allied forces were engaged became apparent through casualty lists and the demands of the army leaders for more men, the draft machinery at Washington doubled and redoubled

the quotas and called incessantly for more men. These men, who were needed for the summer and fall campaigns of our armies, tarried only briefly in the cantonments in this country. They were outfitted and shipped out as fast as transports could be provided to carry them. In less than ninety days after they entered the service, many of these men were in the battle line. They went up as replacements in the divisions which had been thinned by heavy casualties in the Marne salient and the early fighting in the Argonne.

Of the fighting qualities of the draft men, the orders of General Pershing speak eloquently. The national army divisions were mentioned frequently. They were in the thick of the fighting in the Argonne Forest, the most prolonged and bitter campaign in which the American army ever took part. They were engaged in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, along the Marne and Aisne, in the Champagne sector, and on the other parts of the line held by American troops. They were scattered throughout the whole army.

While there may have been separate classifications and distinctions in America, in France the terms national guard, national army and regular army were but empty shells. Transfers, replacements, and shifts made these terms empty names. The former three grand divisions of the American army became hopelessly intermingled under the stress of war and needs of battle. The original regular and national guard divisions, which saw the earliest fighting, became thinned and depleted by the middle of the summer of 1918. To keep them in the line it was necessary to fill them to war strength after each battle with replacements of men who had recently come from America. As voluntary enlistment had been stopped after December 15, 1917, it was necessary to make these replacements with men who were drafted. After a few days with those who had had the benefit of battle experience, these men became real veterans, able to undergo any test and take part in any battle. The three groups of our fighting forces, between which there were sharp lines of distinction at home, became under a common peril one huge army, sharing the same dangers, undergoing the same hardships, and fighting for the same cause under the same flag.

FOURTH TENNESSEE INFANTRY

While this regiment was not called into federal service and, therefore, had no chance to participate in the activities at the front, it did its part in the winning of the war by the thorough instruction given its members, many of whom were drafted or enlisted later in other units and saw active service in this country, as well as overseas. Nearly every man who went into active service was quickly made a noncommissioned officer on account of the training he had received in the regiment.

Early in the fall of 1917, when the success of the allied cause looked anything but encouraging, Acting Secretary of War Ingram issued an order, authorizing the organization of national guard units in Tennessee with the distinct understanding that, if the exigencies existed which seemed to make the course advisable, these units were to be subject to the call or draft of the President for foreign service. Gov. Rye immediately called a conference of military men at Nashville and the decision was reached to organize one regiment of infantry. David C. Chapman, J. Wylie Brownlee, Frank L. West, W. Q. Johnston, N. E. Logan and H. F. Knox were appointed provisional officers for the Knoxville units. Messrs. Chapman and Brownlee at once visited 27 different towns in East Tennessee, addressing meetings in behalf of the proposed regiment. This recruiting work resulted, in less than 30 days, in the enlistment of 1,589 acceptable men. In the succeeding months, as men would drop out of the regiment on account of the draft or for other reasons, their places were filled, so that altogether 4,017 men were recruited and sworn into the regiment for service during the duration of the war.

The full quota for one regiment having been raised in East Tennessee, the regiment was designated the Fifth Tennessee Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, who had been in command, was commissioned a full colonel of the organization on February 5, 1918. Mr. Brownlee was commissioned captain and appointed mustering officer. Accompanied by Col. Chapman, he visited the various towns in East Tennessee where companies had been organized and mustered these units into service during December, 1917.

The officers of the regiment and the towns in which companies were organized were as follows:

Colonel D. C. Chapman, Knoxville; Lieut.-Col. Milton B. Ochs, Chattanooga; Headquarters Company, Captain J. Wylie Brownlee, Knoxville; Supply Company, Knoxville, Captain William Q. Johnston; Machine Gun Company, Knoxville, Captain Charles L. Peckinbaugh, 1st Lieut. Robert L. Kern, 2nd Lieut. Thomas Bailey, 2nd Lieut. Wallace D. Boyd.

First Battalion—Major Frank L. West, Knoxville; Company A, Johnson City, Captain William H. Hodge, 1st Lieut. Grover Summers, 2nd Lieut. Joseph H. Crouch; Company B, Erwin, Captain Robert W. Vandergriff, 1st Lieut. Roy Tucker, 2nd Lieut. Luther C. Hurd; Company C, Greeneville, Captain William C. Hardin, 1st Lieut. Don H. McDaniel, 2nd Lieut. Robert W. Daugherty, 2nd Lieut. James A. Holley; Company D, LaFollette, Captain Lee J. Sergeant, 1st Lieut. William H. Noel, 2nd Lieut. G. B. Gallaher.

Second Battalion—Major C. H. Gillingham, Maryville; 1st Lieut. Earl Rodgers, Knoxville; Company E, Knoxville, Captain Earnest Logan, 2nd Lieut. Arthur J. Cockrell; Company F, Petros, Captain Arthur W. Evans, Captain Walton Y. Boswell, 1st Lieut. E. B. Patton, 2nd Lieut. W. H. Eblin; Company G, Maryville, Captain Edgar Teffeteller, 1st Lieut. James L. Maxey, 2nd Lieut. J. T. Tweed; Company H, Lenoir City, Captain C. E. Morelock, 1st Lieut. J. W. Bussell, Jr., 2nd Lieut. Samuel F. Carroll.

Third Battalion—Major H. M. Candler, Athens; 1st Lieut. H. F. Knox; Company I, Captain Bartlett Hagemeyer, 1st Lieut. Allen Davis, 2nd Lieut. Roy L. Gooch; Company K, Rockwood, Captain Leland Cook, 1st Lieut. James R. Tedder, 2nd Lieut. Harry C. Howard; Company L, Athens, Captain Charles F. Keith, 1st Lieut. Russell Huff, 2nd Lieut. C. C. Mahery; Company M, Cleveland, Captain Q. M. Smith, 1st Lieut. W. H. Rodgers, 2nd Lieut. C. A. Mee.

Sanitary Detachment, Major B. D. Bosworth, Knoxville; Major H. M. Cass, Johnson City. Chaplain, 1st Lieut. H. V. Carson, Knoxville.

During January, 1918, Colonel Chapman was busy securing armories in the various towns of East Tennessee for the local companies, the Knoxville companies being installed in the Briscoe building on State Street. Bi-weekly drills and military instruction were started with a rush, Col. Chapman and his staff making frequent inspection of the companies as the work progressed. Schools for commissioned and noncommissioned officers were held weekly under good instructors, and rapid progress was made in the work. Col. E. V. Smith, of the regular army, inspected the regiment during January, 1918, and declared that every requirement for federal recognition had been met. This recognition was finally extended on May 6 and full equipment was ordered from the quartermaster depots. On account of the enormous demands of the war, however, this equipment was not received until July, 1918.

During this period the draft age was from 21 to 31, so that all members of the national guard above or below these ages had voluntarily made themselves subject to call because of their enlistment. Many members of draft age were called into service by the county boards, thus depleting the ranks of both regiments in the state. From these two sources the regiment lost heavily both in officers and men. Among the officers who resigned to get into active service in training camps were Major West, Captain Brownlee, Captain Peckinbaugh, Lieuts. Kern, Bailey and Boyd, Captain Vandergriff, Lieut. Tucker, Lieut. Maxey, Lieut. Bussell, Captain Cook, Lieut. Tedder, Lieut. Howard and Captain Smith.

Owing to losses by the draft and the training camps, it was thought advisable in June, 1918, to consolidate the Fourth and Fifth Infantry Regiments into one. This was done and Colonel Chapman was placed in command of the consolidated regiment, which was designated the Fourth Tennessee Infantry. New officers were appointed from the other regiment to fill the vacancies, but the location of the companies remained the same, some consolidations being made to increase the strength of the units.

Every effort was made by the officers and the enlisted men of the regiment to get into federal service and see field duty. With this end in view, frequent trips were made to Washington by Col. Chapman, accompanied by Gov. Rye, Adjutant General Buckner, and officers of the regiment. Senators Shields and McKeller gave their assistance also in trying to get the War Department to call out the regiment.

In the fall of 1918 the regiment was ordered to go into encampment at Camp John Sevier near Fountain City. The rifle range was put in a good state of repair, the camp buildings and grounds prepared, and all arrangements made for the encampment October 7-22, 1918. The serious epidemic of influenza, which reached its height about that time, made it necessary to call off the encampment. After the signing of the armistice, Colonel Chapman resigned his command on November 23, 1918, and serious attempts to continue the military training with the companies were abandoned.



“He Shall Be Avenged”

PICTORIAL SECTION

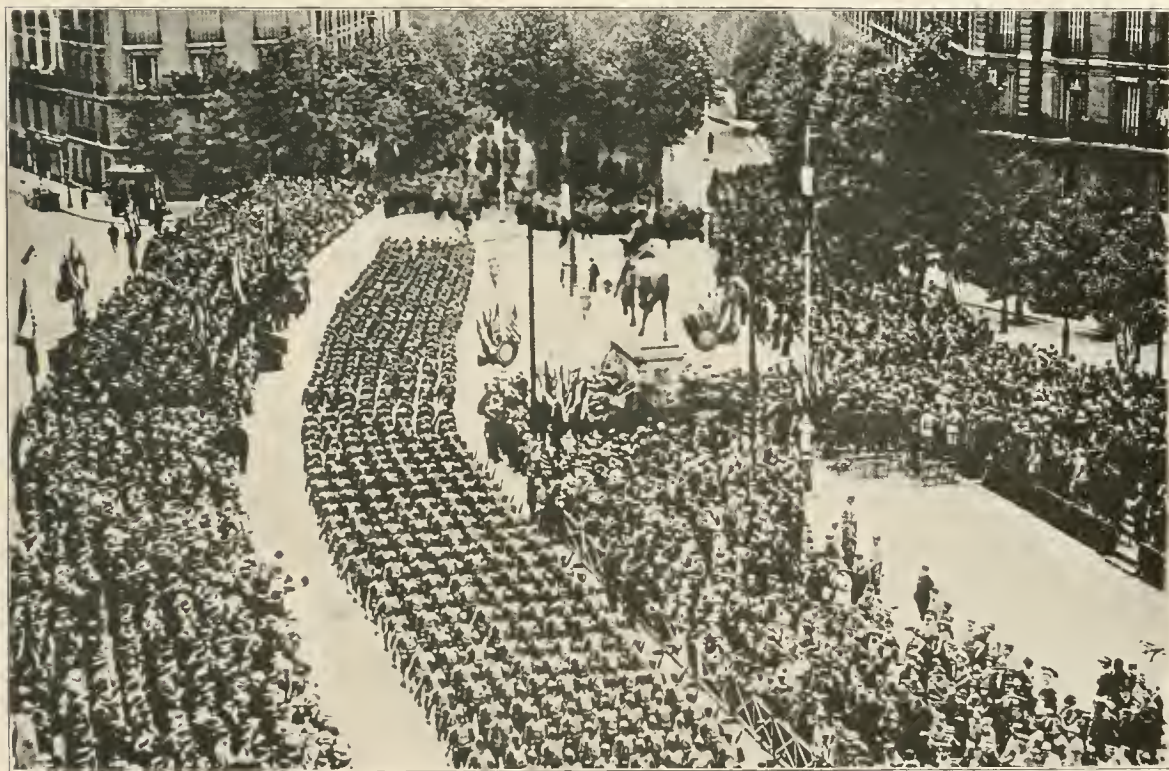


[NOTE:—The pictures shown in the following pages are from American, English and French official sources. The larger number, selected from several thousand made by the U. S. Signal Corps in France, show actual conditions on the front and in foreign camps. The few English and French pictures were passed by the censor as official].



"THE AMERICAN VANGUARD"

The first 5,000 Yankee soldiers to reach England, crossing Westminster Bridge after their historic march through London in August, 1917.



"LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE"

Soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces passing in review at the ceremonies in Paris on the naming of a street after President Wilson, July 4, 1918.



"SETTING UP DRILL"

Cross-section view of a group of 10,000 men in the training school at Camp Hancock, Ga., going through calisthenic exercises in cadence.



"THIS MAN'S ARMY"

Field artillery regiments assembled on the drill grounds preparatory to a review of the 20th Division, Camp Hancock, Ga.



"NEAR BELLICOURT"

View of ground over which Thirtieth Division fought to reach St. Quentin canal.



"ST. QUENTIN CANAL"

Looking northeast of Hindenburg Line and south of Bellicourt, France.



"VIEW OF BELLICOURT"

In lower left hand corner is entrance to the formidable Hindenburg Tunnel.



"PAST THE HINDENBURG LINE"

Members of Co. "K," 117th Infantry, digging themselves in for the night after an advance which started in the morning at Molain, France.



"CAPTURED"

German officers, captured by Americans, being conducted to headquarters for examination by intelligence officers.



"THE PEST OF FRANCE"

A member of the 117th Infantry waging war on our second greatest enemy in Europe—"the cooties."



"THE HINDENBURG TUNNEL"

Interior view, showing way Germans had tunnel closed and water of St. Quentin canal.



"LOOKING OUT FROM THE TUNNEL"

South end, east of Bellicourt, where German barrage caught American troops.



"ENGINEERS AT WORK"

This British company is building a bridge across stream so advance of army might continue.



"MOUTH OF HINDENBURG TUNNEL"

Looking north of St. Quentin Canal, and showing defensive works built by the Germans.



"PICKING OFF THE HUNS"

Sharpshooter of the Thirtieth Division, from behind a parapet of sod and debris, singles out targets for his rifle.



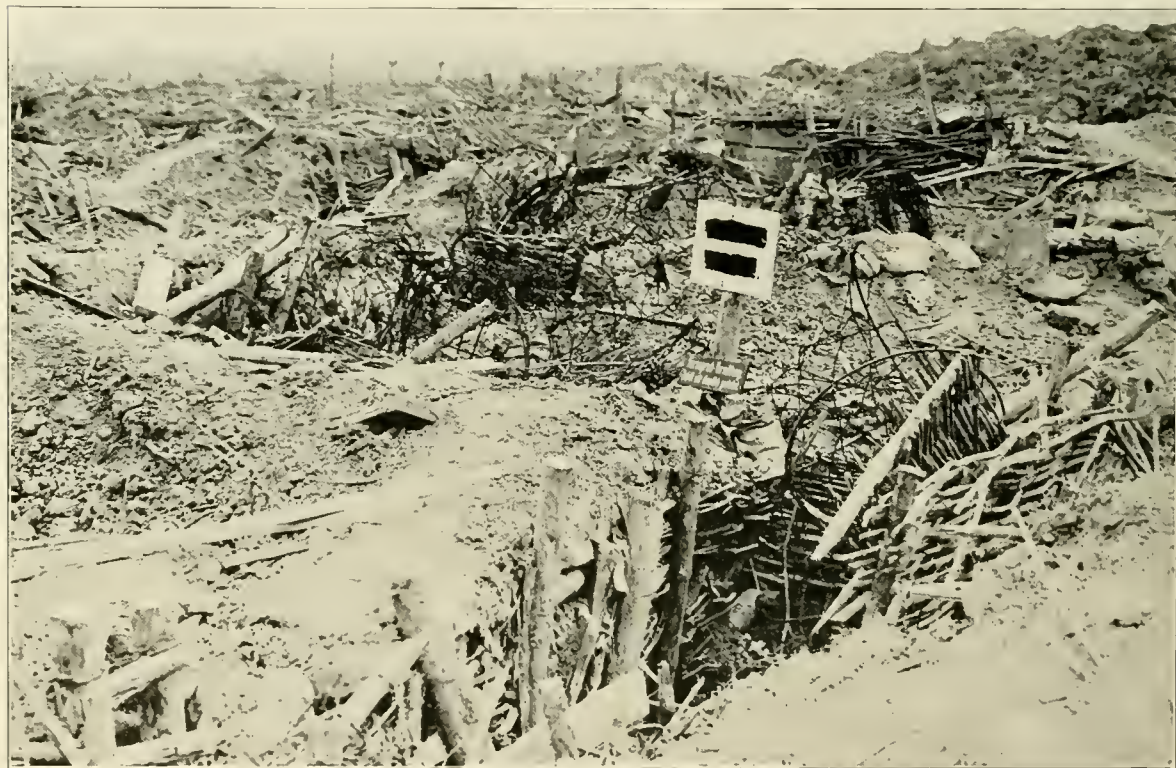
"SOME HUN DEVILTRY"

Huge crater caused by the explosion of mine planted and exploded by the Germans in their retreat before the Thirtieth Division.



"IN THE PRISON PENS"

Hundreds of German prisoners, captured by the Thirtieth Division, herded in a barbed wire stockade behind the lines.



"THE DEVASTATION OF WAR"

This picture, taken of ground fought over by the Thirtieth Division, shows the havoc wrought by artillery fire on the German trenches.



"A MINE CRATER"

Probably once part of a trench system, now a cess-pool of stagnant water in Flanders.



"THE CATHEDRAL AT YPRES"

All that remained of this religious treasure, after Germans had shelled it for four years.



"PRESSING THE HUN RETREAT"

Americans streaming northward in the St. Mihiel salient. Notice the shell-raked ground.



"A GERMAN TRAP"

While men were repairing a road blown up by the enemy, a buried shell exploded in their midst. This picture was snapped while the men were seeking cover.



"ACTION FRONT"

Yankee battery of 155 mm. howitzers in advanced position. They have a range of five to ten miles.



"AN INFANTRY CHARGE"

Contrary to the popular conception, a modern "charge" is devoid of heroics. These men were advancing under fire near Romagne-Sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.



"ADVANCING WITH RIFLE GRENADES"

American soldiers going forward to the attack in the operations in the Argonne Forest.



"ESTABLISHING THE ENTENTE"

A typical scene in the French towns where Yankee soldiers were billeted.



"THE OBSERVER"

A close-up view of a balloon near the front line trenches in France.



"FIRE"

This 340 mm. gun, manned by Americans, hit two German army corps headquarters 18 miles away.



"THE FIRST DAY AT ST. MIHIEL"

Temporary trenches dug by Americans on the first night of the St. Mihiel drive, near Beney, Meuse.



"MOPPING UP"

Doughboys pausing for a rest in the Argonne Forest among the stumps of what once was a beautiful grove. This ground had just been captured from the Germans.



"ATTACKING THE MACHINE GUN NEST"

American sharpshooters advancing through a town near Cunel against an enemy detachment hidden among the trees overlooking the road.



"OVER THE TOP"

A machine gun crew creeping toward the enemy lines through the woods. A realistic picture of an actual front-line advance.



"AT ST. MIHIEL"

A Yankee machine gun company passing through the ruins of a village leveled by artillery fire in the St. Mihiel salient.



"OUTPOST DUTY"

American outposts in the Hecken Sector of Alsace, watching for the enemy. One is armed with a rifle grenade and one with a Chauchat machine gun.



"DUG IN"

American infantrymen defending a farm near St. Benoit, Meuse, in the St. Mihiel salient. The machine gun outposts are seen in the rear.



"A SILHOUETTE AT VERDUN"

American engineers on the banks of the Aire River at work upon a temporary bridge "Somewhere in the Argonne" northwest of Verdun.



"IN COMBAT FORMATION"

Infantrymen advancing toward the German lines in an attack upon the Huns.



"THE CATHEDRAL AT ST. QUENTIN"

In the wake of the Hun invaders. The destruction wrought on the cathedral is typical of the Hun vandals.



"AT THE ALTAR OF JOAN OF ARC"

A Yankee doughboy and a French poilu doing homage to the heroine of France.



"THE PHOSPHOROUS BOMB"

An explosion in the trenches during a night attack by the Germans.



"BEHIND THE BARRAGE"

The first wave of American infantry advancing behind a rolling barrage. The photographer, Lt. Ralph Estep, was killed shortly after he had made this picture.



"SEARCHING A PRISONER"

American intelligence officers relieving a captured German of papers of military value.



"A REST ON THE BATTLEFIELD"

American infantrymen resting at the end of a successful day in the St. Mihiel salient. The dark patches of fresh earth are shell holes and shelters hastily dug for protection.



"IN BELLEAU WOOD"

A twilight view of No Man's Land, taken a few weeks after the American victory at the spot where the "Hindenburg Line" was definitely broken in one of the hardest engagements of the war.



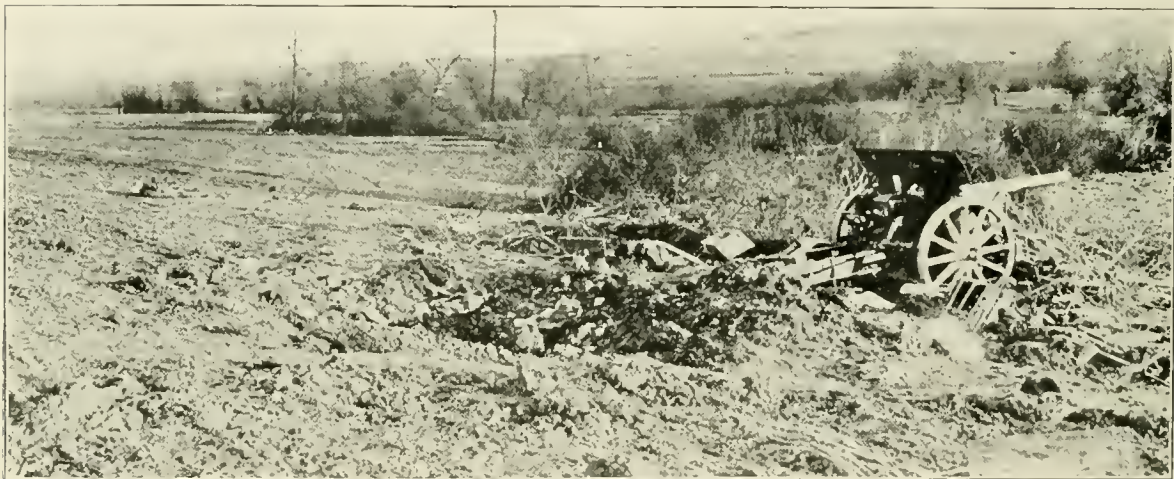
"THE BATTLE LINE"

A famous National Guard Regiment in the front line trenches at Chaussers, France.



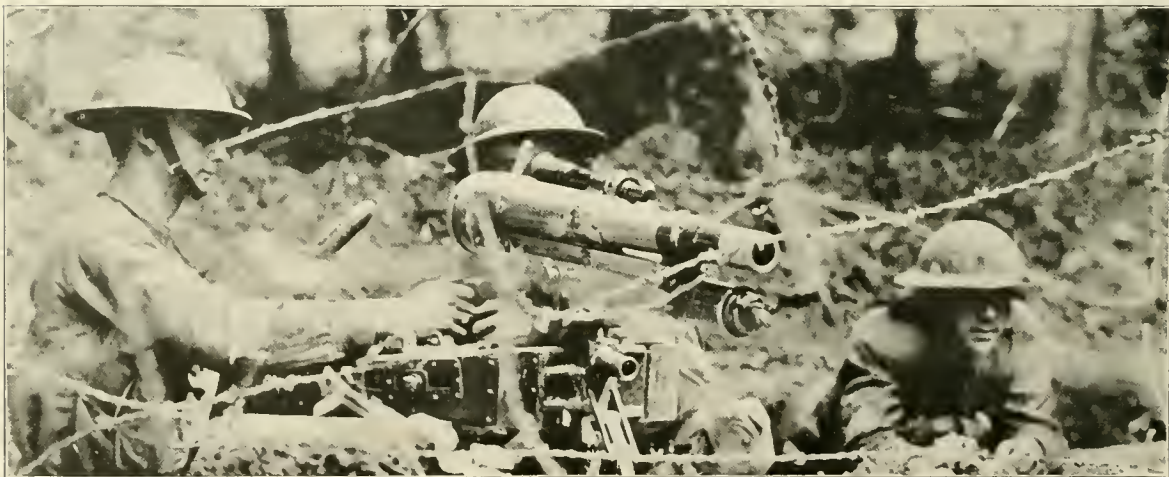
"THE TRAIL TO THE FRONT"

Slightly wounded Americans returning on foot to the ambulances in the rear. This picture illustrates the character of the ground over which Americans fought.



"AFTER THE BATTLE"

A German gun position immediately following its capture by Americans, showing the 77 m.m. field piece and its dead gunners.



"IN THE SECOND LINE TRENCH"

Americans setting in position a French "one-pounder." This gun has a maximum range of 1½ miles and can fire 28 rounds a minute.



"ON THE ALERT"

Ready for an attack in the American trenches before Mulhouse, Hecken Sector, Germany.



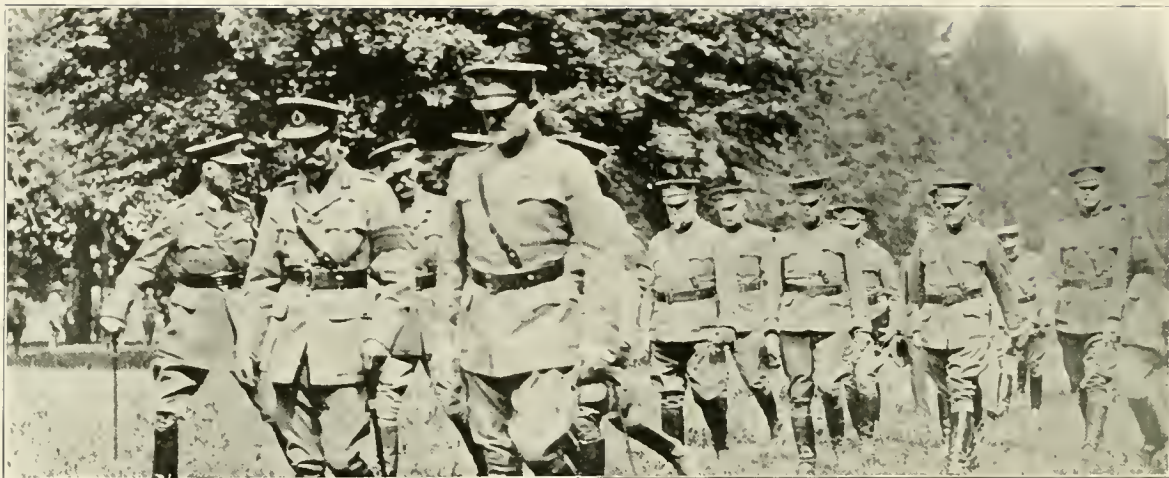
"A BIVOUAC IN THE WOODS"

An infantry company in "pup tents," in the woods. The trees prevent observation.



"ON THE WAY TO BATTLE"

American infantrymen, having pitched their shelter tents for the night, water their horses in the stream.



"GENERAL PERSHING AND KING GEORGE"

Returning with their staffs from a military review at Molliens-au-Bois, France.



"THE SHARPSHOOTER"

A team of American doughboys holding an outpost in Alsace with a French machine gun.



"SEARCHING PRISONERS"

Thirtieth Division "doughboys" hunting souvenirs on Germans a few hundred yards behind the line.



"A '75' IN ACTION."

This famous French gun is firing into a woods three miles away. The camouflage overhead conceals its position.



"A BREATHING SPELL"

After capturing the German second line trenches in a section of the Forest of Argonne, these Americans enjoy a well-earned rest.



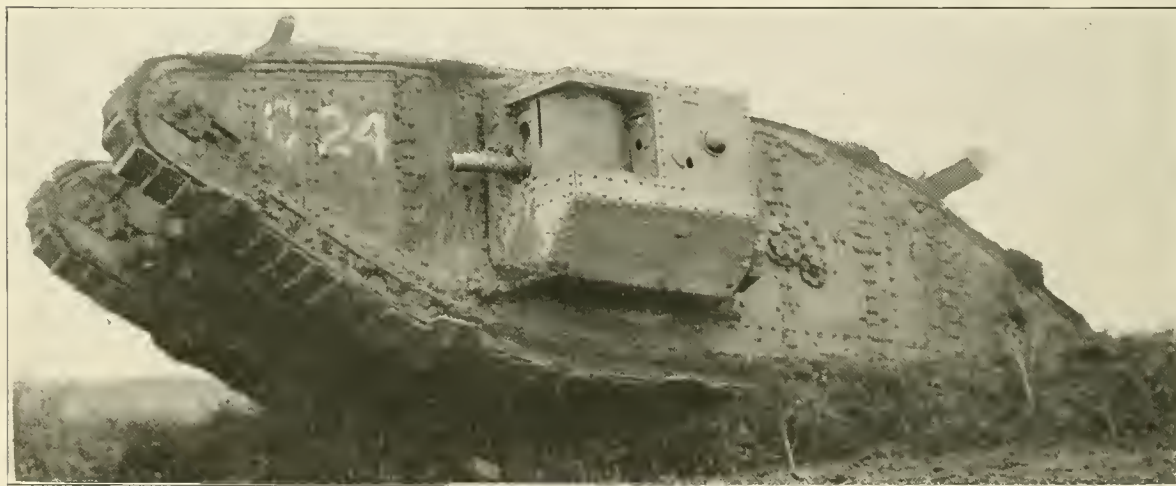
"BRITISH RAILROAD GUN"

Ramming home shell in this big cannon, which has special railway mounting.



"WAR'S DEVASTATION"

Remnant of a once beautiful grove near the village of Pozieres, France.



"HEAVY BRITISH TANK"

Moving ahead of infantry to find and destroy German machine gun positions.



"SOME HUN FACES"

Note the cruel, savage expression which these prisoners, captured among last drives, have.



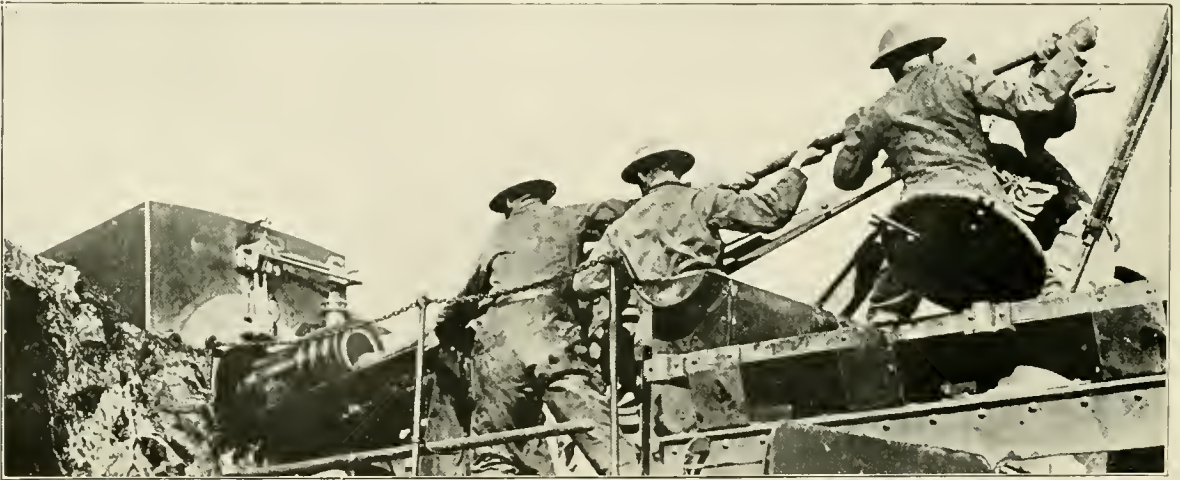
"A GERMAN STRONGPOINT"

These concrete shelters, built the entire length of the Hindenburg Line, made it difficult to dislodge the Germans.



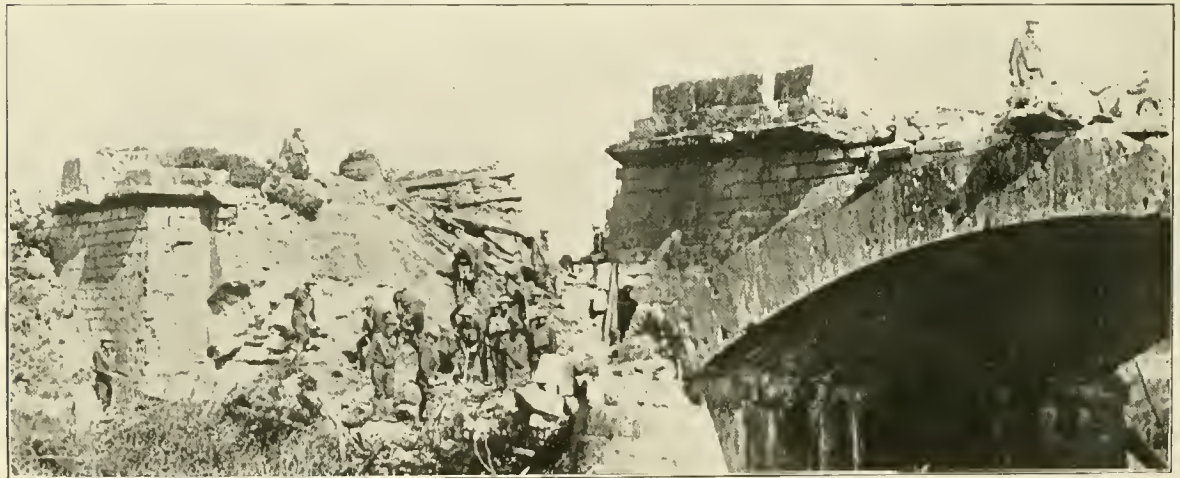
"A BAD PLACE ON THE ROAD"

A Yankee ammunition wagon northeast of St. Mihiel, stuck in the mud and holding up the advance of the whole column.



"LOAD"

Men loading a mobile railroad gun, 13.9 inches calibre, on the Argonne front. This gun was manned by 122 men, working in cooperation with aerial observers.



"THE ADVANCE IN THE ARGONNE"

Engineers at work repairing a bridge across the Aire River, which had been dynamited by the Germans in their retreat.



"SIGNALLING AN AEROPLANE"

A detachment communicating by white cloths with an aviator overhead.



"TESTING THE WIRES"

A Signal Corps officer experimenting with telephone apparatus left behind by the enemy.



© 15460

"A BALLOON EXPLOSION"

A remarkable snapshot taken at the instant of explosion of a captive kite balloon. The gas was ignited by the friction of the bag against the ground while being deflated.



"STALKING THE HUN"

American raiding party making its way to a Mechlinburg trench, captured in a former raid.



"ADVANCING THROUGH MONTFAUCON"

Showing the house formerly used by the German Crown Prince as an observatory during the famous battle of Verdun.



"AN ADVANCE THROUGH THE WOODS"

Browning machine gunners in battle practice. These rifles fire 400 shots a minute.



"THE MORNING ATTACK"

In the haze of the dawn, a battery of American field artillery in the Argonne pounds the retreating German lines.



"A HAND GRENADE ASSAULT"

American soldiers on the Piave front hurling a shower of bombs into the Austrian trenches near Varage, Italy.



"THE SMOKE SCREEN"

American infantrymen advancing in attack behind an artillery smoke barrage.



"ON THE HUN TRAIL"

American and French observers watch German retreat from St. Mihiel salient.



"THE CHOW WAGON"

On the first day of the St. Mihiel drive, this kitchen, advancing in the rear of our army, served breakfast; moved forward 12 miles and served lunch; moved again and served dinner that night.



"BUDDIES"

A wounded soldier receiving first aid from a comrade.



"THE ADVANCE UP HILL 240"

Yankee doughboys advancing up the slope near Exermont by "digging in" at intervals of every few yards.



"OBSERVATION BALLOON"

This monster of the air is being hauled down after peering several hours over German lines.



"HOW TOMMY IS FED"

Hot stew is being served in buckets to these soldiers in the front line trenches.



"ATTACKING AN AIR RAIDER"

French 75-millimeter anti-aircraft gun in action against German aeroplanes overhead.



"A DRESSING STATION"

First-aid is given to the more seriously wounded men. German prisoners were compelled to carry the stretchers to the rear.



"SHELLING THE ROAD"

Boche shells bursting above a road in the Argonne in an attempt to interrupt the march of American field artillery.



"ON THE ROAD TO THE FRONT"

Yankee troops back of Verdun boarding motor trucks bound for the Argonne battle front.



"SHARPSHOOTERS"

Yankee riflemen in a "nest," picking off German soldiers on the outer edges of Villers, France.



"A SUNKEN ROAD"

These dugouts were captured from the Boches in fall campaign of 1918. Notice sandbags for protection.



"IN THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS"

Soldiers wounded in action receiving medical treatment, in an old church near Neuville, Meuse.



"SEARCHLIGHTS"

Mobile anti-aircraft searchlights, with 24-inch lenses, in operation by the Engineer Corps, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.



"FIRING IN THE MEUSE VALLEY"

Doughboys in the front line trench taking advantage of the camouflage left by the routed Germans, who took up their positions about 1200 yards from this point.



"FILLING CANTEENS"

A halt on the line of march during the action in the Argonne. The men are quenching their thirst from a stream near Boureuilles.



"HAPPY"

Something struck this American negro soldier as funny, and he paused to laugh even during the gas mask drill.



"PRISONERS CARRYING WOUNDED"

Captured Huns carrying their own comrades to a dressing station under an armed guard during the battle of the Argonne.



"THE KAISER'S LAST REVIEW"

This picture, made from a postcard taken from a German officer by Sergeant Frederick W. Welcker, a Knoxville man, shows the Kaiser and Crown Prince inspecting a Hun Company behind the lines.



"THE IRON CROSS"

A stone dugout entrance, built by the Germans in 1914 on the side of Montsec. An underground passage led from this spot to an observation point on the crest.



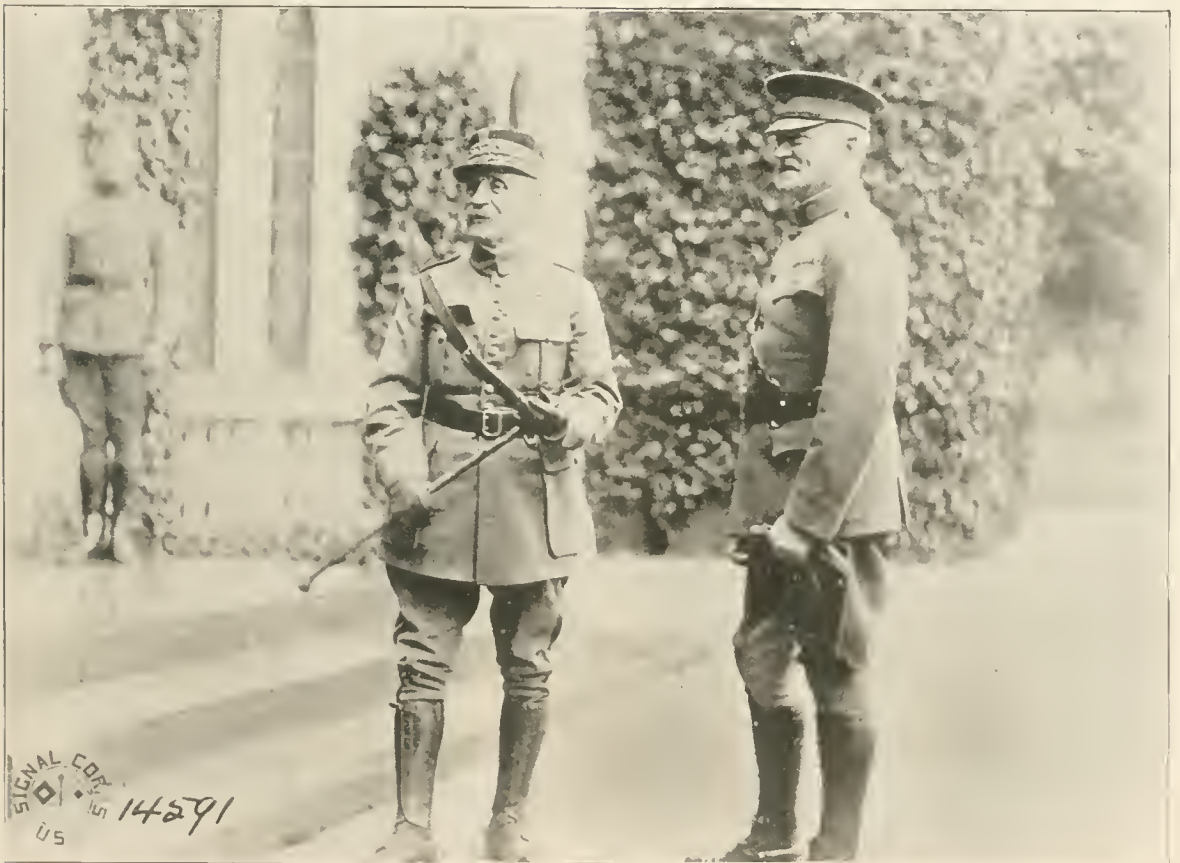
"THE BRIDGE AT ST. MIHIEL"

This dugout, in the shadow of a wrecked railway bridge, at Flirey, quartered Yankee officers.



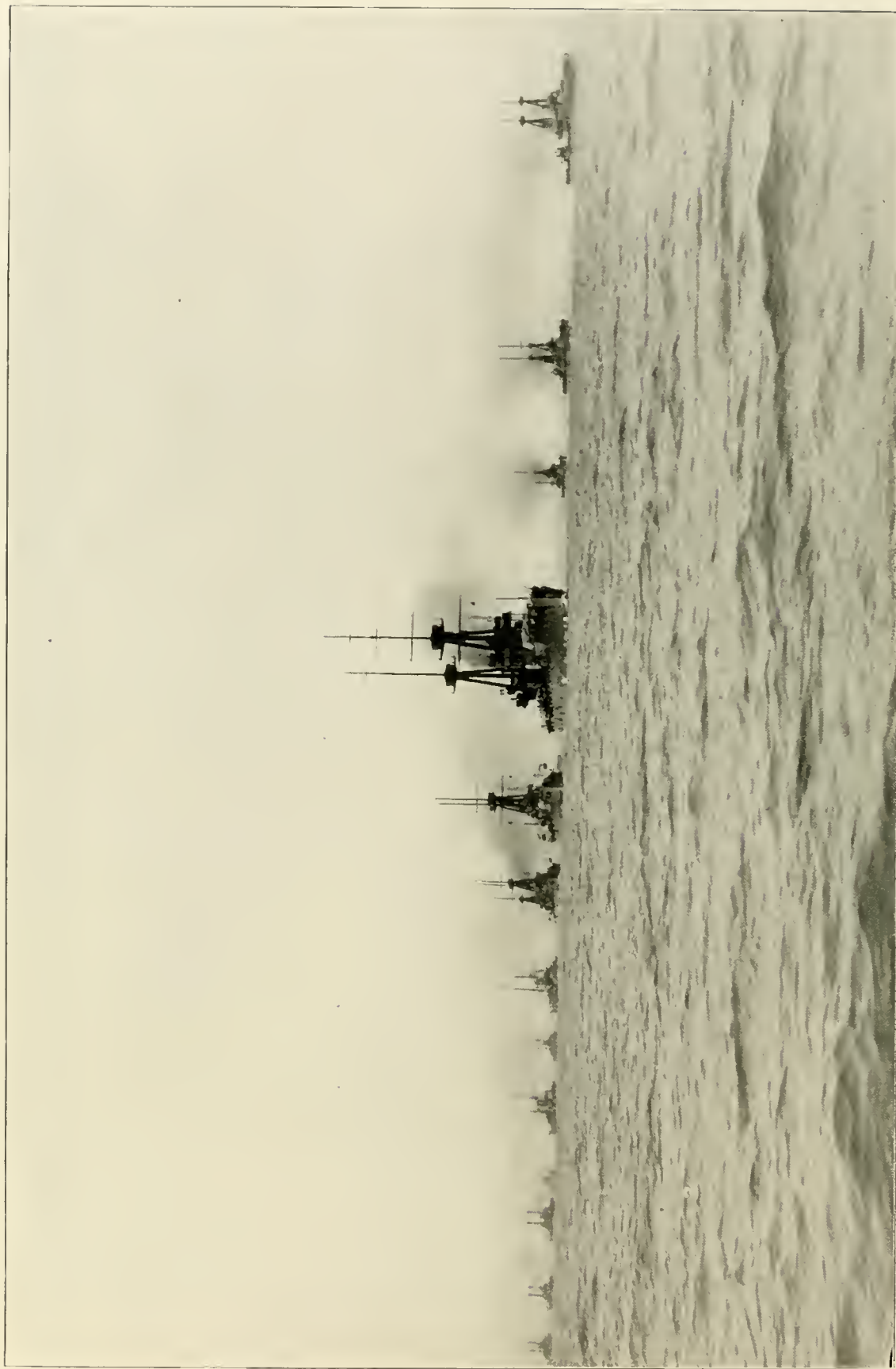
"HIT"

The church at Romagne, Meuse, during the period the town was under constant shell fire.



"GENERAL PERSHING AND MARSHAL FOCH"

Two of the great leaders of the Allied forces at the headquarters of Marshal Ferdinand Foch at Val des Ecoliers, Chaumont.



"OUR FLEET AT SEA"

The battleships and cruisers that stood guard with British in North Sea to prevent escape of German fleet.



"DEPTH CHARGES"

Anti-submarine bombs loaded on the destroyer, Stockton, for use against the Huns.



"THE DEPTH BOMB"

Explosion of a 300-pound anti-submarine charge, fired from the U. S. S. Whipple.



"MINE FIELDS"

These were at Inverness, Scotland.



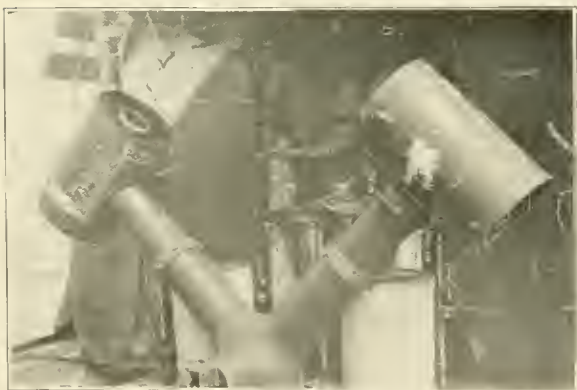
"A SUB-CHASER"

This type of boat was a terror to enemy submarines.



"HOMEWARD BOUND"

This photograph shows how soldiers were packed on transports to bring them home quickly.



"BOMB-THROWER"

This Y-gun hurled depth charges.



"A SUB-DESTROYER"

Notice the camouflaged color to prevent observation.



"IMMORTAL BELLICOURT"

Oblique air photograph of famous village where Thirtieth Division broke Hindenburg Line September 29, 1918. Note trench and barbed wire systems near town.



"SOLDIERS OF THE AIR"

A battle formation flight of seventeen army airplanes at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.



"PURSUED"

German shells exploding about an American observation balloon on the French front.



"ABOVE THE CLOUDS"

This is a typical scene taken from an aeroplane flying just above the level of the heavy cloud banks.



"COME TO GRIEF"

This plane landed in tree tops from which it was impossible to dislodge it.



"SHIPS ON THE LINE"

Scores of planes drawn up in parallel formation upon the day of the armistice, November 11, 1918.
The insert in the upper left-hand corner shows a view above the clouds.



"DEFENSIVE FORTIFICATIONS"

The white star-shaped splotches are new shell holes, with fresh dirt showing.



"CLOSE TO METZ"

Aeroplane photograph of town of Arry, on the Moselle River, with defensive fortifications.



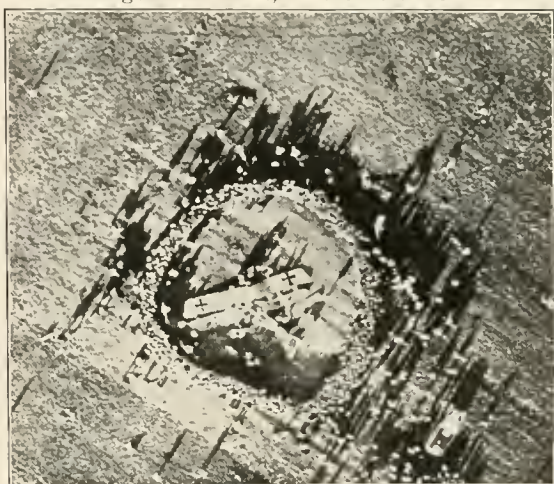
"CAUGHT BY THE SEARCHLIGHTS"

This German aviator, who tried to get through the barrage over Paris, was shot down.



"DOWN IN FLAMES"

This German observation plane was destroyed near St. Mihiel on July 27, 1918.



"WINGED"

Photograph of Boche plane by French aviator, who brought it to earth after battle.



"CAUGHT BY THE BARRAGE"

Bodies of German aviators and their machine, destroyed by anti-aircraft guns of Paris during a raid.



IN THE ARGONNE

"A DIRECT HIT"

An American aeroplane bomb landed squarely on this German supply dump.



"NEAR BELLICOURT"

An excellent aeroplane view of what trenches look like from the air.



"A CRASH"

An aeroplane at Kelly Field, Texas, comes to grief at the hands of a cadet aviator, who escaped injury.



"LAST TWO MINUTES OF FIGHTING"

An historic few moments on the battle front, taken at 10:58 a. m., November 11, 1918.



"AN OBSERVATION POST"

On Montfaucon Hill two American artillery observers direct the fire of their battery's guns.



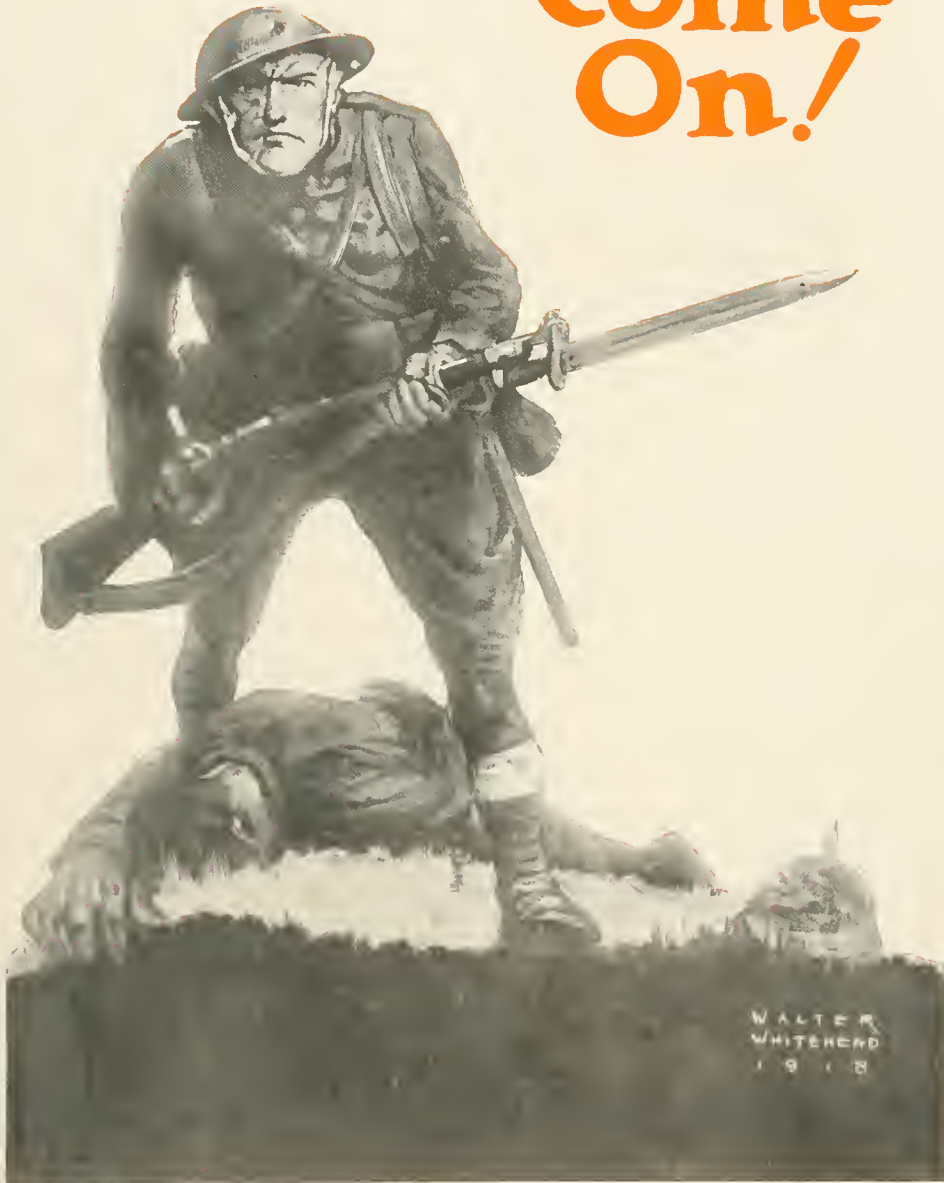
"WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION"

Yankee soldiers on the banks of the Moselle River, near Cochem, Germany; the castle on the hill in the distance was used as American Headquarters.

Men of Knox County
In the Service



Come On!



- (1)—**TATUM, HOWARD C.**—Began his army career in 1898 with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Entered the regular army and at the beginning of the World War was a major. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the staff of the 90th Division, with which he went overseas in the spring of 1918. Saw service in the battles of St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. Returned home June 7, 1919.
- (2)—**MALONEY, JAMES D.**—Major Maloney, who was adjutant general of Tennessee during the administration of former Gov. Hooper, volunteered and was commissioned on April 25, 1918. He was made instructor of small arms in the School of Fire at Camp Perry, Ohio. In October he was ordered to Camp Benning, Georgia, where he was instructor in the infantry school of arms. He was discharged from service February 22, 1919.
- (3)—**McNABB, PAUL EDGAR**—Was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical corps of the army and ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty in July, 1917. He was in service at the Walter Reed Hospital until he departed for overseas duty in the spring of 1918. His station was an American hospital near Paris. Just before his return home in the spring of 1919 he received his promotion to the rank of major.
- (4)—**DYER, CHARLES W.**—Major Dyer received his commission in the Third Tennessee Infantry, later the 117th Infantry, commanding its First Battalion throughout training at Camp Sevier and its active service in Belgium and in France. The battles and engagements in which he participated were Ypres sector, Hindenburg Line, near Bellecourt, Nauroy, Geneva Farm, Premont, Busigny, and Melain. Cited in divisional orders for distinguished service and recommended for American Distinguished Service Cross and British Distinguished Service Order. Attended Staff College at Langres, France, May 27, 1918, to July 16, 1918. Returned from overseas November 18 for duty with a new division.
- (5)—**WEBB, JAMES W.**—Major Webb's military service dates from 1890, when he enlisted in the Knoxville Rifles and served through the Coal Creek troubles. Enlisted again in 1897 in Company E, 3rd U. S. Infantry, and took part in battle of Santiago de Cuba in July, 1898. In 1899 he went to the Philippine Islands, where he saw service. Reenlisted in the army in 1908 and served as Election Commissioner in Panama in 1912. Entered Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe and commissioned captain in November, 1917. Promoted to major August 26, 1918. Provost marshal of 6th Division August 3 to September 3, 1918; of the Seventh Army Corps, September 3 to November 14, 1918; and assistant provost marshal, Third Army, at Cohlentz, Germany, November 14, 1918 to January 23, 1919. Detached service with Hoover Food Administration and ordered to Poland and Russia. Discharged August 29, 1919.
- (6)—**CAMP, HENRY N., JR.**—Entered the service May 8, 1917, receiving commission from training camp as first lieutenant, ordnance department, and assigned to the 81st Division. Promoted to captain of infantry November 27, 1917. Transferred November 1, 1918, and made commanding officer of Fourth Battalion, 152nd Depot Brigade. Received commission as major August 29, 1918. Served at Camps Jackson, Gordon and Upton. Discharged December 20, 1918.
- (7)—**CECIL, THOMAS JAMERSON**—Major Cecil entered the regular army in 1909. During the World War, after a three months' course in field artillery at Fort Sill, he was detailed for five months as instructor at Fort Oglethorpe and then two months at Waco, Texas. In April, 1918, he was ordered to Seattle, where he joined a regiment of coast artillery, sailing for France on July 14, 1918. Took part in battle of Argonne Forest with the 63rd Regiment, C. A. C.
- (8)—**WYRICK, THOMAS J.**—Previous to World War, Colonel Wyrick saw more than twenty years service in the national guard, including duty in Spanish-American war and on the border against Mexicans in 1916-1917. When a brigade of Tennessee troops was formed, Gen. Tyson appointed him brigade adjutant. With exception of four months at General Staff College, A. E. F., he was with the 59th Infantry Brigade and took part in its battles as follows: Canal Sector, Belgium; Ypres-Lys offensive; and Somme offensive. He received one citation for work in these campaigns. Promoted to lieutenant-colonel February 20, 1919.
- (9)—**MYERS, ROY V.**—Major Myers raised and organized Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, during the summer of 1917. He received his majority December 20, 1917 while the regiment was stationed for training at Camp Sevier, S. C. He completed course at School of Fire, Fort Sill, and went overseas May 8, 1918, for further training at Le Valdahon, France. Commanded the First Battalion, 114th F. A., in the Toul defensive, the St. Mihiel offensive and the Argonne-Meuse offensive. In October, 1918, he was detailed to the Line School, Langres, France. Returned charge April 23 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (10)—**MEEK, WILLIAM WOODRUFF**—Lieutenant-Commander Meek graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy before the outbreak of the World War. As ordnance officer on the U. S. S. Conyngham, he served one year in European waters during the war. He received promotion from junior lieutenant to lieutenant commander. He remains in the navy as a profession.
- (11)—**ANDES, ERNEST W.**—He was commissioned captain and assigned to command of Company A, Third Tennessee Infantry, on July 25, 1917. He trained it at Camp Sevier, accompanied it overseas when it sailed May 11, 1918, and fought with it through all of its battles in Belgium and France. For bravery in action he was awarded the British Military Cross and was cited by Major-General Lewis and Brigadier General Tyson for leadership of his company on October 17, 1918, near Ribeaupville. Promoted to rank of major on November 5, 1918. Transferred to the Army of Occupation in February, 1919, and saw several months of service in Germany as an officer of the 38th Infantry. Returned home in fall of 1919.
- (12)—**BLOW, GEORGE**—Commissioned on July 23, 1917, but active service did not begin until September 2, when he became a student officer at the Engineer Training Camp, Washington, D. C. Attached to the 23rd Engineers, Camp Meade, from November 22, 1917, to January 7, 1918. He was assigned instructor at Engineer Officers' Training Camps at Camps Lee and Humphreys from January 7 to August 20, 1918, when he became commanding officer of the Noncommissioned Officers' School at Camp Humphreys. Assigned to the 5th Engineers Training Regiment, in command of First Battalion, from September 14 to 27, and then transferred to 216th Engineers, which he accompanied to Camp Kearney, California. Received his promotion to major on December 31, 1917. Discharged December 4, 1918.
- (13)—**COOPER, EDGAR GARFIELD**—Attended the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe and received a commission as captain. Ordered to Cambridge, Mass., to School of Trench Warfare. He was assigned to duty with the 319th Machine Gun Battalion, 82nd Division, stationed at Camp Gordon. Sailed with his organization May 3, 1918, for overseas duty. Saw service in the Marbache sector, the Toul sector, the St. Mihiel offensive, and the Argonne-Meuse offensive. Was also in Somme sector in May and June, 1918. Received his promotion to major during the course of the fighting and was placed in command of the 319th Machine Gun Battalion. Returned to the United States May 6, 1919, and mustered out of service during the summer.
- (14)—**MALONEY, JAMES D.**—Entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1905 and saw six years of sea duty prior to the opening of the World War. After the declaration of war in 1917, he was assigned to the Industrial Department, Norfolk Navy Yards, where he was kept on duty. Received promotion during the war from senior lieutenant to lieutenant commander. He remains in the service.
- (15)—**STANIS, ROSCOE A. D.**—He was commissioned captain of the Third Tennessee Infantry on July 25, 1917, and assigned to command of its Supply Company. He went through the training period at Camp Sevier and went overseas on May 11, 1918, participating in all battles of the 117th Infantry in Belgium and in France. Received his promotion to major upon April 10, 1919, and early in 1919 he transferred to the American Third Army in Germany, receiving assignment to the Fourth Infantry, Third Division. Served four years in the regular army and went through Mexican border trouble before the World War.



- (1)—**McMILLAN, ROBERT A.**—On July 25, 1917, entered active service and was placed in command of Machine Gun Company of the 117th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Sevier with his unit until May 11, 1918, when he embarked on foreign service. Took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive, being wounded on September 29 in the attack on the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt. Returned to America on March 28, 1919, and received his discharge on May 15, 1919, while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Rank, captain.
- (2)—**BROWN, ERNEST CLAIBORNE**—On May 14, 1917, was commissioned in the Third Tennessee Infantry, which later became the 117th Infantry. Was located at Camp Sevier for military duty and departed on foreign service on May 11, 1918. While in France participated in the defensive warfare near Ypres, and also the attack on the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nanroy. Was wounded near the latter place on October 7 and evacuated to hospital in England. Returned to America on December 30, 1918, and was located at Fort McPherson, Georgia, until May 26, 1919, when he received his discharge with the rank of first lieutenant.
- (3)—**MORRIS, LYNN Z.**—Saw service on the Mexican Border after entering the army on February 26, 1916. Went to Camp Sevier as first lieutenant of Company C, 117th Infantry. Embarked for France on May 8, 1918, with an advance detachment of his regiment. Saw action in the Ypres Sector and was then ordered to a school. After return was made adjutant of the First Battalion and returned to America in this capacity on March 28, 1919. Was mustered out of service at Fort Oglethorpe on May 3, 1919.
- (4)—**LINDSAY, CHARLES EDWARD**—Enlisted on December 19, 1917, in the United States Army, and entered the Air Service. Was stationed at Camp Dick, and Caruthers Field in Texas and at Wright Field in Ohio. On July 29, 1918, was commissioned second lieutenant, and while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, was mustered out of service with this rank on May 17, 1919.
- (5)—**BRUMRACK, J. FRANK**—In June, 1918, entered an Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and received commission of second lieutenant. Was assigned to the 38th Training Battery, Central Officers' Training School for Field Artillery, located at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Discharged from the latter place in December, 1918.
- (6)—**MALONEY, FRED M.**—Entered military service in May, 1917, and after a course at an Officers' Training Camp was commissioned and assigned to duty in Company C, First Engineers of the First Division. He embarked for France on September 14, 1917, and took part in all of its actions until July, 1918. Returned to America as an instructor on August 20, 1918, and received his discharge from Camp Humphreys, Virginia, on January 22, 1919. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (7)—**BIDDLE, ROY M.**—After entering service on July 18, 1918, went to an Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, and upon completion of his course was commissioned second lieutenant. Was then assigned to Infantry Replacement and Training Troops at Camp Grant, Illinois. Received his honorable discharge from the service while located at this post on December 3, 1918.
- (8)—**REYNOLDS, NEIL A.**—Saw service on the Mexican Border as a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry. On July 25, 1917, was mustered into federal service, and assigned to Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Sailed on foreign service May 8, 1918. Took part in the Ypres Defensive and was returned to America on September 2, 1918, as an instructor in machine gun work. Was assigned to Company E, of the 90th Infantry of the 29th Division, and on November 1, 1918, was again transferred to the 60th Machine Gun Battalion. Mustered out as a first lieutenant on February 7, 1919, at Camp Sevier.
- (9)—**CARROLL, COLLIN CHANDLER**—Volunteered on December 3, 1917, in the United States Army and went to the University of Texas, where he graduated in Military Aeronautics. Has been stationed at Camp Dick and Caruthers Field, at which place he was an instructor in flying. On September 14, 1918, received commission of second lieutenant, and on November 1st left for port of embarkation, but was held there on account of armistice. Mustered out at Hoboken on December 6, 1918.
- (10)—**FERRIS, ROBERT, JR.**—Entered the military service of the United States in 1913, and was commissioned second lieutenant. During the World's War was in command of Company D, 54th Infantry of the 6th Division. Was later transferred to Company K of the 52nd Infantry of the same Division. Embarked for France on July 6, 1918, and participated in the action in the Argonne Forest. Captain Ferris returned to America in the summer of 1919, and remains on duty with his unit.
- (11)—**VAN GILDER, JOHN S.**—Volunteered his services in the war during May, 1918, and entered the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Upon completion of the three months' course he received commission as second lieutenant, field artillery. He was ordered to Camp Jackson, S. C., where he was assigned for duty to the Field Artillery Replacement Division. He received his discharge from the army in December, 1918, at Camp Jackson.
- (12)—**SPAHR, NEAL B.**—Enlisted on August 27, 1917 and was commissioned as second lieutenant on November 27, 1917. Was first assigned to Headquarters Company, 345th Infantry, 87th Division, but was later transferred to the 162nd Depot Brigade situated at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Instructor at Fourth Training Camp. Organized and was in command of 3rd Casual Company, Casual Detachment, June 22—August 18, 1918. Adjutant of Casual Area No. 1, August 18—October 1, 1918. On August 29, 1918, was promoted to first lieutenant. Was in command of the 16th Company, 4th Training Battalion, 162nd Depot Brigade, from October 1, to March 21, 1919. Discharged from service on March 21, 1919, while situated at Camp Pike.
- (13)—**FRAZIER, CLAUDE ALEXANDER**—Volunteered August 1, 1917. Stationed at Fort Oglethorpe four months; five months at Fort Riley with Evacuation Hospital No. 9; and two months at Camp Merritt. In France Dr. Frazier's hospital was near Verdun and he saw service in St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. Stationed at Coblenz six months. Arrived in America July 5, 1919, and discharged July 10, as first lieutenant in Medical Corps.
- (14)—**CUMMINGS, WILLIAM J.**—On May 12, 1917, entered the First Officers' Training Camp, and after completion of course was commissioned as second lieutenant. Was first assigned to the 81st Division stationed at Camp Jackson, but was later transferred to the Motor Transportation Corps at Camp Johnston. Sailed on foreign service on July 26, 1918, and saw action at Verdun and St. Mihiel. Mustered out of service on February 6, 1919, at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Was promoted from second lieutenant to captain in order.
- (15)—**MOORE, WALLACE S.**—Entered active service on July 25, 1917, as a member of the Supply Company of the 117th Infantry. Was sent to an Officers' Training School soon after arrival in France and was then assigned to the 29th Division, with which unit he participated in its various actions. While with the 30th Division took part in the Ypres Defensive. Returned to America in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.



- (1)—**MOORE, NATHAN T.**—Entered the service on May 25, 1918, and after a course in the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, he received a commission as second lieutenant of field artillery. He was transferred September 9 to Camp Jackson and from there to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the following month. He received his discharge there December 21, 1918.
- (2)—**STILTNER, H. FRANK**—Became a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of our army in 1916. After the outbreak of war he was called to active duty, serving at Fort Oglethorpe, Hoboken, Brest, France and at Camp Merritt. He also saw service at Chattanooga, Mineola Base Hospital and Camp Mills. Discharged December 19, 1918, at Camp Mills.
- (3)—**OSTER, GEORGE D.**—Entering the service of the army on May 13, 1918, he obtained admission to the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and received his commission as second lieutenant after three months of training. Assigned then to Company B, 813th Pioneer Infantry, and sailed for France September 14, 1918. Armistice was declared before he saw active service. Remained in France until July, 1919. Mustered out August 8 at Camp Gordon.
- (4)—**BUNCH, HENRY CLAY**—Entered the war as a member of the Second Tennessee Infantry, but upon its dismemberment at Camp Sevier he transferred to the Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry, with which he saw service in Belgium and on the Somme in all the battles of the 30th Division. He held the rank of first lieutenant in his organization. Returned to America in April, 1919, and was discharged a few days later at Camp Jackson.
- (5)—**CORKLAND, ISAAC**—Became member of reserve corps September 19, 1917, and went into active service May 15, 1918. Assigned to Company M, 343rd Infantry, 86th Division, with which he sailed for France September 1, 1918. On arrival he was transferred to the 11th Infantry, 28th Division, with which he saw active service in the Argonne Forest battle. After armistice he became member of division headquarters staff. Returned home May 1, 1919, and discharged as second lieutenant at Camp Dix, New Jersey.
- (6)—**YOUNG, ROBERT M.**—Received commission as first lieutenant in the medical corps and entered Camp Greenleaf at Chattanooga on January 16, 1918. Transferred to Rockefeller Institute in New York on April 3, but on April 24 he was ordered to the base hospital at Camp McClellan for duty. On November 24, he was again transferred, going to the base hospital at Camp Shelby for duty. He served there until his discharge from the army on March 10, 1919.
- (7)—**MORRIS, JOEL ANDERSON**—He was a member of the S. A. T. C. until October 21, 1918, when he transferred to active duty. He entered the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., on October 30 and remained there until February 7, 1919, when he received his discharge from the army. Rank, second lieutenant.
- (8)—**BRISCOE, LUCIEN W.**—Was admitted to the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Gordon on September 1, 1918, and assigned to the 19th Company. At the end of three months, November 30, he received a commission as second lieutenant. Discharged the day following.
- (9)—**THOMASON, JOE C.**—Captain Thomason went into the service on May 12, 1917, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He was stationed at Camp Jackson and Camp Johnston in the United States before sailing to France on July 12, 1918. His organization was Motor Transport Company 460. He was promoted to first lieutenant on June 1, 1918, and to captain on September 9, 1918. Returned from overseas July 15, 1919, but did not receive discharge until some time later.
- (10)—**KUHLMAN, FRED W.**—Went into the army May 8, 1917, and after receiving commission was assigned to the 306th Supply Train, 81st Division, at Camp Jackson. Later he transferred to the Motor Transport Corps Training Division at Camp Joseph E. Johnston. An injury, which kept him in the hospital for 75 days at Camp Sevier, and which was received in line of duty, kept him from overseas service with his division. Promoted to first lieutenant February 23, 1918. Discharged at Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1919.
- (11)—**HAZEN, THOMAS FLEMING, JR.**—Volunteered on April 12, 1917, and was commissioned May 21 of that year, as second lieutenant of Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, which later became the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Before leaving Camp Sevier for overseas duty, he was promoted to first lieutenant. Saw service in the St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woivre Plain offensives. Promoted to captain November 3, 1918. Returned home March 3, 1919. On duty at Troop Movement Office, Headquarters Port of Embarkation, Newport News, until September 12, 1919.
- (12)—**ROTH, CLARENCE EDWARD**—Entered the service July 26, 1917, as second lieutenant of Company L, 117th Infantry, from which he transferred later to the Supply Company as transport officer. Sailed on overseas duty May 11, 1918, and went through all battles of his regiment in Belgium and on the Somme. Returned to America March 28, 1919, and discharged at Fort Oglethorpe April 29, 1919.
- (13)—**HARRIS, CHARLES EWING**—Received commission in the Dental Reserve Corps on August 8, 1917, and called to active duty June 5, 1918. He was assigned for duty to Machine Gun Training Center, Dental Infirmary No. 1 at Camp Hancock, Ga., where he remained in the service until his discharge on December 23, 1918. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (14)—**DePUE, R. VINCENT**—Offered his services to the government on June 1, 1918, and was ordered to the Rockefeller Institute, New York, for training. He was transferred on September 9 to the base hospital at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, where he served until his discharge on March 26, 1919. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (15)—**SEARLE, WILLIAM F., JR.**—Was admitted to the Second Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Oglethorpe on August 15, 1917, and received commission three months later as second lieutenant of coast artillery at Ft. Monroe, where he had been transferred in September. Ordered overseas August 14, 1918, and on arrival was sent to artillery school at Angers. From March to July, 1919, he was adjutant of the A. E. F. School Detachment at the University of Rennes. He was then ordered to duty at Brest.



- (1)—**JENNINGS, THOMAS**—On December 18, 1917, entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army. While in America was located at Camp Sevier. Sailed on foreign service August 28, 1918, and was in the Argonne Forest with his unit. After the armistice went into Germany and was stationed at Coblenz, with Evacuation Hospital No. 27. His rank was captain.
- (2)—**REAGAN, JAMES E.**—Volunteered in the United States Army in April, 1913, and received his military training at various posts, before declaration of war. He was among those who first sailed for France, going over with the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 5. He ranks as a first lieutenant.
- (3)—**KENNEDY, PAUL**—After entering the military service in June 1918, he was sent to Camp Humphreys, Virginia, where he was assigned to the engineers. He served as a captain throughout the war, and as such was mustered out of service in February 1919.
- (4)—**AMIS, REESE T.**—Attended the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. After being placed in command of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, was located at Camp Sevier. Sailed May 8, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Le Valdahon and Camp Coetquidan and various other French camps until his battery became an active participant in the St. Mihiel Drive, the Argonne-Meuse and the Woeyre Offensives. Mustered out of service April 24, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, captain.
- (5)—**KENNEDY, WILLIAM S.**—After entering active service in November 1917, he was assigned to the command of a company in the 31st Engineers. While in America was stationed at Camp Dix and Fort Leavenworth. Embarked in May 1918 for France, where he later transferred to the Transportation Corps. His rank in the service was captain.
- (6)—**LYONS, CLINTON G.**—Entered upon active duty in June, 1917, as lieutenant in the Medical Corps. Was located at Washington, D. C., before sailing in August 1917, and was stationed while on foreign service at Birmingham, England, Rouen, Paris, and various other places. Was attached to the Second British Division, and went through the campaign around Cambrai, on the Somme River and in Flanders. Wounded in German drive of March, 1918. After the armistice, was in Germany for five weeks gathering up abandoned prisoners. Returned to America on April 27, 1919. Promoted to captain in January, 1919.
- (7)—**RICHARD, GEORGE LOONEY**—Volunteered in the Naval Air Service in August 1917, and was sent to the Technical Training School at Boston. From here was transferred to Pensacola, Fla. His next station was at Rockaway, Long Island, from which place he sailed for South America being engaged on observation work for the Government. Ranks as a lieutenant, junior grade.
- (8)—**LEACH, JOHN WALKER**—Entered military service on May 10, 1917. Was stationed at Camp Sevier where he received training for overseas service, and sailed on May 11, 1918, for France. Took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive, being wounded on September 29, 1918, near Bellicourt. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross, and was promoted in line from second lieutenant to captain. Discharged May 3, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (9)—**JONES, CLARENCE T.**—After enlisting for service on November 10, 1917, was located at Charleston, S. C., and then at Camp Gordon. At latter station he was made superintendent of the telegraph office. Was promoted in order from private to second lieutenant. Mustered out of service on November 30, 1918.
- (10)—**SNIDER, FRANK B.**—Entered the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and was assigned to the Ordnance Department, upon being commissioned. Was engaged in this work while located at Camp Knox, Kentucky, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Camp Upton, N. Y. Was a captain while in service.
- (11)—**FISHER, DOUGLAS S.**—Enlisted on June 2, 1916, in Field Hospital No. 1, National Guard of Tennessee. After completing a course at training camp was assigned to the 31st Division, being later transferred to the 99th Division Headquarters. As a second lieutenant was mustered out of active service on March 6, 1919, while located at Camp Wheeler, Georgia.
- (12)—**MAHONEY, C. K.**—On October 4, 1918 volunteered his services in the United States Army and attended the Chaplain's Training School, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Was commissioned on November 7, 1918 as first lieutenant and chaplain. While located at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, was mustered out of service on December 17, 1918.
- (13)—**BACON, JOHN P.**—After entering the military service of his country in May 1918, Lieutenant Bacon was assigned to Company B, 333rd Infantry of the 96th Division. During his military service was stationed at Camp Sevier, Camp Gordon and Camp Wadsworth from which latter place he received his discharge in December 1918.
- (14)—**RUTHERFORD, JAMES BIRDWELL**—After becoming a member of the United States Army on April 26, 1918, was stationed at Camp Gordon, Camp Jackson and Camp Sevier at various times. Was promoted in order from private to second lieutenant and assigned to Company A, Second Infantry Replacement Regiment. Was mustered out of service in December 1918, at Camp Gordon, Georgia.
- (15)—**PAINTER, MORTON, H.**—Enlisted on May 12, 1916. Attended Machine Gun Training School. Was with 31st Company, 3rd Group from July 1918 to January 6, 1919. His stations include Douglas, Arizona, Camp Kearney, California and Camp Hancock, Georgia. Was promoted in order from private to first lieutenant and received his honorable discharge from Camp Hancock on January 6, 1919.



- (1)—**CARTER, PAUL D.**—Attended the First Officers' Training Camp held at Fort Oglethorpe, and received his commission from this place. Was assigned to the command of Company L in the 28th Infantry, of the 1st Division. Captain Carter sailed on September 5, 1917, for France, and took part in the battles at Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne-Meuse. He has received the American Distinguished Service Cross, the French Croix de Guerre, and a Divisional Citation for Bravery.
- (2)—**MURRIAN, JOHN H.**—Enlisted in Company D 117th Infantry, May 8, 1917. At Camp Sevier he was commissioned from the ranks. He sailed for France on May 8, 1918, and took part in the Ypres defensive and was wounded in the attack on the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918. Has been awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross, the British Military Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. After the armistice was transferred to the Army of Occupation, and assigned to Company L, 4th Infantry, Third Division. Rank, first lieutenant, but recommended for captaincy.
- (3)—**MILLER MAXWELL E.**—Entered the military service on September 17, 1918, and was assigned to the Dental Corps. During the war was stationed at Camp McClellan and was mustered out from this station on December 10, 1918, as a first lieutenant.
- (4)—**GETAZ, DAVID**—Entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe and was commissioned at the close of the camp. Was assigned for duty to the 118th Machine Gun Battalion of the 31st Division. He was stationed at Camp Wheeler until ordered overseas on October 6, 1918. As a first lieutenant returned to the States in the summer of 1919, and was honorably discharged from service.
- (5)—**OGLE, BEECHER L.**—Entered the military service of the United States on January 23, 1918, and was sent to Officers' Training School at Fort Oglethorpe. Transferred from here to University of Pennsylvania for special instruction in Orthopaedic Surgery. Located at Camp McArthur until ordered on foreign service in September, 1918. Sailed with Hospital Unit No. 87, and was located near Toul. He has the rank of captain. Discharged at Camp Gordon, September 11, 1919.
- (6)—**BIBB, JOHN FRED**—Volunteered from Class 4-a Selective Service on August 31, 1918, and went into Central Officers' Training School. Was commissioned as a second lieutenant of infantry and sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia. Was on duty here throughout his military career, being mustered out of service on December 1, 1918.
- (7)—**BOMAR, FRANCIS H.**—In July, 1918, entered the United States military service and was ordered overseas in September. Assigned to 316th Sanitary Train, 91st Division. Saw active service in Belgium, October 19 to November 11, in the Ypres-Lys offensive. In February, 1919, he was transferred to 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Division, and placed in command of Ambulance Company 350. Returned to America in June and discharged July 1, 1919.
- (8)—**CANTRELL, WILLIAM HENRY**—Volunteered on August 1, 1917, in Battery C, 114th F. A. On September 1, he was transferred to Headquarters Detachment of the 55th F. A. Brigade. After training at Camp Sevier sailed on foreign service May 26, 1918. Saw action in the Toul sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Troyon sector and Woivre Offensive. Has been promoted in order from corporal to second lieutenant, and as such was mustered out of service on April 19, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (9)—**STAIR, FRED ROGER**—Volunteered on September 20, 1917, and was assigned to Company D of 306th Engineers. He was later transferred to Company G, 321st Infantry. Was commissioned second lieutenant from Third Officers' Training School and promoted to first lieutenant August 13, 1918. He has done duty at Camp Gordon, Camp Jackson, Camp Sevier and Camp Pike, and received his discharge from the latter place on December 16, 1918.
- (10)—**WATSON, HOWARD P.**—Volunteered in Battery C, 114th F. A. and entered active service on July 25, 1917, as a member of this unit. Received training at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas on May 25, 1918. In June was sent to Saumur Artillery School and received commission of second lieutenant. In September was again transferred to the 163rd F. A. Brigade. Returned to America on January 25, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge on February 5, 1919.
- (11)—**ALLAN, HUGH WALDEN**—On April 8, 1918, volunteered his services to his country, and was assigned to the Medical Corps, Aviation Section, and did duty at various flying camps in the states before being transferred on March 1, 1919, to transport service. Was made surgeon of the Army Transport Sheridan and sailed on March 15 for Siberian duty. He holds the rank of first lieutenant.
- (12)—**WALTERS, CHARLES D.**—Entered military service July 3, 1916, and saw service on the Mexican Border as an officer in the Third Tennessee. Later went to Camp Sevier as first lieutenant of Company L, 117th Infantry. Here he helped train his unit for foreign service and embarked with it on May 11, 1918, for France. Took part in the Ypres defensive and the Hindenburg Line offensive near Bellicourt and Nauray. Was wounded on October 7 and evacuated to hospital in England. Returned to America on December 18, 1918, and received his discharge February 28, 1919.
- (13)—**BOWER, BENJAMIN ALLEMAN**—On December 29, 1917, entered military service and was assigned to 64th Squadron stationed at Austin, Texas. On September 28, 1918, was transferred to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Was stationed at Post Field at the Observers' School and was discharged as a second lieutenant on January 21, 1919.
- (14)—**IJAMS, HOWARD AIKEN**—Volunteered his services in the Medical Corps on February 15, 1918. Took training at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and was sent to Newport News, Va., at the port of embarkation. Has been located at Camp Stuart, Camp Hill and Camp Alexander, and has also been Regimental Surgeon for the 304th Steve-dore Regiment of the Engineer Corps. Holds rank of first lieutenant.
- (15)—**BALES, HARRY OWEN**—Entered active duty on May 8, 1917, and became a member of 116th F. A. of the 31st Division. In March, 1918, was transferred to the aviation service, and was stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., and Mt. Clements, Mich., before sailing for France on July 8, 1918. Saw action in the Argonne offensive while a member of the 104th Observation Squadron. Was mustered out on February 6, 1919, at Garden City, Long Island, as a first lieutenant of the air service.



- (1)—**LOWE, ANDREW GEORGE**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on December 20, 1917. Organization, Air Service, unassigned. Received his military training at Rich Field, Texas. Promoted from private to second lieutenant. Lieutenant Lowe received his honorable discharge on December 20, 1918.
- (2)—**CROSS, WILLIAM ROSWELL**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in July 1917. First assigned to the 117th Infantry, and later transferred to the 138th Infantry. He was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., prior to sailing for France in May, 1918. As a member of his unit participated in the Hindenburg Line offensive. Returned to the United States on April 2, 1919, and received his honorable discharge in May, 1919. Holds the rank of captain in the Medical Corps.
- (3)—**BAKER, THOMAS C.**—Enlisted in the United States Army on February 2, 1918. Prior to this enlistment, Lieutenant Baker served three years with the First Field Artillery and three years with the Third Field Artillery, respectively. During the World War was on active duty in the United States. Honorably discharged on December 18, 1918.
- (4)—**BROWN, ARTHUR LAWRENCE**—Began his military career with Company L, 58th Infantry, on July 31, 1917. Later transferred to Company L, 47th Infantry, 4th Division. Sailed for France on May 10, 1918, and participated in all engagements of his organization until wounded on August 9, 1918. Received his commission as second lieutenant on June 8, 1918. Saw service with the Army of Occupation.
- (5)—**THOMPSON, HARRY G.**—Volunteered his services in the army on May 22, 1917, and was assigned to Company A, 318th Machine Gun Battalion, 81st Division, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for overseas service on July 31, 1918. Saw service in the first line trenches in the St. Die sector from September 27, 1918 to October 18, 1918, was also in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Returned to the United States on June 20, 1919, and in the following month received his honorable discharge. Rank, captain.
- (6)—**BEAMAN, ARCHIE KEITH**—Entered the service of the United States Army on May 9, 1917. First assigned to the 75th Artillery, 40th Artillery Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C. He has trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Fort Monroe and Fort Moultrie. Embarked for France on October 5, 1918, and has been located at several different French camps. Second Lieutenant Beaman returned to America on March 15, 1919, and received his discharge two weeks later while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (7)—**SNOW, MORRIS LEO**—Began his military career on March 29, 1918, as a member of the 157th Depot Brigade. After three months training at the Central Officers' Training School, located at Camp Gordon, Georgia, received a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Reserve Corps. Date of commission was November 30, 1918. He received his honorable discharge on November 12, 1918, while located at Camp Gordon, Georgia.
- (8)—**MADDEN, LOUIS JAMES**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in May, 1917. His organization was Company F, 114th Engineers. Received his military training at Camp Beavregard and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Foreign service dates from August, 1918 to May, 1919. Was mustered out of service in May, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant.
- (9)—**LOCKETT, FRANK**—Entered the military service of the United States Army on September 4, 1917. First assigned to Battery F, 319th Field Artillery. After three months intensive training at the Third Officers' Training Camp, received a commission as second lieutenant. Sailed for France on May 18, 1918, and upon his arrival was sent to the Saumur Artillery School. After completing a course at the above mentioned school was assigned to Battery F, 115th Field Artillery. Was in action at Woivre Plain. As a member of the 105th Trench Mortar Battery returned to the United States on March 10, 1919, and in the same month received his honorable discharge.
- (10)—**WRIGHT, TIMOTHY ASBURY, JR.**—As a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry, saw service on the Mexican border. Received commission as second lieutenant in Third Tennessee Infantry. Was designated to recruit for Second Tennessee Infantry in June, 1917, and was commissioned captain on July 25, 1917. Ordered to Camp Sevier as commanding officer of Company H, Second Tennessee Infantry. Upon dissolution of Second Tennessee Infantry, he was assigned to Company M, 119th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier until his departure for overseas duty and commanded Company M, 119th Infantry, until he received his honorable discharge April 28, 1919, at Camp Jackson. Sailed with Thirtieth Division May 12, 1918, and took part in Ypres Defensive and Hindenburg Line Offensive. Returned to America April 3, 1919. Rank, captain.
- (11)—**WELCH, LEE HAMILTON**—Enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry, on June 18, 1917, and after it was disbanded was assigned to Company K, 119th Infantry. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, South Carolina. Sailed for France on May 11, 1918, and took part in all the battles of his regiment. Promoted from private to first lieutenant. Returned to the United States on August 8, 1918, as a bayonet instructor, and was assigned to the 98th Division. Was mustered out of service on December 13, 1918.
- (12)—**McKINNEY, WILLIAM PERCY**—Entered the U. S. naval service on August 15, 1917, and was assigned to the Naval Aviation Force, Northern Bombing Group. He has trained at Boston School of Technology, Key West, Florida and Miami, Florida. Embarked for France on August 2, 1918, and has been located at various French and Italian camps. Promoted from seaman, second-class, to ensign. Returned to the United States on February 3, 1919, and was placed on the inactive list on March 3, 1919.
- (13)—**SHEA, MICHAEL CONDON**—Entered the First Officers' Training Camp, and after being commissioned was assigned to the 318th Machine Gun Battalion, 81st Division. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for foreign service in July, 1918, and took part in all engagements of his unit. He received a Croix de Guerre and a divisional citation. Returned from overseas in June, 1919, and in the following month received his honorable discharge. Rank, second lieutenant.
- (14)—**CROSS, JOHN B.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on June 17, 1918, and for duty was assigned to the Base Hospital at Camp Travis, Texas. Holds the commission of captain in the Medical Corps.
- (15)—**MADDEN, HERBERT J.**—After entering the service of the U. S. Army, was commissioned as first lieutenant from the First Officers' Training Camp, held at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., before departure overseas in September, 1918. Returned to the United States in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.



- (1)—**SWATTS, ROBERT W.**—Saw service on the Mexican Border as a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry, and on July 25, 1917, entered active service again as a member of the 117th Infantry. Was located at Camp Sevier before going overseas on May 11, 1918. Was Regimental Adjutant and took part in all of the actions in which his unit was engaged. Shortly after the armistice transferred to the Army of Occupation, and was stationed in Germany. He commanded Company D, 38th Infantry, and later was acting commander of First Battalion, 38th Infantry. Returned home August 20, 1919, and discharged September 23. Rank, captain.
- (2)—**DAVIS, PAUL H.**—Entered active duty as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, on July 25, 1917. Was stationed at Camp Sevier and was in training at this place until he was sent to the Third Officers' Training School, Leon Springs, where he was commissioned. Sailed for France in April, 1918. Completing course at Saumur Artillery School, he was assigned to 310th F. A., 79th Division. Ordered later to Tours, where he trained as an aerial observer. Returned to America and discharged May, 1919.
- (3)—**LINDSAY, ROBERT MEDARIS**—On July 25, 1917, entered active service as a second lieutenant of Company B, 117th Infantry. While located at Camp Sevier was promoted to a first lieutenant and sailed with his outfit on May 11, 1918. Saw action in the Ypres defensive, and upon being withdrawn from this sector, was attached to the Air Service for aerial observation for five weeks. After return to America was discharged on May 1, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (4)—**TALLEY, ALVIN M.**—After volunteering his services to his country on August 27, 1917, was assigned to Battery A, 319th Field Artillery, 82nd Division. He sailed for France with his unit on May 19, 1918. He was stationed at various French camps after arrival overseas, and took part with his unit in the Argonne offensive. Returned to America and was discharged as a second lieutenant on May 21, 1919.
- (5)—**CURTIS, HARRY W., JR.**—As captain of Company D, Third Tennessee was on the Mexican Border and on July 25, 1917, entered active service as commanding officer of Company D, 117th Infantry. Before going overseas was stationed at Camp Sevier, and after arrival on foreign duty took part in the Ypres defensive and the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt. Was gassed on September 29 and evacuated to the hospital, returning to America on January 19, 1919, and was discharged from Camp Dix, N. J., on January 21.
- (6)—**PAYNE, LEWIS B.**—Was on the Mexican Border as a first lieutenant, Troop D, First Tennessee Cavalry. After America's entry into the World War this unit became the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, and was trained at Camp Sevier. He sailed with this outfit on May 25, 1918, for France, and saw action in the defense of the Toul sector, the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to America in February, 1919, and was discharged from service on March 5, 1919. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (7)—**ACKER, ALVIN LESLIE**—In October, 1918, volunteered his services and was assigned to the Dental Corps of the army for duty. Was stationed at Camp Sheridan, Ill., where he was on duty throughout his military career. Was mustered out of service in the summer of 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant.
- (8)—**McCAMPBELL, HERBERT H.**—On December 5, 1917, offered his services to his country and on January 3, 1918, was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps. After passing through Medical Officers' Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., he was assigned to Mobile Operating Unit No. 1 at Allentown, Pa., from which he departed overseas July 5, 1918. While in France served with M. O. U. No. 1, Evacuation Hospital No. 14, and Base Hospital No. 20. After returning to America was discharged on May 5, 1919, with rank of captain, but later received his commission as a major.
- (9)—**JEFFRIES, WILLIAM**—Enlisted in the United States Army on April 26, 1917, and later was commissioned as second lieutenant, and assigned to the 306th Engineers of the 81st Division. Trained at Camp Jackson and embarked for overseas duty on May 22, 1917. While in France he took part in all the battles in which the 306th Engineers were engaged, and returned to America in the summer of 1919. Was honorably discharged soon after his arrival in the States.
- (10)—**STEFFEY, SHIELDS A.**—Enlisted in the Regular Army in 1902, and has seen service at various posts and also in the Philippine Islands. Was promoted from the ranks to a second lieutenant, and assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. On May 6, 1919, was honorably discharged from service while stationed at San Francisco, Cal.
- (11)—**BASS, CLARK NEIL**—In December, 1917, enlisted in Headquarters Company of the 114th Field Artillery. Later was transferred to Battery C, after having completed an Officers' Training Course. Foreign service began on May 8, 1918, during which time he was stationed at Camp LeValdahan and Camp Coetquidan. Participated in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woevre offensives. As a first lieutenant was mustered out on April 25, 1919.
- (12)—**MOUNTCASTLE, PAUL**—Entered the air service on November 12, 1917, and has done duty at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas; Call Field, Wichita Falls, Brooks Field, Barron Field, and other places. During the war was an instructor in flying, and was discharged at Fort Worth on December 17, 1918, as a second lieutenant.
- (13)—**BOYD, LOGAN W.**—On May 13, 1915, entered military service and was stationed on the Mexican Border. Soon after declaration of war by America he again entered service and was attached to the 59th Brigade Headquarters. Was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to Company D, 117th Infantry. With this unit he sailed overseas on May 11, 1918, and took part in the Ypres defensive and the Hindenburg Line offensive. After armistice was transferred to the Army of Occupation, being a first lieutenant of 1st Battalion Headquarters, 38th Infantry.
- (14)—**VANCE, ROBERT ROY**—Entered military service on May 14, 1917, and upon being commissioned, was assigned to the 317th Machine Gun Battalion of the 81st Division. Before departure overseas he was located at Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Jackson, and Camp Hancock. Embarked in July, 1918, for foreign service, and took part in the battles of his division. As a second lieutenant returned to America on June 30th, 1919.
- (15)—**CRAIG, JOHN KENNEDY**—After entering on active duty on August 27, 1917, was commissioned and assigned to Battery A, 83rd F. A., being later transferred to Battery E, 2nd F. A., of the 8th Division. Has done duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Fort Russell, Camp Fremont, Fort Sill, and Camp Mills. Sailed on October 28, 1918, and was located at various stations in France. Returned to America, receiving discharge on February 28, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky. While in service was in command of 2nd F. A. a short while. Rank, first lieutenant.



- (1)—**YOUNG, SAM EPPS**—Volunteered July 1, 1918, and was at Chilhowee Park until August 3, when he went to the Field Artillery Training School, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. He was assigned to the Sixth Training Battery. At the end of the camp he was commissioned a second lieutenant of field artillery. Received his discharge November 27, 1918, at Camp Taylor, though he retains commission in the Reserve Corps.
- (2)—**WAIT, CHARLES E., JR.**—After three months of training at the First Officers' Training Camp, he was commissioned second lieutenant of field artillery and assigned to Battery F, 317th F. A., 81st Division. With it he trained at Camp Jackson until its departure for foreign service August 9, 1918. Remained in France until June 1919, and received his discharge at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on July 3, 1919.
- (3)—**LYNN, WILLIAM NAPOLEON**—Captain Lynn entered the service September 3, 1918, and was assigned to Company 23A, Sixth Battalion, Medical Corps, at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. He was transferred November 23, 1918, to Base Hospital 133 at Camp Sheridan, Ala. His service continued there until his discharge from the army on December 12, 1918.
- (4)—**KEENER, BRUCE, JR.**—Volunteered his services to the government on July 17, 1917, choosing the navy as his branch of the service. With it he served until July 28, 1918, when he was transferred to the Construction Division of the army. He reached the rank of second lieutenant. He received his discharge December 3, 1918, at Camp Joseph E. Johnston in Florida.
- (5)—**POTTER, GEORGE M.**—Entered the army April 28, 1914, and was stationed in the Hawaiian Department with the 2nd and 32nd Infantry. In October, 1918, he was transferred from Hawaii to Camp Grant, Ill. There he received his discharge February 17, 1919, as second lieutenant of infantry.
- (6)—**HARRILL, WILLIAM K.**—Became a student at Annapolis in 1910. During the world war, he was aide on the staff of Admiral Strauss and communicating officer for the American vessels which planted mines in the North Sea. His station was Base 18, Inverness, Scotland. His rating in the navy is lieutenant, senior grade. He is still in the service.
- (7)—**CECIL, JAMES JAY**—Entered the first training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, but after one month was commissioned a second lieutenant as a result of an examination taken earlier in the year. He was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and from there to the Mexican border for service with the cavalry in patrol work. Promoted from second to first lieutenant.
- (8)—**JOHNSON, WILLIAM M.**—Volunteered and was accepted at the Officers' Artillery Training Camp at Camp Taylor, Ky., receiving a commission therefrom as second lieutenant. He was stationed at Camp Grant, Camp Jackson and Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was a student at the School of Fire at the latter when the armistice came. Discharged December 16, 1918.
- (9)—**TATUM, ROBERT GEORGE**—Was accepted June 26, 1918, as a student at the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Gordon, Ga., receiving his commission as second lieutenant after three months of training. He remained on duty there until his discharge from the army on January 15, 1919.
- (10)—**AYRES, JOHN ANDERSON**—Received his commission as second lieutenant of field artillery after he completed the Third Officers' Training Camp, Camp Pike, Arkansas, which he entered January 5, 1918. He was ordered to the 67th Field Artillery at Camp Knox. He attended the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and the Air Service Radio School in New York. Received his discharge January 2, 1919, at Camp Knox, Ky.
- (11)—**SCHRIVER, Z. J.**—Entered the service January 1, 1918, and was assigned to Company D, 63rd Infantry. He was stationed at Camp Lee, Va., and later at Camp Meade, Md. His rank was first lieutenant. Mustered out of the service February 3, 1919, at Curtis Bay, Md.
- (12)—**ANDERSON, JOHN REUBEN**—He was accepted July 1, 1918, as a student in the 15th Company of the Officers' Training School at Camp Gordon, Ga. After receiving his commission as second lieutenant on October 15, he was assigned at the same camp as instructor. Remained on duty at same post until discharged from the service on December 15, 1918.
- (13)—**LEWIS, EVERARD ARLINGTON**—Captain Lewis entered the army on August 26, 1917, being assigned later to Company H, 323rd Infantry, 81st Division. He was stationed successively at Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Jackson and Camp Sevier. On March 11, 1918, he was transferred to the 156th Depot Brigade. He was discharged March 15, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (14)—**LE TELLIER, FORREST S.**—Lieutenant Le Tellier, who was commissioned in the medical corps, entered the service January 7, 1918. He was assigned for duty to the Fourth Trench Mortar Battalion at first, but in November, 1918 he was put on detached service with the 12th Provisional Trench Artillery Regiment. He sailed for overseas work on October 7, 1918, returning in January, 1919, and receiving his discharge on February 7, 1919, at Fort Howard, Md.
- (15)—**ROSE, D. MORTON**—Enlisted in the navy June 26, 1917, in the Reserve Flying Corps branch. He received his training at the Boston School of Technology. Later he was transferred to Pensacola, Florida for duty. Rose from seaman, second-class, to ensign and had been recommended for lieutenant, junior grade, before his discharge from the service January 12, 1919.



- (1)—**HIXSON, WALLACE WILLIAM**—Volunteered for duty with Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, later known as the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, on April 8, 1917. Trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas on May 26, 1918. Just before sailing he received his promotion from sergeant to second lieutenant. Participated in the Argonne Forest battle. Returned home March 5, 1919, and mustered out at Fort Oglethorpe a week later.
- (2)—**FOWLER, HORNSBY J.**—Received a commission as second lieutenant at the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Assigned October 1, 1917, to Third Battalion, 56th Depot Brigade, but transferred a month later to the 118th Machine Gun Battalion as supply officer. Stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga., until October 6, 1918, when he was ordered overseas. On arrival in France he was transferred to supply department, machine gun training center at Mayet, France. Returned and discharged as first lieutenant at Hoboken, N. J., on July 19, 1919.
- (3)—**HENDRIX, OTTO WILFORD**—Appointed army field clerk from civil life on August 27, 1917, and assigned to the Adjutant General's office. Transferred to Fort Roots, Ark., and to Camp Pike, Ark., on September 14, 1917. He received promotion to chief clerk and transferred to Camp Meade, Maryland, on August 21, 1918. Discharged March 13, 1919, at Camp Meade.
- (4)—**STAUB, JOHN FANZ**—Enlisted in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps on July 27, 1917, and was commissioned ensign January 24, 1918. Went overseas March 29, 1918, and stationed at Killingsholme, England, from which he did submarine search, convoy escort and reconnaissance patrols over the North Sea. Promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, October 1, 1918, and commended by British Admiralty for successful attack on enemy submarine on July 9, 1918. Junior aide to commanding officer. Discharged January 20, 1919, at Nashville, Tenn.
- (5)—**BAUMANN, A. B., JR.**—Entered the service August 31, 1918, and was assigned to 19th Company, Central Officers' Training School, at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Received commission as second lieutenant. Mustered out December 1, 1918, at Camp Gordon.
- (6)—**DOW, LEONARD MILTON**—Volunteered in the army May 1, 1917, and was commissioned as second lieutenant of engineers. Sailed to France September 12, 1917, and participated in the British Defensive in March, 1918; the Second Battle of the Marne in July; the St. Mihiel offensive in September; and the Argonne-Meuse drive in October and November. He was engaged with flash and sound ranging units in doing observation work and locating enemy guns. Mustered out at Camp Taylor April 30, 1919, with rank of first lieutenant.
- (7)—**CONDON, JAMES NIHILL**—Became member of 117th Infantry on June 19, 1916, receiving commission of first lieutenant in its Machine Gun Company. After training at Camp Sevier, he went overseas May 8, 1918, in the school detachment of the 30th Division. Took part in the Ypres defensive, the attack on the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, and the assault on Ponchaux and Geneva. Wounded October 8, 1918, near Geneva. Awarded the British Military Cross. Mustered out of army May 5, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (8)—**McCULLEY, GEORGE HOWARD**—Entered service before declaration of war as member of Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Yale Unit. Sailed from New York in April, 1917, but transferred a few months later to American Red Cross to avoid return to America. As soon as order was changed, he enlisted and was made first lieutenant of railroad engineers, unattached. He was assigned to duty near Paris as one of the director-generals of transportation. After the armistice he was put in charge of the station at Metz.
- (9)—**McCLELLAN, ROBERT WALLACE**—Went into the army June 24, 1918, and the following month was enrolled at the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Gordon. Received his commission October 15, 1918, as second lieutenant of infantry and was assigned to the 158th Depot Brigade at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Mustered out of service there December 8, 1918.
- (10)—**BAKER, DAVID FARNSWORTH, JR.**—Enlisted as a private July 7, 1917, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant of infantry before his discharge on December 7, 1918. Assigned at first to Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 310 at Camp Sevier. Early in 1918 he attended the Third Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, receiving commission as second lieutenant. Stationed subsequently at Camp Gordon and Camp McClellan. Discharged at latter camp.
- (11)—**DEMPSTER, JOHN M.**—Volunteered with Battery C, 114th Field Artillery on June 21, 1917, and remained with it at Camp Sevier until January 1, 1918, when he went to the Third Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, where he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was assigned to 302nd Center, Tank Corps, at Gettysburg, Pa., until he sailed on August 30, 1918, for France. Stationed at Bourg, France, for training. Returned home March 13, 1919, and mustered out April 11 at Camp Meade, Maryland.
- (12)—**DOOLEY, GEORGE ANDES**—Entered Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe on August 27, 1917, and received commission as second lieutenant. Transferred December 15, 1917, to San Antonio, Texas, to Aero Squadron No. 357. Ordered to Mineola, Long Island, March 7, 1918, but just before sailing on July 6, he was transferred to the 23rd Aero Squadron as adjutant. He spent the next three months in England in work upon a special motor for aeroplanes. He did not reach France until September 28. Returned home March 29, 1919, and discharged at Camp Kearney, Cal., April 12.
- (13)—**DARNALL, WALTER M.**—He was admitted to the Central Officers' Training School for Field Artillery at Camp Zachary Taylor on September 9, 1918. He completed the course, receiving a commission as first lieutenant. Mustered out of service January 15, 1919.
- (14)—**DEMPSTER, WILLIAM T.**—He was a candidate at the First Officers' Training Camp and received a commission as lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps. His station was Camp Gordon until he was ordered to Camp Greene, where he served during most of the war. Received promotion to first lieutenant. Discharged from service December 5, 1918. His work in army was principally in the construction department of the Quartermaster Corps.
- (15)—**WOLFE, LLOYD S.**—Enlisted in the Air Service December 12, 1917, and later received his commission as second lieutenant and pilot in this branch. He was stationed at Americus, Georgia, until his transfer to Carlstrom Field at Arcadia, Florida. Received his discharge from the army January 1, 1919.



- (1)—**HUNTER, WILLIAM C.**—Entered war work on August 12, 1917 as a Y. M. C. A. physical director. Later he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Gordon and obtained a commission as second lieutenant. His stations while in the army were at Camp Gordon, Camp Sevier, Miami, Florida and Camp Greene. He was discharged at the latter named station on December 18, 1918.
- (2)—**CAMERON, WILLIAM E.**—After completing the course at the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., he transferred August 15, 1917, to the air service, in which he rose from a cadet to a first lieutenant and pilot. Went overseas November 12, 1917, and after final training he operated with his squadron in the Verdun sector. Mustered out of service February 13, 1919, at Garden City, N. Y.
- (3)—**COPENHAVER, MEEK MARION**—Captain Copenhaver offered his services to the government and was accepted for duty on October 14, 1918. He was ordered to Camp Greenleaf at Chattanooga, where he did medical duty until he was mustered out of the service on December 27, 1918.
- (4)—**BAUMANN, J. FRED**—Gave up his civilian occupation and volunteered as a private in the army June 24, 1918. He was assigned to the 17th Company, 157th Depot Brigade, at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Later he was admitted to the Central Officers' Training School and received his commission as second lieutenant therefrom. Ordered to Camp Beauregard, La., for duty, where he remained until discharged from the service in January, 1919.
- (5)—**WHITAKER, WALTER C., JR.**—Entering the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Camp Pike, Arkansas, on January 5, 1918, he was commissioned second lieutenant of field artillery on completion of his course. After attending the school of fire at Fort Sill, Okla., he was assigned for duty to the 41st Field Artillery at Camp Custer, Mich. Mustered out there in January, 1919.
- (6)—**HILL, LUCIUS DAVIS, JR.**—Volunteered his service in the medical corps of the 117th Infantry on July 21, 1917. After arrival at Camp Sevier, he transferred to the 113th Machine Gun Battalion. Sailed for overseas duty in May, 1918. While in Belgium he again was transferred for duty with the 118th Infantry. Went through all engagements of the 30th Division. Promoted from first lieutenant to captain. Discharged April 23, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (7)—**CALLAN, PAUL J.**—Was commissioned first lieutenant of Battery B, 114th Field Artillery, on July 25, 1917. Transferred at Camp Sevier to the aviation branch and was ordered to Fort Sill for training. After his course he was made an instructor and sent to Dallas, Texas. Discharged in December, 1918 at Garden City, N. Y.
- (8)—**HACKNEY, CLYDE VERNON**—Volunteered his services on July 1, 1918, and was accepted July 17 as a candidate at the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Gordon, Ga., from which he received commission as second lieutenant. He was ordered to Camp McClellan for duty on October 15. Recommended for first lieutenant, but failed to receive promotion on account of armistice. Discharged February 18, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- (9)—**GRAVES, SANFORD P.**—Volunteered his services on May 8, 1917, and after receiving his commission he was assigned to Company C, 306th Engineers, 81st Division. Trained at Camp Jackson until departure for France July 20, 1918. Saw service in Vosges Mountains, Somme Dieue sector, and Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mustered out July 18, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (10)—**SAYLOR, WILLIAM EDGAR**—Volunteered in April, 1917, becoming a member of the 117th Field Signal Battalion, 42nd Division. Sailed for France October 18, 1917, remaining for twenty months. Saw service in four major operations—Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Served with 401st Telegraph Battalion and 116th and 317th Field Signal Battalions. Promoted from lieutenant to captain. Discharged July 1, 1919, at Camp Funston, Kansas.
- (11)—**BOLINGER, CLAYTON E.**—Enlisted in the quartermaster corps at Knoxville on August 22, 1917. Remained in this branch until April 22, 1919, when he was appointed an army field clerk. His station was at Camp Pike, Arkansas.
- (12)—**HAYES, GEORGE HAROLD**—Became a member of the Students' Army Training Corps at Ohio State University, where he was going to school, on June 3, 1918. He was commissioned second lieutenant at Camp Sheridan on September 16, 1918. Mustered out December 28, 1918, at Columbus, Ohio.
- (13)—**MURPHY, PAUL G.**—Entered the service September 21, 1917, and after receiving commission as second lieutenant, he was assigned to Battery F, 320th Field Artillery, 82nd Division. Trained at Camp Gordon until departure for overseas May 18, 1918. Engaged in Marbache sector and St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged from service June 4, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (14)—**CLOTWORTHY, WILLIAM BAIRD**—Volunteered his services in the dental corps July 20, 1917, but was not called into service until June 5, 1918. He was assigned to duty at Camp Hancock, Georgia, remaining there until he was mustered out of service January 15, 1919. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (15)—**GIBSON, RICHARD K., JR.**—Commissioned July 25, 1917, as second lieutenant of Company F, 117th Infantry. Went through its period of training at Camp Sevier and departed for overseas service on May 11, 1918. Participated in all fighting in Belgium, but wounded on September 29, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Recovered in English hospital. Attached to 59th Brigade Headquarters in January 1919. Received promotion to captain March 24, 1919. Discharged April 26, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.



- (1)—**SANDBERG, ROBERT O.**—In June, 1917, volunteered in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S. C. Commissioned ensign in November, 1917, and made commander of U. S. S. Marija as section patrol and boarding duty at Wilmington, N. C. Placed on inactive list January 30, 1919.
- (2)—**CARMICHAEL, C. J.**—On October 1, 1918, entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army as a first lieutenant. Was later assigned to Embarkation Hospital, Camp Stuart, at Newport News, Virginia. Was located at this place throughout his military career, and was discharged from service in the summer of 1919.
- (3)—**BLOOMER, ROBERT G.**—After entering service in June, 1917, was assigned to the Cavalry at Camp Meade. Later was transferred to the Field Artillery at Camp McClellan. Was also located at Camp Jackson and Camp Taylor during the war, and was mustered out of service on December 19, 1918, as a first lieutenant, but has since received his commission as captain.
- (4)—**GAINES, AMBROSE**—Went to the Mexican border as captain of Troop D, 1st Tennessee Cavalry. Again entered active service on July 25, 1917, his troop being later converted into the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Was stationed at Camp Sevier before departure overseas on May 26, 1917. Was in action at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, and returned to America to receive his discharge on February 10, 1919, at Camp Taylor.
- (5)—**COCHRANE, WILLIAM R., JR.**—On June 1, 1918 entered Central Officers' Training School Field Artillery, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Was commissioned second lieutenant and until discharged on December 28, 1918, was stationed at this place.
- (6)—**DAWSON, CHARLES E.**—Entered military service in September, 1917, and was assigned to the Ordnance Depot at Houston, Texas. Also was on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, during the war. Has the rank of second lieutenant.
- (7)—**LINK, JULIAN VANCE**—Volunteered in April, 1917, and after receiving commission was assigned to the Machine Gun Company, 52nd Infantry of the 6th Division. Was stationed at Camp Forrest, Ga., until June 20, 1918, when he embarked for overseas duty. Was located in the Vosges Mountains from September 6 to October 11, and saw action also from November 1 to November 11 in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Returned to America on June 12, 1919, and ranks as second lieutenant.
- (8)—**LOTHROP, DOUGLAS BRADFORD**—Entered the First Officers' Training Camp, and upon completion of course was commissioned second lieutenant and was assigned to Company D, 122nd Infantry, 31st Division. Sailed for overseas in October, 1918, and was transferred to Company D of the 11th Infantry, 5th Division. Went into Germany as part of the Army of Occupation with this unit, and returned to America as a first lieutenant in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.
- (9)—**BYINGTON, MOSES BROWNLOW**—Entered the Naval Academy in 1914, and upon completion of course was commissioned ensign and assigned to duty. During the war was on the U. S. S. Frederick engaged in convoy duty. He made several round trips while thus employed and at present time is a senior lieutenant.
- (10)—**HAMMITT, J. LUTHER**—Entered service in January, 1918, and was assigned to Company B of the 40th Infantry. Has been stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and various camps in Texas during the war. On December 2nd, 1918, was discharged at El Paso, as a first lieutenant.
- (11)—**LOVE, JAMES W.**—In May, 1917, volunteered for active duty and when commissioned was assigned to Battery E, 347th F. A. In July, 1918, embarked for overseas duty, and saw service with his unit in France. Ranks as a first lieutenant.
- (12)—**HOUSER, JAMES L.**—Entered the military service during the Spanish-American war, and as a member of various units has seen service in the Philippine Islands and China. Was located at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, during most of the war, and remains in service with the rank of captain.
- (13)—**SIMPSON, R. LYLE**—Attended Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, after entry into service on August 16, 1917. Was assigned to Company H, 56th Infantry of the 7th Division, and sailed for France with this outfit on July 25, 1918. Saw action on the Western Front while in France, and has been awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross and the French Cross of the Legion of Honor. Returned to America on June 17, 1919, and was discharged as a first lieutenant soon after arrival in the states.
- (14)—**MACHAMER, CLAUDE L.**—Volunteered his services on July 14, 1917, and was later assigned to the Machine Gun Company of the 117th Infantry. Again was transferred, this time becoming a member of the Machine Gun Company of the 9th Infantry of the 2nd Division. Sailed for France May 11, 1918, taking part in the battles of the 9th Infantry, and after armistice became a part of the Army of Occupation. Rank, second lieutenant.
- (15)—**McCLURE, WALLACE**—Entered Second Officers' Training Camp on August 27, 1917, and was commissioned second lieutenant of field artillery. Assigned for training to the 81st F. A., and sent with this organization to Camp Fremont, Cal. Transferred in June, 1918, to the 2nd Field Artillery and on October 21 to Camp Jackson, where he was placed second in command of a battery. Discharged December 11, 1918.



- (1)—**FRAZEE, MURRAY BENNETT**—Attended an Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and received a commission as second lieutenant. Embarked for France in December, 1917, and as a member of the British 55th Division was a participant in the British drive beginning March 27, 1918, being in the line at La Bassee. Later transferred to the American 77th Division and in June to the 30th Division. As a member of the 30th Division saw service on the Ypres front and the Hindenburg Line. With the rank of captain returned to the States on March 27, 1919. Enlistment period is from August 27, 1917 to April 28, 1919. Was aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Tpsen from September 1, 1918 until date of discharge.
- (2)—**PETTWAY, FRANK HARWELL**—Enlisted on June 3, 1918, as a member of the 11th Company, Reserve Officers' Training Camp, stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. On September 26, 1918, was transferred to an Automobile School at Kansas City, Mo. Stationed at the Washington University at St. Louis from October 28, until date of discharge December 30, 1918. Rank, second lieutenant, infantry.
- (3)—**GOFORTH, HUGH R.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on January 4, 1918. Saw service with Headquarters Company, 54th Infantry. Stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. and Camp Lee, Va. Appointed second lieutenant on June 1, 1918, and made instructor at the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Lee, July 4, 1918. Promoted to first lieutenant on September 2, 1918. Honorably discharged from the service on December 10, 1918, at the latter mentioned camp.
- (4)—**GARRETT, EDWARD H.**—As a member of the Quartermaster Corps, began his military career on December 11, 1917. Stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., prior to sailing for France August 30, 1918. Promoted from private to second lieutenant. Returned from overseas on June 28, 1919, and in the following month while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., received his honorable discharge.
- (5)—**EDMUNDS, CLARENCE H.**—Began his military career on September 14, 1918, as a member of Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training School, stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky. Received his honorable discharge on December 28, 1918, at the above mentioned camp. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (6)—**SHARP, JOHN GUILFORD**—He gave up his dental practice in August, 1917, and was assigned to duty as first lieutenant with the Second Evacuation Hospital, stationed at Hoboken, N. J. Sailed for France on January 7, 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F., was stationed in the Vosges. Saw service with the First, Second and Third Armies, and as a member of the Army of Occupation was stationed at Coblenz, Germany. Returned to the States on June 30, 1919, and two weeks later, while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was mustered out of the service. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (7)—**SCHARRINGHAUS, RALPH PORTER**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on May 15, 1917. Attended the First Officers' Training Camp held at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and received a commission as second lieutenant. For duty was assigned to Company M, 324th Infantry, 81st Division, and later was transferred to the 156th Depot Brigade. During his military career was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Sevier, S. C., and Camp Jackson, S. C. At the latter named camp received his honorable discharge on March 8, 1919. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (8)—**WOODS, EDWARD M.**—Enlisted in the military service on July 25, 1917, as a member of Company A, 117th Infantry, 30th Division. Received his training prior to sailing for France in May, 1918, at Camp Sevier, S. C. As a member of the A. E. F. took part in all battles of his unit until wounded on October 17, 1918, near Ribcauville. Commissioned second lieutenant in May, 1918. In February, 1919, he was transferred to the Motor Transportation Corps, and remains in the service as a member of the Army of Occupation. Lieutenant Woods prior to his army enlistment served two enlistments in the U. S. Navy.
- (9)—**PLUMLEE, CLAUDE ARMSTRONG**—Entered the service on January 1, 1918, as a member of the Third Officers' Training Camp, Camp Pike, Ark. Transferred on July 1, to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., and on October 1, assigned to the 37th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash. At the latter mentioned camp received his discharge on February 1, 1919. Rank, second lieutenant.
- (10)—**ROEHL, JAY A.**—Began his military career in June, 1917, as a member of the University of Tennessee Ambulance Unit. While stationed at Allentown, Pa., was detailed to Third Officers' Training Camp. Commissioned second lieutenant, infantry, June 1, 1918, at Camp Lee, Va., where he was made assistant bayonet instructor. Promoted to first lieutenant September 14, and discharged December 20, 1918.
- (11)—**HILL, FRANK YOUNG**—Attended the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and received a commission as second lieutenant. On September 15, 1917, was transferred to the 54th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga. As a member of Company C, 117th Infantry sailed for France on May 11, 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F., was engaged in all actions of his unit until October 8, 1918, on which date he was wounded. Mentioned in special orders, 30th Division Headquarters. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and the French Croix de Guerre for bravery in battle. Promoted to first lieutenant. Returned from overseas on December 30, 1918, and on April 25, 1919, while stationed at the Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was mustered out of the service.
- (12)—**HILL, PAUL STORY**—Entered the service on May 15, 1918, and was commissioned three months later from training camp at Camp Taylor, Ky. Assigned for duty to Battery C, 6th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Completed a course in the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla. Discharged on December 14, 1918. Rank, second lieutenant.
- (13)—**COPENHAVER, KYLE C.**—Began his military career on October 27, 1917, as a member of the 105th Sanitary Train. Prior to sailing for France in June, 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Was in the St. Mihiel offensive. Captain Copenhaver returned from overseas duty on April 11, 1919 and in the following month while located at Camp Jackson, S. C., was mustered out of the service.
- (14)—**COILE, H. P.**—Attended the Medical Officers' Training Camp, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. For duty was assigned to Camp Taylor, Ky., as a tuberculosis examiner. First Lieutenant Coile was sixty-five years of age when he volunteered his services to the U. S. Army, on September 24, 1917. Honorably discharged from the service on November 12, 1918.
- (15)—**ATKINS, HARRY P.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on August 27, 1917. On completion of Second R. O. T. C. at Fort Oglethorpe, November 27, 1917, received a commission as first lieutenant. For duty was assigned to Company F, 45th Infantry, at Camp Taylor. On July 28, 1918, Lieutenant Atkins attended a Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, Ohio. As an instructor in small arms and the Browning automatic rifle was assigned to the 82nd Infantry, stationed at Camp Kearney, Cal. Honorably discharged from the service on December 18, 1918.



- (1)—**CLAIBORNE, ELMER M.**—Served on the Mexican Border as a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry, and responded to the call of the President on July 25, 1917. Was assigned to the Machine Gun Company of the 117th Infantry. Sailed on May 11, 1918, for France where he took part in all the battles in which his unit was engaged. He received the British Military Cross. As a first lieutenant, returned to America on March 28, 1919, and was honorably discharged from service on April 17, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (2)—**SAXTON, IRVIN S.**—On August 27, 1917, entered the Second Officers' Training Camp and received a commission in Coast Artillery Corps. Was assigned for duty to the 66th Artillery, First Army Corps. Before going to France on July 19, 1918, was located at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island. After arrival overseas was made Regimental Intelligence Officer. Certificate of promotion was prevented by armistice. On March 14, 1919, received his discharge while located at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Rank, second lieutenant.
- (3)—**FLOYD, JULIAN F.**—After entering the service as a member of Troop D, later the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, he was commissioned second lieutenant from first sergeant on May 18, 1918. Was stationed at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, before departure overseas on May 25, 1918. Participated at St. Mihiel, the Argonne Forest and Meuse Plains. Second Lieutenant Floyd returned to America on March 3, 1919, and received his discharge two weeks later while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (4)—**PENLAND, CLIFFORD HENRY**—Was commissioned second lieutenant, Third Tennessee Infantry, on May 15, 1917. Transferred in July to Second Tennessee and made first lieutenant. On duty with it at Camp Sevier, when transferred to Battery F, 115th F. A., where he remained until March 4, 1918, when he was ordered to School for Aerial Observers, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Graduated in May and ordered to Dick Field, Dallas, Texas. From there ordered to School of Aerial Gunnery, Selfridge Field, Mich. Graduated July 6 and ordered to 2nd Provisional Wing, Park Place, Houston, Texas. Discharged there January 6, 1919, as first lieutenant.
- (5)—**AILOR, THURMAN**—In April, 1917, entered military service and was later assigned to Company E, of the 120th Infantry. Before going overseas was on duty with his unit at Camp Sevier. Sailed for France May 8, 1918, and took part in all the battles of his regiment, returning to America on April 2, 1919, and as a first lieutenant received his discharge two weeks later at Camp Jackson.
- (6)—**WHITEHURST, OSCAR J. B.**—As a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry saw service on the Mexican border, and on July 25, 1917, entered active duty as a member of the Machine Gun Company of the 117th Infantry. Was transferred to Headquarters Company of the same regiment, and trained at Camp Sevier before departure overseas. Participated in the Ypres Defensive, the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, and was gassed on October 7, 1918. After armistice was transferred to the 3rd Division and went into the Army of Occupation with the rank of first lieutenant.
- (7)—**McCOLLOUGH, ELKANA SPEARS**—Entered military service on December 12, 1917, and was ordered to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. He was promoted in order from corporal to second lieutenant, being commissioned on January 23, 1919. He received his discharge on February 5 of the same year, while located at San Antonio.
- (8)—**CARD, JOHN W.**—Entered the military service in May, 1917, and was assigned to the 117th Trench Mortar Battery, of the 42nd Division. Sailed for France with this unit in September, 1917, but was sent back to the states as Trench Mortar Instructor in May of the following year. He remained in the states until October, 1918, when he again went to France. Took part in the early American advance, and after the armistice was transferred into the Army of Occupation. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (9)—**FORD, JOHN BUCHANAN**—After entering the military service on March 28, 1918, was sent to Camp Gordon and put in the 27th Company of the 157th Depot Brigade. Was transferred to the 411th Engineers in July, 1918, and in August, was sent to the Fourth Officers' Training Camp for Engineers. On November 5, 1918, was commissioned a second lieutenant of engineers. Received his discharge on January 9, 1919, while located at Camp Forrest, Georgia.
- (10)—**ACUFF, HARLEY L.**—Volunteered his services in the army on November 16, 1917, and was first assigned to Base Hospital No. 1, located at one of the camps in New Jersey. He sailed overseas in December, 1917, and was located at various places while doing duty in France. He returned to America in the summer of 1919, and was discharged soon after his return with the rank of captain.
- (11)—**CHILD, JOHN HOUSTON**—As a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry, saw service on the Mexican Border, after enlistment on June 24, 1916. Responded to the President's call on July 25, 1917, and trained at Camp Sevier with the 117th Infantry. Sailed on foreign service on May 11, 1918, and took part in the Ypres Defensive, then being sent to an Officers' Training School, where he was commissioned in November. Was first assigned to the 315th Infantry, and next to Company E, 49th Infantry. With this unit he went into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation. Rank, second lieutenant.
- (12)—**TINSLEY, MITCHELL**—Was on the Mexican Border as a member of the Third Tennessee, and was again called to the colors on July 25, 1917, as a member of the 117th Infantry. Was in training at Camp Sevier until his departure for overseas duty. Sailed May 11, 1918, and took part at the Ypres Defensive, and the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt. Went to a school on October 3, and after the armistice was transferred to the Army of Occupation. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (13)—**PETERS, WILLIAM H. JR.**—Entered military service on January 5, 1918, and went to an officers' training camp where he was commissioned, and assigned to Company K, 347th Infantry, of the 87th Division. Later was transferred to the 27th Machine Gun Battalion, 9th Division. Has been on duty at Camp Pike, Camp Lee, Camp Sheridan and Camp Gordon. Discharged April 10, 1919, as a first lieutenant.
- (14)—**ELLIS, SAM L.**—Entered the First Officers' Training Camp, and after being commissioned was assigned to the Fifth Pursuit Group of the 141st Aero Squadron. He has trained at Georgia School of Technology, Fort Oglethorpe, and at Mineola, Long Island, N. Y. Embarked for France on August 20, 1918, and has been located at several different French camps. After the armistice was sent into Germany with the Army of Occupation, and stationed near Coblenz. Has the rank of first lieutenant, air service.
- (15)—**MAY, WILL E.**—Joined the army on May 9, 1917, being transferred to the 81st Field Artillery on August 25. Commissioned second lieutenant October 26, transferring in December to the 51st Infantry, which was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, and a few weeks later to the 17th Machine Gun Battalion. Went overseas June 27, 1918, taking part in the defense of a Vosges Mountain sector and later in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. After three weeks in Army of Occupation in May, 1919, he returned home and was discharged August 13, at Camp Grant, Ill. Highest rank, first lieutenant, but recommended for captain.



- (1)—**KYLE, JAMES G.**—Attended the First Officers' Training Camp held at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and received his commission at this place. Was assigned in August, 1917, to the Machine Gun Company of the 53rd Infantry. Sailed for France in June, 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F., took part in the battles in Alsace-Lorraine and Argonne Forest. Returned to the United States in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (2)—**WHITE, JOHN HERBERT**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on July 3, 1898. At the beginning of the war attended an Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Was assigned to the command of the 34th Company, 151st Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Devens, Mass. Captain White remains in the army.
- (3)—**FOSTER, DURWARD A.**—Entered the military service in October, 1917, and was assigned to the U. S. Railway Service, Engineers. Sailed on foreign service in November, 1917, and was located at Vladivostok, Siberia. During the war Lieutenant Foster was with the Allied Armies in Russia. Held rank of first lieutenant.
- (4)—**HUSKISSON, J. CARL**—Volunteered on May 15, 1917, in the Headquarters Company, Third Tennessee Infantry. Was commissioned from the Second Officers' Training School as first lieutenant. He has done duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Jackson and Camp Dix, N. J., and received his discharge from the latter place on February 14, 1919.
- (5)—**BAKER, MYRON CLARKE**—Enlisted for service in the United States Navy in July, 1906, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Ohio. During the war saw service in Central America. He was senior medical officer on the U. S. S. Zepelin with the rank of lieutenant commander.
- (6)—**CORBETT, LOUIS BROWNE**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on May 9, 1917, and was assigned to the 11th Company, Naragansett Bay, Coast Defense. Later transferred to Headquarters, 34th Artillery Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps. Stationed at various forts in the United States before sailing for France on July 18, 1918. Returned to America on February 14, 1919, and received his honorable discharge on March 3, 1919, at Camp Grant, Illinois. Has the rank of second lieutenant.
- (7)—**HURST, JAMES O'CONNOR**—Entered the U. S. Army on August 15, 1918, and was placed in command of a company in the 70th Engineers, stationed at Fort Douglas, Ariz. During the war was engaged in instructing men for overseas duty. Was honorably discharged from service on January 16, 1919.
- (8)—**MARTIN, FRED**—Attended the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and was commissioned first lieutenant. Assigned to Company C, 318th Service Battalion, Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed on foreign service in June, 1918, and after arrival overseas, became a member of the Army of Occupation. Returned to America in the summer of 1919 and soon after arrival received his discharge.
- (9)—**CLARK, LUTHER WILSON**—Offered his services to the Government in the capacity of chaplain and first lieutenant. After assignment to the 305th Engineers of the 80th Division went overseas with this outfit May 25, 1918. Was in following operations: Somme, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. Transferred to 1st Division at Coblenz, Germany, May 1, 1919. Returned to America July 11, 1919.
- (10)—**CAMPBELL, FERRELL H.**—Volunteered his services in May, 1917, and attended the First Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Was commissioned second lieutenant and after being stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, sailed for France on March 12, 1918. Saw service at the front as rail-head officer with the 42nd, 77th, 37th, and 29th Divisions. On February 13, 1919, was promoted to first lieutenant. Returned to the States August 1, 1919, and received his honorable discharge August 26.
- (11)—**SKAGGS, JAMES S.**—On October 1, 1917, ordered to active duty and was assigned to the 347th Field Artillery, 91st Division, stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington. After sailing for France in July, 1918, Lieutenant Skaggs saw service in the Meuse-Argonne battle. After armistice, assigned to duty as post surgeon at Brest. Returned to America August 13, 1919, and assigned to duty at Camp Dix, N. J.
- (12)—**WHITE, ROY DANIEL**—Entered the United States Army in 1905 and was assigned to the 5th Cavalry, Troop A, stationed at a post in Texas. On September 29, 1918 sailed on foreign service and during the war was promoted from sergeant to captain. Returned to the states in the summer of 1919.
- (13)—**TAUXE, FRANK WILLIAM**—In August, 1917, entered the U. S. Army and was assigned to Company L, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division, Officers' Reserve Corps. Stationed at various camps in the states before sailing for France in April, 1918. Participated in the battles of Argonne Forest and the Marne. Was gassed twice and wounded. Lieutenant Tauxe remains in the Army of Occupation.
- (14)—**BOYER, CHARLES M.**—Volunteered his services in the U. S. Army on June 3, 1918. Was assigned to the 6th Company, Coast Artillery Corps. He has done duty at Mobile, Alabama, and Fort Morgan, Alabama. Promoted from private to second lieutenant. Honorably discharged on January 13, 1919, at Fort Morgan, Alabama.
- (15)—**FITTS, WILLIAM T., JR.**—Enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry on July 25, 1917, and was sent to Camp Sevier for military training. Sailed for France on May 11, 1917. After Ypres Defensive, he was ordered to Officers' Training School, where he was commissioned second lieutenant. On return he was in Hindenburg Line operations, being wounded October 17, 1918. Lieutenant Fitts received the British Military Cross and a Divisional Citation. In January, 1919, was assigned to Company H, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division, Army of Occupation. He has the rank of first lieutenant.



- (1)—**ASTON, ARTHUR F.**—In May, 1917, entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and received a commission in the U. S. Army. Later Lieutenant Aston was transferred to a Coast Artillery Training Camp at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Honorably discharged on May 5, 1919, at Fort Dade, Florida. Held the rank of provisional first lieutenant in the regular army.
- (2)—**KIRK, JAMES PATRICK**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on April 26, 1918, and after four months of intensive training at Camp Lee, Virginia, received a commission as second lieutenant. Received his honorable discharge in November, 1918, at Camp Lee, Virginia.
- (3)—**WILLIAMS, PAUL SWIFT**—Commissioned in U. S. Medical Corps July, 1918, and was assigned for duty in the Chemical Warfare Service, stationed at Long Island City, N. Y. On November 21, 1918, transferred to Camp Meade, Maryland. Was mustered out of service on February 5, 1919, at Camp Meade, Md. Has the rank of first lieutenant.
- (4)—**CECIL, HARRY BARTON**—Entered the U. S. Naval Service, in 1906, at Annapolis, Maryland and graduated from same. In May, 1917, was given command of the Naval Aviation Training School, at Newport News, Virginia. Stationed at Pensacola, Florida prior to sailing for France in January, 1918. Upon his arrival was made commander of the Naval Air Station at L'Aber Verach, France. Duty at this post was guarding the English Channel. Promoted during the war from junior lieutenant to lieutenant commander. Returned to the United States in April, 1919, and at the present time is stationed at Washington, D. C., in the office of the Naval Air Chief.
- (5)—**ACUFF, HARMON O.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on August 27, 1918, and was assigned to Company H, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Prior to sailing for France on April 5, 1918, was stationed at Newport News, Virginia and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. While a member of the A. E. F., participated in the following engagements: Chateau-Thierry, Jaulgonne, Mt. St. Pere, Meuse-Argonne. After service in Army of Occupation he returned to America in fall of 1919. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (6)—**TROTTER, WILLIAM A. B.**—Volunteered his services to his country on August 27, 1917, and as a member of the Second Officers' Training School held at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, received a commission as first lieutenant. Went overseas on May 5, 1918, with Company H, 59th Infantry. Participated in the following battles: Second Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne. Lieutenant Trotter returned to the United States on April 2, 1919, and received his honorable discharge in May, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (7)—**HATCHER, WILLIAM B.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in August, 1917, and after attending an Officers' Training Camp received a commission as first lieutenant. Assigned to Company G, 7th Infantry, 3rd Division. Stationed at Camp Greene, N. C., prior to sailing for France in April, 1918. Was engaged in the battles of Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods. Wounded on June 21, 1918, while engaged in action on the Marne. Later transferred to Camp Conves, and was in command of this post. Returned to the States on January 23, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, in March, 1919.
- (8)—**IRISH, GEORGE H.**—In May, 1917, entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and received a commission as second lieutenant. Assigned to Battery E, 61st Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C. Lieutenant Irish became a member of the A. E. F., in June, 1918, and after eight months service in France returned to America, and was mustered out of service on February 23, 1919, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.
- (9)—**PITTS, WILLIAM RILEY**—Volunteered his services to his country in May, 1917, and was assigned to Company E, 51st Infantry. In June, 1918, attended the Fourth Officers' Training Camp and in August, 1918, received a commission as second lieutenant and was placed in command of the 10th Battalion, 163rd Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. After his command was demobilized in November, 1918, was chosen for staff officer, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 163rd Depot Brigade. Honorably discharged in March, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- (10)—**GRADY, OTHA**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in December, 1917, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. Held the rank of second lieutenant.
- (11)—**WHITE, WALLACE LEROY**—Began his military career as an enlisted man in December, 1917, as a member of the 304th Repair Unit, Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was successively private, first-class, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant. On October 31, 1918, received a commission as second lieutenant in the Motor Transport Service. In April, 1919, Lieutenant White was transferred to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and placed in command of the motor transportation at this post. Honorably discharged on July 21, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (12)—**WARDELL, CLARENCE EDWARD**—In 1909 entered the United States Navy. His station was in New Orleans, Louisiana. During the recent emergency saw service on the U. S. S. South Carolina. He received his commission from the ranks.
- (13)—**MORSE, CHARLES RODGERS**—Entered the military service on June 3, 1918, and after a course at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, was commissioned second lieutenant. On September 16, 1918, was sent to an Adjutant's School at the same camp. On September 23, 1918 was transferred as adjutant to the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Acted in the same capacity at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D. Honorably discharged on December 30, 1918. Has rank of first lieutenant in Reserve Corps.
- (14)—**FRANCIS, GROVER H.**—Began his military career September 28, 1910, and served in the ranks until July 10, 1917, when he was commissioned in Panama. Commanded Company G, 29th Infantry, August 12, 1917, to October 10, 1918. Discharged as first lieutenant on February 3, 1919, at Alexandria, La.
- (15)—**CLAPP, ERNEST**—Served on the Mexican Border in 1916. Sailed for France on May 12, 1918, as a member of Battery B, 77th Field Artillery, 4th Division. Took part in the following engagements: Chateau-Thierry, Ourcq Heights, Vesle and Argonne. Remains in the Army of Occupation with the rank of first lieutenant.



- (1)—**DICKEY, FRANK C.**—In September, 1918, entered the military service of the United States, and after completing a course at an Officers' Training Camp was assigned for duty to Camp Gordon. Here he was stationed throughout his military career, being mustered out of service in December, 1918, with rank of second lieutenant.
- (2)—**McCLURE, WILLIAM KYLE, JR.**—After receiving a commission from the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe was assigned to Battery E of the 7th F. A. of the 1st Division. In October, 1917, embarked for foreign service and saw action on the Western Front, and participated at Cantigny. Returned to America in July, 1918, as an instructor in artillery, and after the armistice was assigned to the University of Missouri as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Field Artillery Unit. Holds the rank of captain.
- (3)—**NOLAN, JOHN J.**—Entered military service in 1918, and was assigned to the 305th Battalion, Tank Corps. Trained at Camp Colt, Pa., and Washington, D. C. Was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and discharged in February 1919 from Camp Greene, N. C.
- (4)—**ATCHLEY, WILLIAM P.**—Entered upon military duty May 10, 1918, in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Was assigned to Infirmary No. 2 of the 157th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Gordon. Was mustered out of service as a captain on June 20, 1918.
- (5)—**REEDER, COLUMBUS A.**—Enlisted in the United States Navy, in December, 1917, and was sent to New Orleans for training. Was promoted from seaman to an ensign, and was made commander of a patrol boat operating in the Gulf of Mexico. Also acted as Assistant Yard Captain. Released from active duty on January 24, 1919, while stationed at New Orleans.
- (6)—**WINICK, LOUIS**—On October 12, 1917, volunteered his services and became a member of the Emergency Fleet. Made several trips to and from France on a transport while carrying troops and munitions to the Allies. As an ensign was placed on inactive duty May 15, 1919, while located at New York.
- (7)—**RAWLINGS, MARION C.**—Volunteered in the army on November 22, 1914, and was stationed at various camps throughout the United States. During the war was promoted to second lieutenant and located at Camp Joseph E. Johnston. Was honorably discharged as a second lieutenant in December, 1918.
- (8)—**REAGAN, FRANK GIBSON**—Enlisted in Headquarters Company of the 117th Infantry in June, 1917. Was in training at Camp Sevier until May 11, 1918, when he embarked on foreign service. Took part in the Ypres sector in Belgium. Completed a course at an Officers' Training Camp and was commissioned as second lieutenant and assigned to the 128th Infantry. With this outfit he was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to America in May, 1919, and soon after arrival received his discharge while stationed at Camp Dix, N. J.
- (9)—**ESLINGER, ERNEST L.**—In June, 1917, entered the naval service of the United States, and was located for training at Newport, R. I. He first sailed for foreign waters in October, 1918, and was engaged throughout the war in ordinary sea work. His rating was chief yeoman. After the armistice he was attached to the Peace Commission in Paris for duty.
- (10)—**CRENSHAW, BERNARD LEE**—After entering military service in August, 1918, was located at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. As a member of the 22nd Engineers he sailed for France in September, 1918, and was engaged in railroad construction work while overseas. Was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and returned to America to be discharged in May, 1919.
- (11)—**NOLAN, EDWARD G.**—Enlisted for active duty in October, 1917, and was located at New London, Conn. During his naval career has been promoted to ensign, and has done duty on the United States Submarine D 1. At present time he is on active duty with his ship.
- (12)—**LOWE, WILLIAM OSCAR**—Volunteered his services on May 23, 1917, and was stationed at Quantico, Va. Was assigned to Company 14, of the Marine Corps. Was transferred to detached service and attached to the 90th Aero Squadron. While engaged in this duty took part in several aerial combats on different fronts. Foreign service dates from December 1, 1917, to May 3, 1919. Was attached to the French 52nd Squadron for service. Has been awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross, and holds the rank of captain.
- (13)—**YOUNG, FRANK LeROY**—Entered military service October 9, 1918, in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Was sent to Camp Sevier where he did duty at the Base Hospital located at this post. Held the rank of captain and received his honorable discharge from service on December 2, 1918.
- (14)—**ORR, STUART**—Entered the First Officers' Training Camp held at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and on August 15, 1917, was commissioned as second lieutenant of infantry. Was assigned to the 122nd Infantry of the 31st Division and stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga. After passing examination for commission in regular army on November 8, 1917, he was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to 15th Division M. P. Later he was transferred to the 80th Infantry. Honorably discharged February 8, 1919.
- (15)—**BURKHART, ROBERT M.**—Entered the First Officers' Training Camp which was held at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and upon completion of this course was commissioned a second lieutenant of field artillery. Was assigned to the 50th F. A. and has been stationed at various posts in the States. While located at Fort Sill, Okla., on December 9, 1918, received his discharge with the rank of second lieutenant.



- (1)—**OLIVER, WILLIAM IRVIN**—Entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe and was commissioned first lieutenant, ordnance department. He was ordered to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. Assigned to duty at Washington September 29, 1917, and to Liberty Field, New Haven, Conn., in November on experimental bombing work. Ordered back to Washington, where he remained until February, 1918. Assigned then as instructor at Ellington Field, Texas, and assisted in organizing the first air bombing school in the United States. Went overseas in summer of 1918, and after duty in Paris, he was ordered to Tours, France, to the Third Aviation Instruction Center. Returned from abroad February 12, 1919, and mustered out a week later at Washington, D. C., with the rank of first lieutenant.
- (2)—**McMILLAN, HENRY G.**—Received commission November 7, 1918, as first lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps. He was assigned, on account of his wide experience in fire insurance, to the Fire Prevention Branch, Domestic Operations Division. He was on duty in this work in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Discharged February 15, 1919.
- (3)—**RRUNER, ROBERT LYLE**—Enlisted June 21, 1917, in Battery C, 114th F. A., and rose from private to first sergeant. Attended Third Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, and then went overseas April 23, 1918, to the Saumur Artillery School, where he received a commission as second lieutenant. Assigned for duty to Battery A, 131st F. A., 37th Division, and saw service in the Marbache and Woivre sectors. Discharged in May, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- (4)—**FONDE, CHARLES HENRY**—Enlisted May 10, 1918, and was assigned to Third Anti-Aircraft Battalion, from which he went to the Coast Artillery Training Camp at Fort Monroe, Va. Received commission as second lieutenant and was assigned to the 31st Regiment, Coast Artillery, on November 10, 1918. Mustered out December 10 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (5)—**NELSON, VALENTINE SEVIER**—Commodore Nelson graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in June, 1873. During the World War, he was assigned to duty as commander of the naval station at New Orleans, La. He is the only inhabitant of Knox County who held the rank of commodore in the navy during the war.
- (6)—**FINKELSTEIN, ISADORE B.**—Enlisted July 25, 1918, and was ordered to Camp Gordon, where he was assigned to 40th Company, 5th Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade. He was on duty in the insurance and allotment department for two months, and then became a student in the Infantry Officers' Training School. He was commissioned as second lieutenant of infantry in the Reserve Corps. Discharged November 28, 1918.
- (7)—**WIGGINS, FRANK**—His services were accepted in the Dental Corps on June 14, 1918, and he was commissioned first lieutenant. He was ordered to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, for duty and remained in the service there until his discharge.
- (8)—**SHAW, ROBERT M.**—Enlisted in the Supply Company, Third Tennessee Infantry, and rose to be its regimental supply sergeant. Trained with his regiment at Camp Sevier, but after arrival overseas in May, 1918, he was commissioned. Assigned July 15, 1918, to the staff of the Fifth Army Corps and saw service in the Vosges Sector and in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Ypres-Lys Offensives. Cited in orders of the Fifth Corps. Mustered out April 30, 1919, at Camp Gordon. Rank, first lieutenant.
- (9)—**COOPER, JOHN S.**—Is a veteran of the Spanish-American War. At the outbreak of the World War he entered the army again and received a commission as captain in a machine gun company. Upon being refused for overseas service, he resigned and went to England where he enlisted as a private in the Artists' Rifles Battalion. He was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Royal Marines, the only American to so qualify. Mustered out in England in April, 1919, and returned to America the following month.
- (10)—**DUNN, RAYMOND BERNARD**—Enlisting May 9, 1917, he received a commission as second lieutenant from the First Officers' Training Camp. After serving with the 81st, 31st and 30th Divisions, he was assigned to Company B, 311th Infantry, 78th Division. After training at Camps Jackson, Wheeler, Sevier and Dix, he went overseas May 19, 1918, and with his organization took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Received his promotion to first lieutenant on October 17, 1918. Discharged March 18, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.
- (11)—**ASHE, ROBERT L.**—Volunteered as a seaman in the navy at Knoxville on December 12, 1917. Rose to the grade of ensign during service in the war. He did patrol work from New Orleans in Mexican and South American waters upon the U. S. S. Ozark, Somers, and Panuco, and upon the U. S. M. S. Hudson. Remained in the service until April 27, 1919, when he was placed on the inactive list at New York City.
- (12)—**McNABB, CHARLES P.**—Volunteered his services in the Medical Corps and was commissioned a major. He was ordered to duty in one of the Eastern military camps, but after three months of service his health gave away and he was forced to return home and resign his commission.
- (13)—**RURDETTE, JOE L.**—Volunteered in the Air Service in December, 1917, and was ordered to the School of Military Aeronautics at Austin, Texas. He saw duty later at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, and Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas. He was in the Observers' Detachment. Received his discharge as a second lieutenant in the Air Service on January 21, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- (14)—**KEITH, ALEXANDER HUME**—Entered the First Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe and received commission as second lieutenant, field artillery. He was assigned for duty to Battery B, 316th F. A., 81st Division, at Camp Jackson. In January, 1918, he transferred to the Air Service and was ordered to Fort Sill, where he graduated in the school for aerial observers. Sailed for France March 4, 1918, and saw service in the Chateau Thierry, Noyon and Soissons sectors. He was wounded August 11, 1918, in a battle with a German aeroplane. Awarded the Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor by the French Government for bravery in action. Mustered out with rank of first lieutenant at Garden City, Long Island, on January 28, 1919.
- (15)—**CECIL, JOSEPH SAMUEL**—Entered the regular army in 1898 and was a major at the outbreak of the World War. He was assigned for duty to Camp Taylor, Ky., where he trained two infantry regiments for overseas duty. Received promotion from major to colonel. After the armistice he received assignment of commandant of military affairs in the Nashville schools.



- (1)—**LONG, MITCHELL**—Volunteered and was admitted to the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe on May 1, 1917. Commissioned first lieutenant, field artillery, August 15, and assigned to 117th F. A., Camp Wheeler, Ga. Transferred October 9, 1917, by choice to 114th F. A., at Camp Sevier. Placed in command of Battery D, 114th F. A., which he led through out its period of training and action on the front. Promoted to captain May 10, 1918. Sailed May 26, 1918. Took part in Toul and Woeyre Plain Defensive and St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woeyre Plain Offensives. Returned from overseas March 23, 1919, and mustered out April 23, at Fort Oglethorpe. During service attended artillery schools at Fort Sill, Oklahoma and Camp de Coetquidan, France.
- (2)—**SHARP, RALPH E.**—Rose from private in aviation to second lieutenant in Quartermaster Corps. After enlistment on December 7, 1917, he was assigned successively to the 236th, 662nd, 625th, and 331st Aero Squadrons. He transferred to the Quartermaster Corps on September 20, 1918, after his arrival in England. He remained overseas until August 22, 1919. Discharged with rank of second lieutenant on September 10, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (3)—**ABERCROMBIE, EUGENE**—Volunteered his services on July 30, 1917, and commissioned first lieutenant in the Sanitary Detachment of the 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier until May 11, 1918, he went overseas and took part in the following engagements: Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauray, Ponchaux, and Brancourt. Promoted to captain February 22, 1919. From March 1 to July 1, 1919, he was a student in the British University School Detachment in London. Returned home July 22, and mustered out August 9 at Camp Gordon.
- (4)—**GREER, JOHN LAWSON**—Was admitted to the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in June, 1918, and received his commission as second lieutenant of field artillery three months later. He was then ordered to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, for duty. Received his honorable discharge December 31, 1918, at Camp Taylor.
- (5)—**BOYD, WILLIAM CASWELL**—Was commissioned in July, 1917, as second lieutenant of Company L, 117th Infantry. Accompanied it to Camp Sevier, where he received his promotion to first lieutenant in November. Went overseas May 11, 1918, and took part in the Ypres Defensive, the Ypres-Lys Offensive, and the Somme Offensive of the 30th Division. In recognition of his bravery he was awarded the British Military Cross, and promoted to captain in November, 1918. Transferred in February, 1919, to the Army of Occupation, returning home in September, 1919.
- (6)—**MILLER, THOMAS PEACOCK**—Captain Miller gave up his medical practice in Knoxville February 15, 1918, to accept a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps. He was assigned for duty at Camp Meade, Maryland, where he remained in service until his discharge on September 1, 1918.
- (7)—**ACUFF, HERBERT**—Major Acuff was commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, on September 10, 1917, receiving an assignment to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train, 30th Division. He received his training at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and Camp Sevier, S. C. He sailed for France May 8, 1918, and took part in all engagements and battles of the 30th Division in Belgium and in France. He received his promotion to captain on April 21, 1918, and to major on February 20, 1919. On December 3, 1918, he was made Director of Field Hospitals, 30th Division, holding this position until mustered out. Previously he commanded the 118th Field Hospital, and had charge of a mobile surgical train. He returned from overseas April 3, 1919, and was mustered out April 12 at Camp Jackson, S. C.
- (8)—**NEWMAN, ROBERT H.**—Saw service on the Mexican Border with Third Tennessee Infantry. On the outbreak of the World War he was commissioned Regimental Surgeon of Second Tennessee Infantry with the rank of major. At Camp Sevier he was transferred for a short period to the 117th Infantry, and then to the 118th Field Hospital, with which he saw service in the Ypres Defensive and the Ypres-Lys Offensive. He returned from overseas December 30, 1918, and was discharged the same day at Hoboken, New Jersey.
- (9)—**SEATON, HOMER T.**—Entered the service April 6, 1918, at Knoxville, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. He rose from private to second lieutenant. Remained on duty at this camp until his discharge from the service on December 5, 1918.
- (10)—**BLAIR, GEORGE A.**—Captain Blair saw service on the Mexican Border with Third Tennessee Infantry before the outbreak of the World War. He was called to the colors again on July 25, 1917, and placed in command of Company C, 117th Infantry. Accompanied it to Camp Sevier and took it overseas on May 11, 1918. He participated in the fighting in Belgium, the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, and the fighting subsequent thereto until October 8th, when he was seriously wounded near Brancourt. Because of his gallantry he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He is still in the hospital at Fort McPherson, Georgia.
- (11)—**GUYNER, EDWARD A.**—Volunteered his services and was commissioned first lieutenant of the Medical Corps on October 21, 1918. He was assigned for duty to Company 52, M. O. T. C., stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. He remained on duty there until his discharge from the service on January 1, 1919.
- (12)—**JOHNSON, LESTER A.**—Because of his railroad experience, he volunteered his services to the government in May, 1918. He was assigned for duty at Camp Humphreys Virginia, until September, when he was ordered overseas, where he was assigned to the railway transportation department. His stations were Brest and Le Mans. His rank was assistant terminal superintendent.
- (13)—**McILWAINE, CHARLES R.**—Leaving Knoxville in June, 1918, he entered the Fourth Officers' Training Camp, from which he received a commission as second lieutenant of infantry. He was assigned for duty to Company C, 813th Pioneer Infantry, with which he sailed for foreign duty on September 14, 1918. Returned to America July 14, 1919, and mustered out August 2, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (14)—**BLANKENSHIP, THOMAS H.**—Enlisted in the regular army in July, 1913, and was assigned to Troop B, 13th Cavalry. In 1917 he transferred to Company K, 149th Infantry, 38th Division, with which he served at Camp Shelby, Miss. In January, 1918, he again transferred to the aviation corps. Sailed for France June 13, 1918 and took part in the battle of Chateau Thierry, where he was gassed. Lieutenant Blankenship returned home June 6, 1919, and was mustered out a week later at Camp Mills, L. I.
- (15)—**KELLY, DANIEL J.**—Joined the army May 24, 1918, at Knoxville, and was assigned to Camp Jackson for military training. Went overseas July 23, 1918, and shortly after arrival was assigned to the Saumur Artillery School, which he attended for three months, and at which he received his commission as second lieutenant of field artillery. In the spring of 1919 he was granted leave to attend the University of Paris Law School, in which he studied for four months. Returned home July 13, 1919, and mustered out July 22, at Camp Mills, N. Y.



- (1)—**TROTTER, JAMES A.**—As member of Company C, 120th Infantry, received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France in May, 1918, and participated in all engagements of his command until wounded, September 29, 1918. Returned to the States on December 16, 1918.
- (2)—**CANNON, WALTER ANDERSON**—Began his military career on July 2, 1917 as a member of the 120th Infantry. On January 17, 1918 was transferred to Sanitary Squad No. 28. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for France on May 28, 1918 and was in the Ypres Defensive and Somme Offensive.
- (3)—**SHERROD, ROBERT L.**—Volunteered in June, 1917. As a member of the Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, received his military training at Camp Sevier. Sailed for overseas service May 12, 1918, and participated in all engagements of his unit until October 11, 1918, when he was wounded.
- (4)—**ROMINES, ARLIE J.**—On July 16, 1917 enlisted for military duty in Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Prior to sailing for France on May 12, 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Took part in all the battles of his organization. Returned to America on April 2, 1919. Rank, private.
- (5)—**O'NEAL, CARL G.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on July 25, 1917. After a period of training at Camp Sevier, S. C. with Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division, sailed overseas in May 1918. Returned from France on June 1, 1919 and in the same month was mustered out of the service, Rank, private.
- (6)—**PACE, ODS CONWARD**—Volunteered in June, 1917. His organization was Company C, 120th Infantry. Became a member of the A. E. F. in June, 1918, and was engaged in all battles of his command until wounded on October 8, 1918. Private Pace returned from overseas duty in January, 1919.
- (7)—**LOWE, WILLIAM FREDERICK**—Answered the call to the colors on July 4, 1917. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., as a member of Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Saw foreign service and participated in all battles of his unit. Rank, private first-class.
- (8)—**CAMPBELL, EDMOND M.**—Volunteered June 23, 1917. As a member of Company C, 120th Infantry, sailed for France on May 12, 1918, and was in all engagements of his organization until wounded on October 18, 1918. Returned from overseas on April 11, 1919.
- (9)—**HOUSER, BEULAH ANDERSON**—Enlisted for military service on June 25, 1917. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., as a member of Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Embarked for France on May 12, 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F. participated in all battles of his unit. On April 3, 1919 Private Houser was transferred to the 285th Company, 143rd Battalion, Military Police Corps.
- (10)—**CAMPBELL, BERNARD FRANCIS**—Volunteered June 19, 1917. As a member of Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry, was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. Sailed for France on May 12, 1918, and took part in all battles of his command. Sergeant Campbell returned to the States on April 10, 1919.
- (11)—**BARNETTE, FREDERICK A.**—In 1917 became a member of Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France on May 10, 1918, and took part in all engagements of his unit until gassed. Corporal Barnette received his honorable discharge at Camp Jackson, S. C.
- (12)—**SNEED, CHARLES W.**—On July 25, 1917 entered the service of the U. S. Army. As a member of Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division, was stationed at Camp Sevier S. C., for military training. Embarked for France on May 12, 1918, and was in all battles of his unit until gassed on September 29, 1918.
- (13)—**JINKS, WALTER DAVID**—Became a member of the U. S. Army in 1917, and was assigned to the 119th Infantry, Medical Detachment, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. In May 1918 went overseas and participated in all battles of his unit. Private Jinks returned to America in March, 1919.
- (14)—**WHITTAKER, FRANK**—On July 26, 1917 joined the U. S. Army and became a member of Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Received his military training while stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Foreign service dates from May 12, 1918 to April 2, 1919, during which time he was a participant in all engagements of his outfit.
- (15)—**McBRYAN, HORART**—Began his military career in June 1917, as a member of Company A, Second Tennessee. For military training was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Private McBryan was a member of the A. E. F. Received his honorable discharge on April 14, 1919, while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (16)—**LEE, ELMER ROY**—On July 12, 1917 enlisted for military service and was assigned to Company C, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for training. Became a member of the A. E. F. on May 12, 1918 and in foreign service took part in all battles of the 120th Infantry. Rank, corporal.
- (17)—**LANE, JOHN THOMAS**—Entered the U. S. Army on August 13, 1917. As a member of Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division, was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for France on May 12, 1918 and took part in the battles of Ypres, Hindenburg Line and St. Souplet. Corporal Lane returned from overseas on April 2, 1919, and was discharged April 16, 1919.
- (18)—**FILDEN, ROBERT STUART**—In June 1917 volunteered his services to the U. S. Army. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., as a member of Company L, 119th Infantry. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe as a private, first-class.
- (19)—**CHADWICK, WALTER FRANKLIN**—On July 9, 1917 began his military career. His organization was Company D, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. His station was Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France on May 12, 1918 and saw active service in the Ypres, Bellecourt, Brancourt and Martin River engagements. Returned from overseas April 11, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (20)—**LARUE, LAWRENCE LESTER**—Answered the call to the colors in June 1917. As a member of Company C, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. Sailed for overseas duty on May 11, 1918 and took part in all battles of his command until wounded on August 31, 1918.
- (21)—**KIRBY, LENNEIS G.**—On June 30, 1917 began his military career as a member of Company C, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Prior to sailing for France on May 12, 1918 was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Took part in all battles of his organization. As a private first-class returned to the States on April 11, 1919.
- (22)—**DELIUS, CHARLES H.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 15, 1917. As a member of the Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. Embarked for France on May 8, 1918, with the advance school detachment of the 30th Division, and took a special course in machine gun tactics at Langres, France. While a member of the A. E. F., saw service on the Ypres Sector and against the Hindenburg Line. Wounded September 29, 1918. Sergeant Delius returned from overseas on April 11, 1919, and on April 14, while stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., received his discharge.
- (23)—**WRINKLE, ESTEL E.**—Enlisted for military duty on July 5, 1917. After a period of training at Camp Sevier, S. C., as a member of Headquarters Company, 119th Infantry, 30th Division, sailed for France on May 12, 1918. Was in the Ypres and Hindenburg Line engagements.
- (24)—**WELLS, CHARLES W.**—Saw service on the Mexican Border in 1916 with the Third Tennessee Infantry. Again called to the colors in 1917 and became a member of the 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Later transferred to the Divisional Stockade with the rank of provost sergeant. His station was Camp Sevier, S. C.
- (25)—**EMERT, HORACE**—Began his military career on July 17, 1917. Received his training at Camp Sevier, S. C. As a member of Company C, 120th Infantry, sailed for France May 12, 1918. Took part in all engagements of his command. Returned from overseas duty on April 11, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (26)—**WALKER, OTIS**—Entered the military service on August 5, 1918. As a member of Company B, 152nd Infantry, 38th Division sailed for France on October 6, 1918. Transferred on December 6, 1918 to Company D, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. As a private first-class returned to the United States on April 2, 1919.
- (27)—**WALDROP, WALTER BRYAN**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 19, 1917. His organization was Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France on May 17, 1918, and saw service on the following fronts: Ypres, Hindenburg Line, and Somme River. Sergeant Waldrop returned April, 1919.
- (28)—**MURPHY, HORACE C.**—Answered the call to the colors on July 25, 1917. As a member of Company C, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., for military training. Sailed for overseas duty on May 12, 1918, and participated in all engagements of his unit until wounded on October 18, 1918. Sergeant Murphy attended an Officers' Training School while in France.
- (29)—**STOLSWORTH, EDGAR L.**—On June 5, 1917 entered the service of the U. S. Army. With Company L, 119th Infantry, embarked for France on May 11, 1918 and was a participant in all battles of his command until wounded on September 29, 1918. Returned to the States on December 24, 1918.
- (30)—**CLANCY, JOSEPH LAURENCE**—Began his military career on July 25, 1917 as a member of Company C, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Prior to sailing for France on May 12, 1918 was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Corporal Clancy was wounded at Ypres on September 20, 1918. Returned from overseas duty on March 28, 1919, and received discharge in April, 1919.



- (1)—**CARTER, WILLIAM H.**—Enlisted at Knoxville, June 30, 1917, and transferred to Company L, 119th Infantry, at Camp Sevier. Went overseas with organization and participated in all battles of the Thirtieth Division. Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal by the British for bravery. He was corporal of his squad. Returned home April 2, 1919.
- (2)—**KENNEDY, BRUCE**—After enlistment at Knoxville on July 7, 1917, he went to Camp Sevier, South Carolina, where he was transferred to Company C, 120th Infantry. He was made private, first-class. Took part with company in all battles of Thirtieth Division. Returned and was mustered out April 22, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (3)—**SILVERS, SEPH E.**—Enlisted with Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, at Knoxville, May 25, 1917. Transferred to 120th Infantry at Camp Sevier. Sailed for France May 8, 1918. Transferred to 23rd Infantry, Second Division, on June 2. In battles of Chateau-Thierry, where he was wounded on July 18, Champagne sector, and Aronne Forest. Highest rank was sergeant, first-class. Mustered out at Camp Taylor, Ky., Feb. 25, 1919.
- (4)—**LAY, SPENCER**—Left Knoxville with Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, but was transferred at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, to Machine Gun Company of the 120th Infantry. Went overseas May 17, 1918, and took part in operations of the 120th in Belgium and Flanders. Returned and mustered out at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, in April, 1919.
- (5)—**MOORE, GEORGE I.**—Enlisted in Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry in July, 1917, but transferred to Company L, 120th Infantry, at Camp Sevier. Took part in all engagements of his company in Belgium and France. After armistice, he was transferred to 81st Division. His rank was cook.
- (6)—**REYNOLDS, WILLIAM B.**—Enlisted June 23, 1917, at Ft. Oglethorpe. Assigned to Battery F, 8th Field Artillery, 7th Division. Transferred to Headquarters Company, same regiment. Stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Camp McClellan, Alabama. Went overseas on August 21, 1918. In reserve for Metz offensive when armistice was signed.
- (7)—**NICHOLS, ERMON DAVIS**—After enlistment at Knoxville in June, 1917, he was sent to Camp Sevier, where he was transferred to Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry. Sailed to France in May, 1918, where he participated in fighting in Belgium and Flanders. Wounded and gassed, he was returned to United States as instructor in intelligence work. Rank, sergeant.
- (8)—**GLASS, ANDREW J.**—Volunteered in Company A, Second Tennessee Infantry, June 19, 1917. Sent to Camp Sevier, South Carolina, from which he was transferred to Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, on May 21, 1918. He was mustered out of the service there three days later.
- (9)—**STORY, JAMES I.**—Enlisted in Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, at Knoxville, July 16, 1917, but transferred to Company B, 120th Infantry, at Camp Sevier. Took part in engagements around Ypres, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Premont, and Busigny. Returned home and mustered out April 11, 1919, at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. His rank was private, first-class.
- (10)—**CLARK, WILLIAM L.**—Transferred from Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, to Company D, 120th Infantry, at Camp Sevier. Saw service in all engagements of the Thirtieth Division in Belgium and Flanders. Received medal for bravery in battle. Mustered out as a private on return to America in April, 1919.
- (11)—**WATSON, JOSEPH C.**—Enlisted at Knoxville, June 30, 1917. After training at Camp Sevier, where he was transferred to Company L, 119th Infantry, he went overseas on May 12, 1918. Fought in all battles in Belgium and Flanders. Highest rank was sergeant. Returned home and discharged April 16, 1919.
- (12)—**COLE, OSCAR**—Entered service in Second Tennessee Infantry on July 25, 1917, but transferred to 119th Infantry at Camp Sevier. Picked as member of special group of engineers, which sailed to France March 28, 1918. Became member of 19th Engineers, with rank of sergeant. Returned home April 20, 1919.
- (13)—**RINEHEART, MITCHELL**—Volunteered at Knoxville in June, 1917. Sent to Camp Sevier, where he became a member of Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry. Sailed to France in spring of 1918, and took part in the fighting in Belgium and in Flanders of his organization. Mustered out April 16, 1919.
- (14)—**NEFF, JESSE JACKSON**—After enlistment on July 28, 1917, he went to Camp Sevier, where he was transferred to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry. Saw service as bugler of his organization at Ypres, Mont Kemmel, Bellicourt, Nauroy, and in other battles of 120th Infantry. Returned home April 11, 1919.
- (15)—**HALL, JOE F.**—Entered service June 30, 1917. At Camp Sevier he was transferred to Company G, 120th Infantry. After period of training he sailed to France on May 12, 1918, and was engaged in the fighting in Belgium and at Bellicourt, Nauroy, and Vaux Andigny in France. His rank was private, first-class.
- (16)—**NEELY, JAMES H.**—Enlisted July 25, 1917, at Knoxville. Went to Camp Sevier, where he was transferred to Company L, 119th Infantry, as private. Participated in Ypres and Hindenburg Line operations with his organization. Returned from overseas December 21, 1918, and discharged January 15, 1919.
- (17)—**WALLACE, EDGAR A.**—Went to Camp Sevier as member of Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry. Transferred to Company K, 120th Infantry. Went overseas with company in May, 1918, and took part in fighting in Belgium. Wounded on first day of attack on Hindenburg Line. Returned to hospital in America December 26, 1918. His rank was private.
- (18)—**WATSON, WILLIAM J.**—Enlisted June 30, 1917, at Knoxville. Became a member of Company L, 119th Infantry, at Camp Sevier. Sailed May 12, 1918. In engagements of company in Belgium and in attack on Bellicourt, where he was wounded, September 29, 1918. Discharged April 16, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (19)—**BURKETT, BRUCE B.**—Transferred from Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, in which he enlisted, to Company D, 120th Infantry, at Camp Sevier, on October 24, 1917. Sailed May 12, 1918, to France. In fighting around Ypres, in Belgium and in attack on Hindenburg Line. His rank was corporal. Discharged April 21, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (20)—**HUBARD, ROBERT K.**—Enlisted July 26, 1917. Transferred at Camp Sevier to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, as a private. Sailed May 17, 1918, to France. In all of fighting of his regiment in Belgium and in France. Mustered out April 14, 1919.
- (21)—**LEFFEY, CLIFFORD**—After enlistment at Harriman in May, 1917, he was sent to Camp Sevier, where he became a member of Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry. Sailed to France in May, 1918, after training at Camp Sevier. Fought at Ypres, Bellicourt, Nauroy, and in other battles of his company. Returned and mustered out April 12, 1919.
- (22)—**KENNEDY, ALBERT**—Volunteered at Knoxville on July 23, 1917. Trained at Camp Sevier as member of Company L, 119th Infantry. Went overseas in May, 1918, and fought in Belgium. Wounded August 31, and was sent back to hospital. Returned from France December 23, 1918. His rank was corporal.
- (23)—**FRANKLIN, HORACE B.**—Enlisted in Company C, Second Tennessee Infantry. Transferred at Camp Sevier to Company C, 120th Infantry. Took part in fighting in Belgium. Gassed in attack on Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. Sent to hospital in England. Discharged with rank of sergeant on April 22, 1919.
- (24)—**MCGUIRE, RICHARD A.**—After enlistment in Second Tennessee Infantry, he was transferred at Camp Sevier to Company D, 120th Infantry. Went overseas in May, 1918, and took part in all engagements of his regiment. Returned in April, 1919, and was mustered out at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (25)—**GRIFFIN, JOHN A.**—Enlisted June 18, 1917, in Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry. Transferred at Camp Sevier to Company C, 120th Infantry. In all fighting in Belgium and in attack on Hindenburg Line, where he was wounded September 29, 1918. Returned home in December, 1918, but not discharged until May 29, 1919. His rank was corporal.
- (26)—**GRIFFIN, EDWARD J.**—Enlisted in Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, June 20, 1917, but transferred at Camp Sevier to Company C, 120th Infantry. Went overseas with his organization in May, 1918, and took part in all engagements of his company in Belgium and in Flanders.
- (27)—**YEARWOOD, GUY F.**—Entered service July 16, 1918, and was sent to Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Sailed to France October 5, 1918, where he joined Company D, 119th Infantry. He returned with his organization and was discharged at Ft. Oglethorpe on April 16, 1919.
- (28)—**BURCHFIELD, FRANK E.**—Volunteered in Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, on June 25, 1917. Transferred at Camp Sevier to Company D, 120th Infantry. Participated in all engagements of his company in Belgium and Flanders. His rank was private, first-class. Discharged April 11, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (29)—**HARMON, ROBERT G.**—Entered service July, 1917, as member of Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry. Transferred at Camp Sevier to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, with which he participated in all its battles in Belgium and Flanders. Received citation for bravery. Discharged in April, 1919, at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.
- (30)—**GORE, EDWARD T.**—After enlistment at Knoxville in June, 1917, he was transferred at Camp Sevier from Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, to Company C, 120th Infantry, with which he sailed to France on May 12, 1918. Saw fighting in Belgium and in attack on Hindenburg Line. Wounded October 9. Mustered out at Camp Jackson, April 22, 1919.



- (1)—**McEWEN, CONNELL GREEN**—Enlisted in Second Tennessee Infantry June 20, 1917. Trained at Camp Sevier as a member of Company F, 120th Infantry. Sailed for France May 12, 1918, and took part in all battles of his unit. Returned to the States April 13, 1919, and soon afterward received his discharge. Rank, sergeant.
- (2)—**SELLERS, THOMAS D.**—Volunteered July 23, 1917 and for duty was assigned to Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. After training at Camp Sevier for a short time sailed for France May 12, 1918. He was active in all battles of his command. Returned to the States in April, 1919, and in same month received his discharge. Rank, private first-class.
- (3)—**LANDRETH, ROBERT K.**—Was a member of Company H, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, during the World War. Enlisted July 14, 1917, and sent to Camp Sevier for military training. Embarked for France May 12, 1918, and was active in all engagements of his organization until wounded October 18, 1918. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, April 23, 1919, with rank of private.
- (4)—**FORD, ALFRED**—Began his military training June 30, 1917, as a member of the Second Tennessee Infantry. Transferred later to Company C, 120th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Sevier until discharged April 8, 1918. Rank, private, first-class.
- (5)—**RUSSELL, FRED**—Answered call to the colors at the outbreak of the war in 1917. After dissolution of Second Tennessee Infantry, his outfit was Company C, 120th Infantry, stationed at Camp Sevier. Sailed for France May 12, 1918, and took part in all engagements of his organization. Discharged April 18, 1919, with the rank of private, first-class.
- (6)—**WALKER, WILLIAM O.**—After enlisting in Second Tennessee Infantry in June, 1917, was sent to Camp Sevier for military training. Transferred to Company C, 120th Infantry, and with this unit sailed for France May 12, 1918. With the rank of sergeant took part in all battles of his command. Discharged April 18, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (7)—**SCARBOROUGH, WILLIAM E.**—Enlisted for military duty July 3, 1917. First organization was Second Tennessee Infantry. On September 29, 1917, was transferred to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry. When his outfit sailed, Corporal Scarborough was sick in hospital. Did provost duty until discharge, December 21, 1918.
- (8)—**MERWIN, HUBERT J., JR.**—Volunteered July 7, 1917 and was assigned to Sanitary Detachment, 114th F. A., 30th Division. Embarked for France May 25, 1918, and took part in all actions of his organization. Discharged with rank of private, first-class, April 8, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (9)—**COLEMAN, JULIUS P.**—Answered call to colors in 1917, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 59th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division. Embarked for France in 1918, and while a member of A. E. F., was transferred to Medical Repair Shop No. 1. Held the rank of corporal.
- (10)—**KNABE, EARL C.**—At outbreak of war Sergeant Knabe volunteered for military duty. His organization was Headquarters Company, 114th F. A., 30th Division, stationed at Camp Sevier. Sailed for overseas duty in May, 1918, and was in the fighting at Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Woevre Plain Offensives. Landed in States March 23, 1919, and was discharged the following month.
- (11)—**CLINE, RAYMOND**—On June 21, 1917, enlisted in the military service and was assigned to Battery C, 114th F. A., 30th Division. After a period of training at Camp Sevier sailed for France May 26, 1918. Private Cline took part in all battles of his unit. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe April 7, 1919.
- (12)—**BROGDON, WILLIAM H.**—After enlisting in Second Tennessee Infantry July 25, 1917, was sent to Camp Sevier for military training. Transferred to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry. Was a participant in all battles of his unit until wounded September 29, 1918. Returned to the States in December, 1918, and was mustered out in February, 1919. Rank, private.
- (13)—**TRENT, JOHN HANES**—Began his military career June 27, 1917, as a member of Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry. In February, 1918, was transferred to Camp Hancock and placed in 4th Company, 4th Regiment, M. M. Air Service. Foreign service dates from July, 1918, to June 5, 1919. Discharged with rank of private, first-class, July 16, 1919.
- (14)—**MANTOOTH, LEONARD**—During the World War was a member of Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Was active in all engagements of his unit. Mustered out with the rank of sergeant in April, 1919.
- (15)—**DIXON, ISAAC THOMAS**—Volunteered for military duty June 30, 1917. As a member of Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, sailed for France in May, 1918, and was active in all engagements of his organization. Mentioned in General Orders, 30th Division Headquarters, for valor shown on the field. Discharged April 14, 1919, with the rank of private, first-class.
- (16)—**JOHNSON, ROY S.**—Enlisted in Battery C, 114th F. A., 30th Division, August 5, 1917. Was in training at Camp Sevier until discharged in 1918 on account of physical disability. Held the rank of first sergeant.
- (17)—**WEAVER, HUBERT VALCOE**—Began his military career as a member of Second Tennessee, later transferring at Camp Sevier to Company H, 120th Infantry. Sailed for France in May, 1918. Returned to the States in April, 1919, and in the same month received his discharge. Rank, private.
- (18)—**DANIELS, EDWARD**—In July, 1917, entered the service of the U. S. Army. His outfit was Company L, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. With the rank of private sailed for France May 12, 1918. Was active in all battles of his unit. Returned to America April 27, 1919, and in the following month was mustered out of the service.
- (19)—**STAIR, ELMER J.**—Entered the military service in 1917. As a member of Company L, 119th Infantry, 30th Division sailed for France in May, 1918. Took part in all battles of his unit. Returned to the States April 2, 1919, and in the same month received his honorable discharge. Rank, private.
- (20)—**BERRY, HARRY E.**—After enlisting in the Second Tennessee Infantry July 25, 1917, was sent to Camp Sevier for training. Was a member of various organizations while stationed at this camp. Discharged on March 21, 1919. Rank, private.
- (21)—**BAER, CLYDE MACK**—Volunteered June 29, 1917, and was ordered to Camp Sevier, where he was assigned to the Medical Detachment, 119th Infantry, for training. Sailed for foreign service May 12, 1918, and took part in all the fighting of the 30th Division in Belgium and France. He returned to the States in April, 1919, and received his discharge April 16, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, private.
- (22)—**ADAMS, CHARLES F.**—Was a member of Company D, 120th Infantry, during the World War. He enlisted June 18, 1917, and trained at Camp Sevier. Embarked for France May 12, 1918, and was active in all engagements of his organization in Belgium and France. Mustered out April 21, 1919, as a bugler.
- (23)—**JACKSON, ERNEST JOHN**—Enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry at Knoxville on June 19, 1917. At Camp Sevier he was transferred to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, with which he trained until departure overseas May 12, 1918. He was active in all engagements of his command in Belgium and France until gassed October 19, 1918. Discharged February 8, 1919, as a corporal.
- (24)—**CONLEY, ROBERT L.**—Began his military training July 25, 1917, as a member of the Second Tennessee Infantry. For training was sent to Camp Sevier and assigned to Company G, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Embarked for France in May, 1918, and participated in all the fighting of his unit in Belgium and France. Wounded twice. With the rank of private, first-class received his discharge in April 1919.
- (25)—**KING, HUGH H.**—After enlisting in Second Tennessee Infantry July 21, 1917, was sent to Camp Sevier for military training. Transferred to Medical Detachment, 119th Infantry. Sailed for France May 11, 1918. Took part in the fighting of Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, St. Quentin, Busigny, St. Souplet and Molain. Discharged April 16, 1919, as a private, first-class.
- (26)—**PHIPPS, WILLIAM L.**—Began his military career July 25, 1917, as a member of Second Tennessee Infantry. For training was sent to Camp Sevier and assigned to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry. Sailed for France May 12, 1918 and took part in the Ypres Defensive. Wounded August 7, 1918. Discharged with rank of sergeant, April 14, 1919.
- (27)—**MOORE, TED**—Enlisted at Knoxville June 30, 1917, for military training. First a member of the Second Tennessee Infantry, and later transferred to Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry. Embarked for overseas duty, May 12, 1918, and was in all battles of his command. Returned to the States April 11, 1919, and soon afterward was discharged. Rank, private first-class.
- (28)—**HALE, CLYDE A.**—Volunteered August 4, 1917, and was ordered to Camp Sevier, where he was assigned to Headquarters Company, 119th Infantry, for training. Sailed for France May 12, 1918, and took part in the Ypres Defensive. Wounded in this battle and removed to hospital. Returned to States December 26, 1918, and was discharged March 31, 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (29)—**HAWKINS, BENJAMIN M.**—Enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry at Knoxville on July 13, 1917. Sent to Camp Sevier and transferred to Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry. Sailed for France May 12, 1918, and took part in the fighting of Ypres Defensive, Ypres-Lys and Somme Offensives. Discharged with rank of sergeant April 14, 1919.
- (30)—**BEAN, CURTIS M.**—Entered the military service July 24, 1917. As a member of Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry, sailed for overseas May 17, 1918. Was in all engagements of his unit up to September 29, being wounded on this date in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Discharged with rank of corporal April 14, 1919, at Camp Jackson, S. C.



- (1)—**JOHNSTON, FRANK BOYD**—Enlisted on May 29, 1917, in the U. S. Army and was assigned to the 120th Ambulance Company, 105th Sanitary Train. Stationed at Camp Sevier until June 4, 1918, when ordered overseas. Saw action at Chateau Thierry and the Argonne Forest and was wounded on September 26, 1918. Discharged as a sergeant May 28, 1919.
- (2)—**WEISGERBER, EDWARD C.**—Entered service September 21, 1917, and became a member of 117th Ambulance Company. Sailed June 4, 1918 and was located at St. Nazaire in France. Returned to America April 2, 1919 and was discharged May 16, as a sergeant.
- (3)—**FORD, EDWARD THEODORE**—After entering service on September 21, 1917, was assigned to 119th Ambulance Company of the 30th Division. Stationed at Camp Sevier until May 21, 1918, when ordered overseas. Participated in the Ypres Sector in Belgium and the Hindenburg Line Offensive in France. Discharged April 16, 1919. Rank, wagoner.
- (4)—**KIDD, TAZEWEEL LEE**—Volunteered June 22, 1916 for military duty, and later became a member of the Sanitary Detachment of the 105th Supply Train. Was in training at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas on June 11, 1918. As a sergeant was mustered out of service on April 14, 1919.
- (5)—**NELSON, JOHN R.**—Enlisted in June, 1917, and was assigned to the 117th Field Hospital, 30th Division. Sailed May 26, 1918, and took part in all actions of his unit. Discharged April 16, 1919, as first sergeant.
- (6)—**GRANT, ROBERT N.**—Volunteered for military duty on July 5, 1917, and was sent to Camp Sevier where he became a member of the 118th Field Hospital. Was stationed at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas on June 4, 1918, where he took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Mustered out April 16, 1919, as a private, first-class.
- (7)—**GHORMLEY, PORTER THOMPSON**—On October 2, 1917, entered the military service becoming a member of the 120th Ambulance Company, 105th Sanitary Train. Took part in the Aisne-Marne, Chateau Thierry and Mense-Argonne battles. Discharged as a sergeant on April 16, 1919.
- (8)—**WAYLAND, BENJAMIN WESLEY**—Entered service in the fall of 1917, and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital. Sailed June 4, 1918, and was in all the actions in which his unit was engaged. Discharged as a private, first-class on April 16, 1919.
- (9)—**GUFFEY, CARL C.**—On June 19, 1917, entered military service and was assigned to 114th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. After receiving training at Camp Sevier, sailed for France June 4, 1918. Participated in the actions of the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Discharged April 16, 1919.
- (10)—**MANLY, BASIL CHARLES**—Volunteered for military service on January 14, 1916, and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital. Sailed June 4, 1918, and took part in the battles of the Hindenburg Line with the 30th Division. Discharged with the rank of sergeant on April 16, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (11)—**KING, FRANK JONES**—Enlisted on July 20, 1917, and while stationed at Camp Sevier, was assigned to 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Overseas service dates from June 4, 1918 to April 2, 1919. Participated in all actions of his unit. Discharged from Camp Gordon, Georgia, on April 14, 1919.
- (12)—**HENEGAR, MANUS E.**—Entered military service on June 10, 1917, and became a member of 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. After receiving training at Camp Sevier, sailed on June 4, 1918 and while in France took part in the battles of the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive.
- (13)—**HAYNES, JOHN E.**—On September 21, 1917, entered military service, and as a member of the 105th Supply Train, received training at Camp Sevier. Sailed for foreign service on June 11, 1918, and returned to the States on April 11, 1919. Mustered out at Camp Jackson on April 14, 1919.
- (14)—**WIDDERS, ALBERT SIDNEY**—Volunteered for service in the U. S. Army on August 25, 1917, and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Received training at Camp Sevier and sailed for France June 4, 1918. He participated in all the actions of his unit. Discharged April 16, 1919, with rank of private.
- (15)—**KING, E. LESTER**—Enlisted on July 5, 1917, and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Stationed at Camp Sevier before going overseas on June 4, 1918. Took part in the battle of the Hindenburg Line and returned to America on April 2, 1919. Discharged April 16, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (16)—**OAKLEY, SAMUEL L.**—Volunteered for military service in June, 1917 and while stationed at Camp Sevier was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Entered on foreign service in May, 1918. Participated in all battles of his outfit and after returning to the States in April, 1919, received his discharge at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, private, first-class.
- (17)—**NORRIS, ANDREW R.**—Entered active service September 21, 1917, and as a member of 120th Ambulance Company, 105th Sanitary Train, was stationed at Camp Sevier. In May, 1918, sailed for foreign service and while in France took part in all actions of his outfit. Received his honorable discharge on April 16, 1919.
- (18)—**KERR, FREDERICK LEE**—On April 13, 1917, enlisted for military service and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Stationed at Camp Sevier and various French camps. Sailed June 4, 1918, and returned to the States April 2, 1919. While on foreign service took part in the battle of the Hindenburg Line. Rank, private, first-class.
- (19)—**DOYLE, GARRETT V.**—Volunteered for active duty on June 5, 1917, and as a member of 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train, received training at Camp Sevier before going overseas on July 16, 1918. Participated in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, and returned to America on April 2, 1919.
- (20)—**SMILEY, ROY H.**—Enlisted for military service on June 21, 1916, and while stationed at Camp Sevier was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. In May, 1918, sailed for foreign service. Took part in the actions of the Ypres Sector and the Hindenburg Line. Discharged on April 16, 1919.
- (21)—**EAKERS, JOHN V.**—On November 12, 1917, volunteered for military service, and as a member of 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train, was stationed at Camp Sevier, before sailing for foreign service on June 4, 1918. As a private took part in the battle of the Hindenburg Line and returned to the States on April 2, 1919. Mustered out of service April 16, 1919.
- (22)—**BOWMAN, JAMES R.**—Volunteered for military service on July 17, 1917, and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Received training at Camp Sevier before sailing for France on June 3, 1918. Participated in all battles of his unit, and returned to America on April 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Gordon with the rank of private.
- (23)—**WYRICK, ERNEST**—Enlisted for active duty on June 10, 1917 and received training at Camp Sevier, as a member of the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Later transferred to the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division. Took part in all actions of his unit. Discharged May 13, 1919.
- (24)—**DOYLE, JESSE H.**—Enlisted in June, 1916, for Mexican Border service. His unit later transferred to 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Trained at Camp Sevier before going overseas on June 4, 1918. Participated in the battle of the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt. As a private, first-class, received his discharge April 18, 1919.
- (25)—**DOYLE, PEREZ B.**—On July 15, 1917, enlisted for military service and was assigned to 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Sailed on June 4, 1918 after having been trained at Camp Sevier. Took part in all actions of his unit and returned to the States on April 2, 1919. Mustered out of service on April 11, 1919.
- (26)—**BEARD, HOWARD D.**—Volunteered in 1914 for Mexican Border service, his unit later being transferred to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. After training at Camp Sevier sailed for foreign service June 4, 1918. As a sergeant, first-class, participated in all battles of his unit. In April, 1919, received his honorable discharge at Camp Jackson, S. C.
- (27)—**BURNETT, OTIS S.**—Enlisted for military service on June 7, 1917, and was assigned to 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Trained at Camp Sevier before he sailed to France on June 4, 1918. Took part in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, and returned to America April 2, 1919. Mustered out as corporal.
- (28)—**RICH, JAKE C.**—Volunteered for active duty on June 26, 1916, and became a member of 120th Ambulance Company, 105th Sanitary Train. On June 4, 1918, sailed for foreign service after being trained at Camp Sevier. Participated in all actions of his unit and as a sergeant was discharged on April 16, 1919.
- (29)—**GUFFEY, JOHN**—On June 27, 1917, enlisted in the U. S. Army and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital 105th Sanitary Train. He was stationed at Camp Sevier before sailing for France on June 4, 1918. Took part in the battles of the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Discharged April 14, 1919.
- (30)—**DOYLE, DARRELL**—Volunteered June 8, 1917, for active duty and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Stationed at Camp Sevier and various French camps. Foreign service dates from June 4, 1918 to April 2, 1919, during which time he took part in the battle of the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt. Discharged April 16, 1919.



- (1)—**JOHNSON, CARROLL H.**—Enlisted at Knoxville in Company A, 117th Infantry, on May 14, 1917. Stationed at Camp Sevier until sent overseas. Sergeant Johnson was wounded during the Somme offensive on October 8, and was in hospital at Winchester, England. Discharged April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (2)—**YOUNG, HOWELL F.**—Enlisted on June 30, 1917, in Second Tennessee Infantry, but was transferred to the 117th Infantry and made Regimental Supply Sergeant. Participated in all the actions of this unit. Received his discharge at Fort Oglethorpe on April 17, 1919.
- (3)—**BOWEN, WILLIAM D.**—On May 27, 1917, enlisted at Knoxville. Assigned to Headquarters Company of the 117th Infantry and placed in regimental band. He was ranked as second-class musician and took part in all actions of his regiment. Discharged, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, April 17, 1919.
- (4)—**STEPHENS, HERBERT D.**—On June 30, 1916, enlisted for Mexican Border with Third Tennessee. Later assigned Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry. Discharged April 17, 1919, after having been in all actions of this regiment.
- (5)—**ANDRE, FRED**—Sergeant Andre joined the colors July 15, 1917, and was a member of Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry. After going through the battles of his regiment, completed an officers' training course in France. Received regimental citation for valor at Busigny. Honorably discharged April 15, 1919.
- (6)—**IRWIN, CARLISLE B.**—Enlisted September 2, 1917, being assigned to Company B, 117th Infantry. On September 1, 1918 transferred to Company M, Second Infantry. In action in Ypres sector. His rank was sergeant. Discharged July 7, 1919.
- (7)—**McCAMPBELL, JOHN K.** Called into the service July 25, 1917, being assigned to Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry. As a sergeant, participated in all actions of his regiment. On April 17, 1919, received his honorable discharge at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (8)—**LILLARD, RAY A.**—Joined Supply Company, 117th Infantry on April 16, 1917, being sent to Camp Sevier, South Carolina. Oversea service from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919, as wagoner. Discharged April 17, 1919.
- (9)—**GHORMLEY, ROY HOOD**—After enlisting in the Supply Company, 117th Infantry, on June 6, 1917, was stationed at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, until sent overseas. Was in Ypres sector defensive, Hindenburg Line, near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molaine and Ribeauville. Rank, wagoner. Discharged April 17, 1919.
- (10)—**WAGGONER, HENRY G.**—Sergeant Waggoner joined Company A, 117th Infantry, on May 23, 1917, and went overseas May 11, 1918. Was wounded October 8, 1918. On January 10, 1919, transferred to Company 282, Military Police Corps. Rank, sergeant.
- (11)—**BROOKS, G. THEODORE**—Volunteered June 30, 1917, and was assigned to Supply Company, 117th Infantry, with rank of mechanic. Sailed May 11, 1918. Engaged in all battles of this unit. Returned to the States March 28, 1919, and was discharged at Ft. Oglethorpe on April 17, 1919.
- (12)—**MANN, WILLIAM F.**—Enlisted in Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, on June 27, 1917. Being unable to pass overseas examination was transferred to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and was discharged there March 12, 1919, with rank of corporal.
- (13)—**HOUSEWRIGHT, JAMES C.**—Volunteered May, 1917. Was mechanic in Supply Company, 117th Infantry. Oversea service from May 11, 1918, to March 27, 1919, during which time he took part in all operations of his regiment. Mustered out April 17, 1919.
- (14)—**METLER, CARL O.**—Originally enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry, but was later transferred to Headquarters Company of the same regiment. After arrival overseas he took part in all the battles of the 117th Infantry, and on September 29, 1918, won a citation for meritorious conduct. His rank was private, first-class.
- (15)—**HELLARD, JAMES**—Corporal Hellard joined Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, October 3, 1917. While fighting with his unit on October 8, 1918, he was wounded and sent to hospital, returning to the United States on December 16, 1918. He received his honorable discharge on February 18, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (16)—**JEFFERIES, CHARLES**—Was enlisted August 8, 1916, for Mexican Border service, later going to France with Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. He went through all the fighting of his regiment and was discharged April 17, 1919, with the rank of private.
- (17)—**WARWICK, ROBERT L.**—Volunteered June 9, 1917, in Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, being stationed first at Camp Sevier, and then going overseas with this unit. He took part in all the battles of his regiment and returned to the States on March 27, 1919, and received his discharge April 19, 1919.
- (18)—**BURNETT, LEO**—After volunteering for service on June 20, 1917, was stationed at Camp Sevier until May 11, 1918, when he went overseas. He was a participant in the battles of the Ypres sector, Hindenburg Line, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molaine, and Ribeauville. He received his discharge April 13, 1919, while a private of the Supply Company, 117th Infantry.
- (19)—**BEAL, JAMES N.**—Enlisted as wagoner of the Supply Company, 117th Infantry, on July 2, 1917. He was stationed at Camp Sevier, and while overseas was at various French camps. Foreign service from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919, with battles in Ypres sector and Hindenburg Line. Mustered out April 17, 1919.
- (20)—**CLARK, JOHN M.**—First Sergeant Clark was called into active service on July 25, 1917, serving in Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry. He went through all the fights of his regiment, and returned from France on March 28, 1919. He received his honorable discharge on April 17, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (21)—**COLE, WALTER L.**—Responding to the call of the President on July 25, 1917, he was assigned to Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. In February, 1918, he was transferred to the 35th Engineers, and sailed for France March 28, 1918. He was a private.
- (22)—**PLEMING, HARRY A.**—Enlisting April 20, 1917, in Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry, he was promoted successively from private to sergeant. His overseas service was from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919. He was honorably discharged from the service on April 17, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (23)—**TURNER, HAL ORBIN**—After enlisting in Company B, 117th Infantry, on June 14, 1917, he was stationed at Camp Sevier, until May 11, 1918. He took part in all the battles of his regiment until October 8, 1918, when he was wounded by shell-fire near Nauroy. He received his discharge on April 13, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe, as a private, first-class.
- (24)—**BROWN, FRANK**—Called to the colors on July 25, 1917, he was assigned to Supply Company, 117th Infantry, with which unit he went overseas on May 11, 1918, returning March 28, 1919. While in France he took part in all of the various battles of his outfit. Discharged from service April 17, 1919.
- (25)—**WYRICK, CHARLES E.**—After enlisting in the Supply Company, 117th Infantry, on August 16, 1917, he was sent to Camp Sevier. After reaching France he took part in the following battles: Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molaine and Ribeauville.
- (26)—**SMITH, CHARLES L.**—Joined Supply Company, 117th Infantry in July, 1917. After being stationed at Camp Sevier, proceeded overseas on May 11, 1918, and took part in all of the fights of his regiment. Returned to the States on March 28, 1919, and was discharged April 17, 1919 as a sergeant.
- (27)—**ALLEN, JOHN**—Volunteered for service June 20, 1917, in the Supply Company, 117th Infantry and went overseas with this unit. Was a participant in all of the battles of his regiment and upon return to America on March 28, 1919, was at Ft. Oglethorpe until April 13, 1919, when he received an honorable discharge from the service. Rank, private.
- (28)—**EDWARDS, RICHARD H.**—Volunteered in April, 1917, being assigned to Company A, 117th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sevier, until ordered overseas. He saw fighting in all of the battles of which his regiment was a part. Discharged April 13, 1919.
- (29)—**ATKINS, ALBERT ACREE**—Enlisted in Supply Company, 117th Infantry in May, 1917. In December, 1917, was transferred to the 105th Ammunition Train, and made regimental supply sergeant. He took part in the St. Mihiel offensive. Returned to the States March 27, 1919, and was discharged in April, 1919.
- (30)—**LEDFORD, RUBLE B.**—Enlisted July 26, 1917, in Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier went overseas May 11, 1918, and returned March 28, 1919. Took part in all battles of the 117th Infantry and received discharge April, 1919.



- (1)—**GENTRY, JOHN A.**—Volunteered June 4, 1917, in Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sevier before going overseas. Saw active service at Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve, Premont and Busigny. Discharged April 17, 1919 as sergeant.
- (2)—**HANKINS, MOSE A.**—Responded to the call of the President on July 25, 1917, and became a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Foreign service from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919, during which time he took part in all battles of his unit until gassed on October 8, 1918. Discharged with rank of private first-class, on April 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (3)—**CAWOOD, JOHN M.**—Entered service July 25, 1917 and was assigned to Company A, 117th Infantry. Sailed May 11, 1918, and was wounded on July 25, in the Ypres Sector. Evacuated to Hospital No. 37, at Dartford, England. Returned to America December 26, 1918 and was discharged January 21, 1919.
- (4)—**MINCEY, ROBERT L.**—Enlisted June 6, 1916, and was assigned to the Ordnance Detachment of the 117th Infantry. Ordered on foreign service May 11, 1918, taking part in the Ypres Sector, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve, Busigny, Molain and Ribeauville. Discharged April 17, 1919.
- (5)—**KING, SAMUEL WHITE.**—After entering service on September 22, 1917, was assigned to Company A, 117th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas. Took part in the battles in the Ypres Sector, Hindenburg Line, Premont and Molain. Discharged as private April 13, 1919.
- (6)—**CANTRELL, ELBERT N.**—Volunteered June 26, 1917 in Company D, 117th Infantry, being later transferred to Headquarters Company of the same regiment. Took part in all of the battles of this unit and was discharged April 17, 1919, as a private.
- (7)—**BROWN, H. CARL.**—Enlisted in Company A, 117th Infantry, on April 11, 1917, and went to Camp Sevier for training before going overseas. As a corporal took part in the fighting near Ypres, the Hindenburg Line, Poncheaux, Geneve, Premont, Busigny and was wounded near Molain on October 17, 1918. Received his discharge April 13, 1919.
- (8)—**FORD, LAURENCE B.**—Volunteered July 17, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry, being transferred to Headquarters Company of the same regiment while receiving training at Camp Sevier. Sailed for France on May 11, 1918, and took part in all of the battles of his regiment. As a corporal, was discharged April 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (9)—**McCAMMON, WILLIAM H.**—Entered active service July 25, 1917, as a member of the Supply Company of 117th Infantry. Foreign service dates from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919. Participated in all actions of his regiment and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe on April 17, 1919.
- (10)—**CAGLE, JAMES H.**—Volunteered April 28, 1917 in Company A, 117th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Sevier for training and went overseas on May 11, 1918, taking part in the battles at Ypres, Hindenburg Line, Poncheaux, Premont, Busigny and Molain. Received discharge as a private April 13, 1919.
- (11)—**MOORE, BRUCE CARRICK.**—Became a member of Machine Gun Company of 117th Infantry on June 30, 1917, and was in training at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas. Saw action in the Ypres Sector and was gassed September 29, 1918 in the battle of the Hindenburg Line. Discharged as a sergeant April 17, 1919.
- (12)—**COMPTON, HERBERT M.**—Volunteered for active duty in the Machine Gun Company of the 117th Infantry on July 5, 1917. Sailed for France May 11, 1918 and saw action in the Ypres Sector, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Poncheaux, Geneve, and Premont. Gassed October 9. Discharged as a corporal April 17, 1919.
- (13)—**BALL, TOSSIE R.**—Became a member of Company B, 117th Infantry on September 21, 1917, and was trained at Camp Sevier before going to France. Participated in all of the battles of his regiment and received honorable discharge at Fort Oglethorpe on April 13, 1919.
- (14)—**CONNER, CHARLES.**—Enlisted April 18, 1917, in the Supply Company, 117th Infantry. Sailed for foreign service May 11, 1918, taking part in the defensive warfare, Ypres Sector, July 17, 1918, to September 5, 1918, battles and engagements of the Hindenburg Line September 29 to October 18, inclusive. Discharged April 17, 1919. Rank, wagoner.
- (15)—**BOWMAN, WILLIAM M.**—Volunteered June 26, 1917 in Company B, 117th Infantry, being later transferred to Headquarters Company of same regiment. Foreign service May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919 in which time took part in all actions of his regiment. Discharged as a corporal April 17, 1919.
- (16)—**WILSON, WILLIAM H.**—Entered active service September 1, 1917, being assigned to Supply Company 117th Infantry. On May 2, 1918, went to hospital and was discharged at Fort McPherson on August 4, 1918 on account of sickness, with rank of corporal.
- (17)—**JOHNSON, ROY B.**—Volunteered on July 25, 1917 in the Supply Company, 117th Infantry. Went overseas on May 11, 1918, and took part in all of the battles of his regiment. Ranked as a wagoner, and was discharged April 17, 1919.
- (18)—**DUNKIN, WILLIAM M.**—Inducted into service on September 2, 1917, and was assigned to Company B, 328th Infantry. Transferred a little later to Company B, 117th Infantry. Foreign service began May 11, 1918 and continued until March 28, 1919. Saw action in Ypres Defensive warfare, also the Somme Offensive. Discharged as a private, first-class on April 13, 1919.
- (19)—**HAYDEN, WILLIAM H.**—Entered service November 28, 1917, and received preliminary training at Camp Sevier as a member of Supply Company, 117th Infantry. Took part in the Ypres Sector, Hindenburg Line, near Bellicourt, Poncheaux, Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeauville. Discharged as wagoner April 17, 1919.
- (20)—**FREER, SHERMAN.**—Entered active service July 25, 1917, as a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Before going overseas on May 11, 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier for preliminary training. Was wounded on August 1, 1918, while on guard and returned to America March 28, 1919. Discharged as sergeant April 17, 1919.
- (21)—**HENDRIX, WOODY PARKER.**—Volunteered on June 29, 1917, in the Machine Gun Company of the 117th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sevier before going overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in the Ypres Sector, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt. Was wounded and gassed on September 29, 1918. Discharged as a sergeant on April 17, 1919.
- (22)—**JOHNSON, FRANK LESTER.**—Became a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry in the fall of 1917, and was stationed at Camp Sevier for training. Went overseas May 11, 1918 and took part in all actions of his regiment. Rank, private.
- (23)—**GLEASON, HENRY V.**—Saw Mexican Border service with Machine Gun Company of the Third Tennessee, and as a member of this unit, trained at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas. Participated at Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve and Premont. Rank, first sergeant. Discharged April 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (24)—**BERRY, JAMES O.**—Enlisted in Company A, 117th Infantry, on June 7, 1917, and went to Camp Sevier for training. Took part in all of the battles of his regiment and returned to America March 28, 1919, and was in hospital at Charleston, S. C., until discharged.
- (25)—**HORNE, WILLIAM T.**—On June 4, 1917, volunteered in Machine Gun Company of 117th Infantry, and sailed overseas May 11, 1918. Took part in all battles of his regiment and was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross and the British Distinguished Service Medal. As a private, first-class, was discharged April 19, 1919.
- (26)—**HOUSEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.**—After entering service became a member of Company A, 117th Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Sevier and various French camps for training. As a corporal took part in Ypres Defensive Sector, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve, Busigny and Molain.
- (27)—**BOLIN, MILFORD BARD.**—Entered service in 1917, becoming a member of the Supply Company, 117th Infantry. Sailed for France with this outfit on May 11, 1918, and was in all its battles until wounded on September 29, near Bellicourt. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe as a sergeant.
- (28)—**FERGUSON, WALTER B.**—On August 30, 1917, volunteered for active service in Company B, 117th Infantry. Foreign service from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919. Took part in the Ypres Defensive and was wounded on September 24, 1918. Discharged as private first-class April 13, 1919.
- (29)—**TILLERY, WALTER CLARENCE.**—Entered service in fall of 1917 as a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Sailed for foreign service on May 11, 1918, seeing action with this unit in all its battles. Discharged as a private at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (30)—**PARKER, GARRETT M.**—Volunteered in Company D, 117th Infantry in July, 1917, but was soon after transferred to Headquarters Company of this regiment. Embarked for foreign service May 11, 1918 and was a participant in all battles of this unit. Discharged as sergeant at Fort Oglethorpe on April 17, 1919.



- (1)—**JOHNSON, ADAM**—Called to the colors July 25, 1917, as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sevier and went overseas on May 11, 1918. In the operations of his organization in Belgium, but wounded on September 29, 1918, in attack on the Hindenburg Line. Returned home December 16, and mustered out March 12, 1919.
- (2)—**MARSHALL, JOHN A.**—Enlisted in Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, on June 11, 1917. Transferred December 18, to Aero Squadron 64; in May, 1918, to Carnegie Tech; in July to Flying School Detachment, St. Paul, Minn.; in October to Aero Detachment at Eberts Field, Arkansas. Discharged February 7, 1919.
- (3)—**AMBURN, FLOYD H.**—Went into federal service in July, 1917, with the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, at Knoxville. Trained with his organization at Camp Sevier and took part in all its battles in Belgium and France. Returned March 29, 1919, and discharged April 18 at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, corporal.
- (4)—**SANREGRET, WILLIAM H.**—Became a member of Supply Company, 117th Infantry, on June 25, 1917, at Knoxville. Trained at Camp Sevier, went overseas May 11, 1918, and took part in fighting of his division in Belgium and against Hindenburg Line. Returned and discharged April 17, 1919.
- (5)—**MAXEY, HERMAN S.**—Enlisted October 3, 1917, in Supply Company, 117th Infantry, with which he went overseas May 11, 1918. In fighting around Ypres, Voor-meezele, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Premont, Brancourt, and other battles of organization. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe on April 17, 1919, with rank of wagoner.
- (6)—**CURTIS, CARL M.**—Volunteered with Company B, 117th Infantry, on June 4, 1917. Trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas May 11, 1918. Took part in defensive warfare, Ypres Sector, and great offensive on Hindenburg Line, together with battles following. Discharged April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, corporal.
- (7)—**RUDDER, NOEL B.**—Sergeant Rudder was a member of the Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry, from August 27, 1918, having enlisted with Company A, at Camp Sevier and took part in all its engagements in Belgium and in France against the Hindenburg Line. Discharged April 17, 1919.
- (8)—**CARR, TAYLOR**—Enlisted in Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, on June 19, 1916. Went to Camp Sevier for training and overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in Ypres Defensive and in all operations against and following attack on Hindenburg Line. Returned home March 27, 1919, and mustered out April 17, 1919.
- (9)—**CLENDENEN, HUGH F.**—Volunteered in Company B, 117th Infantry, on July 27, 1917. Received training at Camp Sevier, but discharged May 9, 1918 at Camp Mills, N. Y., because he was under age. He was a private, first-class.
- (10)—**SHARP, LELAND E.**—Enlisted at Knoxville on July 25, 1917, in Company H, 117th Infantry. Trained with his organization at Camp Sevier and went overseas May 11, 1918. In operations in Ypres Sector, but gassed on September 26 and sent back to hospital. Returned home February 25, 1919, and discharged April 24, 1919. Rank, private.
- (11)—**SMITH, FLOYD E.**—Became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, on June 25, 1917. Served with it in training camp at Greenville, S. C., went overseas May 11, 1918, and took part in all engagements of his organization in Belgium and France. Mustered out as private at Fort Oglethorpe, April 17, 1919.
- (12)—**CARTER, ABE RUSSELL**—Enlisted in Company C, 117th Infantry, on November 10, 1917. Sailed for France in May, 1918, and took part in battles of Zillebeke Lake, Bellicourt, Estrees, Brancourt and Busigny. Discharged April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, private, first-class.
- (13)—**WALLACE, WILLIAM L.**—Served throughout the war as private in Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, in which he enlisted August 21, 1917. He was in fighting around Ypres, the Hindenburg Line, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Premont and Busigny. He was gassed August 8, 1918. Discharged April 17, 1919.
- (14)—**BURCHELL, JAMES E.**—Volunteered April 25, 1917, in Company K, 117th Infantry, with which he trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas on May 11, 1918. Engaged in Ypres defensive sector and the battles against and after the Hindenburg Line. His rank was private, first-class. Discharged April 16, 1919.
- (15)—**MORRIS, JAMES H.**—Enlisted in Company I, 117th Infantry, but transferred in February, 1918, to Company A, 41st Engineers, and later to the 21st Engineers, with which he served in France. He returned in 1919.
- (16)—**BAILEY, OLIVER T.**—Answering call to colors with Company D, 117th Infantry, on July 25, 1917, he went to Camp Sevier for training. In France he took part in all of the engagements of his organization against the Germans. Returned March 28, 1919, and discharged at Fort Oglethorpe April 13, 1919.
- (17)—**COOPER, THOMAS J.**—Corporal Cooper served throughout the war with Company D, 117th Infantry, with which he enlisted July 25, 1917. He was wounded October 8, 1918, and returned to the States on December 26. He was discharged January 21, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (18)—**HINES, SAMUEL PARK**—After enlistment in Company D, 117th Infantry, he was sent to Camp Sevier and then overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in Ypres defensive sector and in offensive against Hindenburg Line, as well as battles following. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, April 15, 1919. Rank, private.
- (19)—**NEWMAN, ALLEN BRYAN**—Served throughout the war as member of Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier, went overseas May 11, 1918, and took part in all engagements of his organization. His rank was sergeant.
- (20)—**DOYLE, WILLIAM K.**—Enlisted in Company I, 117th Infantry, at Knoxville on July 25, 1917. His overseas service included all fighting of his organization up to the last of September, 1918, when he was gassed and sent back to hospital. He returned to the States in March, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (21)—**THOMAS, GEORGE H.**—Corporal Thomas served throughout the war as a member of Company D, 117th Infantry, with which he volunteered July 25, 1917. He participated in all of the fighting in Belgium and in the operations against the Hindenburg Line. Discharged April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (22)—**PIERCE, ROBERT T.**—Enlisted June 20, 1916 in Third Tennessee Infantry, and became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry on out-break of war. Served abroad until July 10, 1918, when he was shot accidentally in moving rifles from stack of arms. Mustered out January 4, 1919, at Camp Sheridan. Rank, sergeant.
- (23)—**THOMPSON, JOSEPH E.**—Volunteered with Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, went with it to Camp Sevier, then overseas in May, 1918, and through all the engagements of his regiment in Belgium and France. He returned to the States March 27, 1919, and was mustered out as private April 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (24)—**WILDS, LUKE M.**—Corporal Wilds became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, on January 29, 1917. He trained at Camp Sevier for nine months and then went to France. In battles of Zillebeke Lake, Bellicourt, Brancourt and Busigny. Discharged April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe as corporal.
- (25)—**HALL, BURL F.**—Also a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, with which he trained at Camp Sevier, and went to France. Participated in all engagements of his regiment. Returned to States March 28, 1919, and mustered out April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (26)—**LAUGHLIN, DAVID B.**—Sergeant Laughlin enlisted with Company K, 117th Infantry on September 20, 1917. After arrival overseas, he was in the fighting around Ypres and in the great drive against the Hindenburg Line together with battles following. Discharged April 16, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (27)—**KING, DAVID W.**—As a member of the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, in which he enlisted July 3, 1917, he went to Camp Sevier, then overseas in May, 1918, and took part in all battles of his organization until October 8, 1918 when he was wounded. Returned to the States Christmas Day, 1918, and discharged February 8, 1919, at Camp Taylor.
- (28)—**BURNETT, JOSEPH**—Went into the service July 25, 1917, as a member of the Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry. Sailed for France on May 11, 1918. Participated in defense of Ypres sector and in the great offensive against the Germans along the Hindenburg Line. He returned from abroad March 28, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (29)—**WILLIAMS, JESSE V.**—Corporal Williams joined the colors September 4, 1917, as a member of Company L, 117th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas May 11, 1918. Fought in Ypres Sector, Belgium, and at Bellicourt. Gassed there September 29, 1918. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe on April 16, 1919.
- (30)—**CARR, CECIL L.**—Volunteered June 16, 1917, with the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, at Knoxville. After training at Camp Sevier, he sailed May 11, 1918, for France. Participated in battles in Ypres Sector, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Geneva, Premont, Busigny and Molain. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe April 17, 1919.



- (1)—**SPARKS, FRED F.**—Enlisted July 23, 1917, in Company C, 117th Infantry. Sailed May 11, 1918. Participated in defensive warfare in Ypres Sector and the Somme Offensive from September 29 to October 18. Completed Officers' Training School, but commission held up on account of armistice. Discharged April 13, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (2)—**HUX, JAMES A., JR.**—Entered military service July 24, 1917, as member of Company I, 117th Infantry and was stationed at Camp Sevier for training. While in foreign service took part in all battles of his unit and was discharged on April 14, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (3)—**SMITH, DENZIEL T.**—Enlisted June 21, 1916, and saw service on Mexican Border. As a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, sailed for France May 11, 1918, and took part in Ypres Sector and the Hindenburg Line until gassed and sent to hospital. Rank, corporal, and discharged April 13, 1919.
- (4)—**CAPPS, LON**—Assigned to Company H, 117th Infantry on October 2, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas. Took part in the battle at Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Poncheaux and Geneve. Discharged April 15, 1919, with rank of private.
- (5)—**JOHNSON, CALVIN J.**—Saw Mexican Border service and as a member of Company D, Third Tennessee, responded to the President's call on July 25, 1917. Sailed May 11, 1918, for France, taking part in the battles of Ypres and Hindenburg Line, near Bellicourt, until wounded. Discharged April 13, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (6)—**CLOWERS, DAVID**—Volunteered for active service July 25, 1917, as a member of Company M, 117th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier and began foreign service May 11, 1918. Took part in all battles of his unit until October 7, when he was gassed. Returned to America April 2, 1919 and discharged April 16, 1919.
- (7)—**WYATT, WILLIAM**—Enlisted April 16, 1917, in Company C, 117th Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Sevier until transferred to Bakery Company 337, on April 14, 1918. As a private, first-class, received his discharge March 26, 1919, at Camp Sevier.
- (8)—**BUCKNER, DELLIE**—Volunteered July 24, 1917, in Company C, 117th Infantry, and received training at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas. Took part in actions of the Ypres Sector, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Brancourt and Busigny. Returned to America March 28, 1919, and was discharged April 13 at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (9)—**ATKINS, FRED ARTHUR**—Volunteered for Mexican Border service February 21, 1916, and went to Camp Sevier as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Sailed for France May 11, 1918, and took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. As a private was discharged April 13, 1919.
- (10)—**WOLFENBARGER, ROBERT HORACE**—Volunteered June 26, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry. While on board boat bound for France was accidentally shot through right arm which necessitated amputation. Transferred to First Company, First Convalescent Battalion and returned to America July, 1918. Discharged January 17, 1919.
- (11)—**ROBERTS, WILLIAM M.**—Entered service August 27, 1917, in Company I, 117th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sevier until May 11, when ordered overseas. Took part in battles at Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Molain, Geneve, Premont and Busigny. Discharged April 16, 1919, as private, first-class.
- (12)—**PANNELL, ALVIN C.**—Volunteered April 15, 1917 in Company D, 117th Infantry, and sailed for foreign service with this unit. Took part in all the battles of his regiment and as a sergeant received his honorable discharge at Fort Oglethorpe on April 13, 1919.
- (13)—**SMITH, CURTIS**—Entered active service in July, 1917 as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. In April 1918 was transferred to the 165th Military Police at Camp Sevier. Sailed for foreign service in May, 1918, and was a private, first-class.
- (14)—**HARLESS, OKLA K.**—Became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, on August 7, 1917 and was in training until May 11, 1918, when he sailed for France. Took part in all battles of his regiment, returning to America March 28, 1919, and as a private was discharged April 13, 1919.
- (15)—**MORELAND, HARRY D.**—On September 7, 1917, entered military service in Company L, 117th Infantry and in June, 1918, was transferred to Headquarters Troop, Second Army Corps. Sailed for France May 11, 1918, and saw service in Ypres Defensive and Somme Offensive. Returned to the States February 19, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Sherman, Ohio, as a corporal on March 5, 1919.
- (16)—**RANDLES, HOMER E.**—Volunteered for service July 19, 1917 and became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Received preliminary training at Camp Sevier before going overseas on May 11, 1918. Saw action in all the battles of his regiment. Returned to America March 28, and received his discharge as a cook on April 13, 1919.
- (17)—**EMERT, FRED E.**—In August, 1916, volunteered for Mexican Border service and as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, sailed for France after training at Camp Sevier. Took part in the battle of Zillebeke Lake in the Ypres Sector, Bellicourt, Estrees, Brancourt and Busigny. As a corporal was discharged April 13, 1919.
- (18)—**HENDERLITE, CHESTER**—Saw Mexican Border service and went to Camp Sevier with Company D, 117th Infantry. While there, was transferred to Machine Gun Company, of the same regiment, and as a member of this unit, took part in all its battles. Returned from foreign service March 28, 1919.
- (19)—**BAUMANN, BENJAMIN F.**—Volunteered at outbreak of trouble with Mexico and as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, sailed for foreign service on May 11, 1918. Took part in Ypres defensive warfare. Later transferred to Class Camp Area 1. His rank was sergeant.
- (20)—**PERRY, ISAAC**—Responded to the President's call July, 1917, as a member of Company I, 117th Infantry. Was in training at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas where he took part in all battles of his regiment and as a private on April 16, 1918, received his honorable discharge at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (21)—**BROWN, ROY J.**—Volunteered on June 30, 1917, in Company C, 117th Infantry, and while receiving training was at Camp Sevier, S. C. Foreign service from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919, during which time he participated in all the battles of his regiment.
- (22)—**LUNSFORD, MARTIN E.**—Entered active service July 25, 1917, as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, and was transferred on May 2, 1918 to Second Company, 25th Division, Supply Train. As a sergeant, received his honorable discharge December 24, 1918, at Camp Sevier.
- (23)—**MARTIN, CLARENCE C.**—Volunteered June 30, 1917 in Company L, 117th Infantry. On May 11, 1918, sailed for France, taking part in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Molain and Premont, being wounded on October 9, 1918. Discharged as a corporal April 16, 1919.
- (24)—**ALLEMAN, JESSE B.**—On July 25, 1917, entered active service with Company C, 117th Infantry. Ordered overseas May 11, 1918, and returned to America March 28, 1919, having taken part in all actions in which his regiment was engaged. Discharged April 13, 1919.
- (25)—**O'NEIL, HOMER**—On June 30, 1917, enlisted in Company F, 117th Infantry, and for training was stationed at Camp Sevier. Sailed May 11, 1918, and took part in following battles: Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeauville. Discharged April 15, 1919.
- (26)—**FAIRCHILD, JAMES O.**—Enlisted July 14, 1917, in Company C, 117th Infantry, and with this unit sailed for France on May 11, 1918. Saw action in the Ypres Sector, Bellicourt, Estrees, Brancourt and Busigny. Returned to America March 28, 1919, and as a private, first-class, received his discharge at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (27)—**EMERT, AMOS L.**—As a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, entered service July 27, 1917. After training at Camp Sevier went overseas and took part in the Ypres Defensive Warfare, Bellicourt, Estrees, Brancourt and Busigny. Discharged as a corporal April 13, 1919.
- (28)—**GAINES, PAUL**—Became a member of Company K, 117th Infantry on September 18, 1917. Received preliminary training at Camp Sevier before going overseas. Saw action in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Discharged April 16, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (29)—**LETHIGO, CHARLES H.**—Entered active service August 20, 1917, and was in training at Camp Sevier as a member of Company I, 117th Infantry. Participated in the Ypres Sector, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeauville. As a cook, discharged April 16, 1919.
- (30)—**HEATHIERLY, SAM**—Volunteered for active duty July 24, 1917, as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Sevier until May 11, 1918, when ordered overseas. Took part in all battles of his regiment until October 8, when wounded. Returned to America March 28, 1919, and received discharge on April 13, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe.



- (1)—**DRINNEN, BRUCE A.**—Called to active service July 25, 1917, being assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry. In training at Camp Sevier, until sent overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in the engagements in the Ypres sector and also the Somme offensive. Was mess sergeant for his company, receiving his discharge at Ft. Oglethorpe, on April 13, 1919.
- (2)—**SMITH, GARFIELD**—Corporal Smith enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry, in June, 1917. Until sent overseas was stationed at Camp Sevier. Foreign service from May 11, 1918, until March 28, 1919, taking part in the various actions in which his company was engaged. Received his discharge April 13, 1919.
- (3)—**CROSS, FREEMAN G.**—Enlisted May 8, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry, and went overseas with this unit. Was promoted to first sergeant, but returned to America June 12, 1918, having been appointed to West Point Military Academy.
- (4)—**LISTER, ROY O.**—Called to the colors July 25, 1917, and assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry. Later transferred to Company G, 128th Infantry, and participated with this unit in its various actions. Returned to the States in December, 1918, and was discharged at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, in January, 1919.
- (5)—**McLEAN, HARRY THOMAS**—Sergeant McLean was a member of Company D, 117th Infantry, from time of enlistment on June 30, 1917, until discharged April 13, 1919. Foreign service from May 11, 1918, to March 28, 1919, including all of the battles of his regiment.
- (6)—**BUCKNER, LEM**—Volunteered in Company K, 117th Infantry, on July 10, 1917, and was stationed during training period at Camp Sevier. Sailed for France May 11, 1918, and saw service in the Ypres sector and the Somme offensive. Discharged April 16, 1919.
- (7)—**EMERT, HENRY ELBERT**—Enlisted on July 4, 1917, and was assigned to Company D, 117th Infantry. Foreign service included Ypres offensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Poncheaux, Geneve and Premont, being wounded on October 8, near Geneve. Returned to America March 28, 1919, and was discharged April 13, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (8)—**ADAMS, JOE**—Enlisted originally in Company C, 117th Infantry, but was later transferred to the Supply Company, same regiment, serving as wagoner throughout all the battles of his regiment. Volunteered June 30, 1917, and discharged April 17, 1919.
- (9)—**WHALEY, GIBSON R.**—Called into active service on July 25, 1917, Corporal Whaley was assigned to Company D, 117th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in the Ypres defensive, and was wounded on September 29, 1918, near Bellicourt. Discharged on April 13, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (10)—**MOWRY, HECTOR M.**—Was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry, on September 21, 1917. In training at Camp Sevier until sent overseas on May 11, 1918. Participated in all battles of the 117th Infantry and was discharged with rank of private on April 13, 1919.
- (11)—**CASE, ALBERT C.**—Enlisted August, 1917, in Company I, 117th Infantry, being transferred to Company A, 41st Engineers, in February, 1918. Was with this unit while it was on the front, being transferred in December, 1918 to 20th Engineers. Sailed in March, 1918, for France.
- (12)—**SAMS, ROBERT J.** Enlisted April 13, 1917, in Company C, 117th Infantry, and was sent to Camp Sevier for training. Sailed for France May 11, 1918, and was in the following battles: Ypres defensive, Hindenburg Line, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Poncheaux, Premont, Busigny and Ribeauville. Discharged April 13, 1919, with rank of private.
- (13)—**WILSON, JOHN H.**—On July 28, 1917, enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry, but transferred March 14, 1918, to Supply Company, same regiment and went overseas with this outfit. Took part in all of the battles of the 117th Infantry, receiving his honorable discharge on April 17, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (14)—**JONES, PIKE P.**—Called to active service July 25, 1917, as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. On June 10, 1918, while overseas, was transferred to the Second Army Corps, and was engaged in Belgium and at the Hindenburg Line. Returned to the States as a sergeant in February, 1919, and was discharged March 5, 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- (15)—**VILES, SOLIE**—Entered service October 12, 1917, being assigned to Company M, 117th Infantry at Camp Sevier. Sailed for France May 11, 1918, seeing action in the Ypres sector and the Somme offensive. Discharged as private on April 16, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (16)—**CHAMBERLAIN, LEON J.**—Mexican Border service with Third Tennessee. Called to colors July 25, 1917, as a member of Company D, 117th Infantry. Took part in the Ypres defensive and all battles of the Somme offensive until October 17, 1918, when wounded, causing loss of right leg. Returned to America January 1, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (17)—**BRYANT, HENRY E.**—Volunteered July 25, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry, and trained at Camp Sevier, until ordered overseas. Took part in the battles of Ypres sector, and was wounded on October 9, 1918, in the fight for Busigny. As a private, first-class, received his discharge April 13, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (18)—**OWENS, FRANK**—Enlisted June 30, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry, and went overseas May 11, 1918, with this unit. Went through all the fighting of this organization and received an honorable discharge as private, first-class, on April 12, 1919.
- (19)—**COLE, JAMES M.**—Entered service June 29, 1917, being assigned to Company L, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier, was sent overseas and participated in all battles of his regiment until wounded near Bellicourt on October 7, 1918. Sent to hospital at Camp Taylor, Ky., after return in December, 1918.
- (20)—**PICKLE, ROBERT L.**—Enlisted April 14, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry, and went overseas with this unit on May 11, 1918. Took part in Ypres sector defensive, being ordered to the States on September 1, 1918, and transferred to the 19th Division as instructor in sniping. Mustered out December 19, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, as a sergeant.
- (21)—**PROVENCE, MONT K.**—Corporal Provence was assigned to Company D, 117th Infantry, July 25, 1917, and went overseas May 11, 1918. Saw service near Ypres and also participated in all of the battles of the Somme offensive until October 17, 1918, when he was wounded in the battle of Molain. Returned to America March 27, 1919, and discharged April 13, 1919.
- (22)—**GREEN, JAY H.**—Called into service August 17, 1917, as a member of Company I, 117th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Sevier for training in this country, and at various French camps while overseas. Saw action with his unit at the front and returned to the States in April, 1919, being mustered out on April 16.
- (23)—**ARMSTRONG, SIDNEY E.**—Volunteered in Company D, 117th Infantry on June 30, 1917, being stationed at Camp Sevier for training. Took part in the Ypres defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Premont, Busigny, Geneve, Poncheaux, Molain and Ribeauville. As a corporal was discharged April 13, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (24)—**BRADY, FRANK ESTON, JR.**—Entered service July 4, 1917, as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier, sailed May 11, 1918. Saw action for first time near Zillebeke Lake, in Belgium, and later participated in all of the battles of Somme offensive. Discharged as mechanic April 13, 1919.
- (25)—**SHELL, JESSE R.**—Called to colors July 25, 1917, as a private of Company D, 117th Infantry. Later transferred to 52nd Machine Gun Battalion of the 42nd Division. Saw action at the front with this unit and returned to the States April 18, 1919, and was mustered out in May at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.
- (26)—**IRICK, FRED DEWIE**—Enlisted June 30, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Sevier until sent overseas. Took part in the Ypres defensive, Bellicourt, Hindenburg Line, Brancourt, Busigny, Premont, Molain and Ribeauville. Discharged as corporal April 13, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (27)—**WATKINS, HIEBER H.**—On June 5, 1917, volunteered for service in Company D, 117th Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Sevier for training. Foreign service from May 11, 1918, to March 27, 1919, including all battles of the 117th Regiment until October 8, 1918, when he was wounded. Discharged April 13, 1919.
- (28)—**MORRIS, JOHN JOLLEY**—Saw service on Mexican Border and on September 10, 1917, volunteered in Company D, 117th Infantry. Took part in action in Belgium and France. Received a bad dose of gas near Geneve on October 8, 1918, and sent to hospital. Mustered out of service as a private on April 13, 1919.
- (29)—**SANDERS, DILLO**—Sergeant Sanders was on the Mexican Border in Company C, Third Tennessee Infantry, having volunteered April 16, 1916. As a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, participated in all of the battles of his regiment while in France and received his discharge at Ft. Oglethorpe, April 13, 1919.
- (30)—**POLLARD, HENDERSON O.**—Joined Company C, 117th Infantry on July 23, 1917, and as a member of this unit went overseas on May 11, 1918. Was in the fights of the Ypres sector and the Somme offensive until October 8, 1918. Returned from France as a sergeant and was mustered out at Ft. Oglethorpe.



- (1)—**GRIFFIN, CHARLES D.**—Enlisted in Company C, 117th Infantry, on April 10, 1917, and was sent to Camp Sevier for training. Sailed May 11, 1918, and participated in the battles at Ypres, Bellicourt, Brancourt, Busigny, and was wounded on October 18, by an aerial bomb near Molain. Discharged April 13, 1919.
- (2)—**ROSE, FRANK L.**—Entered active service on July 25, 1917 as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Was first sergeant of his company, participating in all its battles until October 8, when he was wounded. Returned to the States March 28, 1919, and was mustered out at Fort Oglethorpe April 13, 1919.
- (3)—**PICKLE, MARION M.**—Enlisting April 17, 1917, Corporal Pickle received his training at Camp Sevier and sailed for France May 11, 1918. He took part in all of the battles in which his company participated and received his honorable discharge on April 13, 1919.
- (4)—**COLVIN, FRANKLIN EVERETT**—Entered service October 3, 1917 and was assigned to Company H, 117th Infantry, as a member of which he saw foreign service and took part in all of the battles of the 117th Infantry until he was wounded and gassed on October 17, 1917. Discharged from service with rank of corporal.
- (5)—**GAMBLE, JOHN E.**—Volunteered June 20, 1916 as a member of Company C, Third Tennessee. Saw Mexican Border service, and went overseas as member of 117th Infantry. His battles include Ypres Sector Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Busigny and Brancourt, being gassed near the latter place on October 8. Discharged April 13, 1919 with rank of corporal.
- (6)—**KLINE, CLAUDE R.**—Volunteered in June 1917 in 117th Infantry, receiving his training for foreign service while stationed at Camp Sevier. Sometime after arrival overseas was transferred to another unit and at present is still in France.
- (7)—**COTTRELL, ALVIN BROWNLOW**—Enlisted June 1917 and became a member of Company C 117th Infantry. Was promoted in order from private to sergeant and took part in the fighting around Zillebeke Lake, Bellicourt, Estrees, Brancourt and Busigny. Returned to the States March 28, 1919 and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, April 13, 1919.
- (8)—**MOORE, SAMUEL W.**—After entering service on June 30, 1917, he was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry and remained with same outfit during the war. Foreign service dates from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919, including all battles of the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensives. Mustered out as a corporal March 13, 1919.
- (9)—**WALKER, JOSEPH C.**—Was assigned to Company M, 117th Infantry, on September 12, 1917. Received training at Camp Sevier and various French camps. Took part in all battles of the 117th Infantry until October 7, when he was wounded. Honorably discharged April 16, 1919, with the rank of corporal.
- (10)—**WRIGHT, PAUL G.**—Responded to President Wilson's call on July 25, 1917 and became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Was later transferred to Company B, 105th Engineers, and sailed with this outfit on May 19, 1918. Was with this unit in all of the battles in which it took part, returning to America on April 13, 1919. Mustered out April 24.
- (11)—**JEWELL, JAMES J.**—After entering the service in the latter part of 1917, Sergeant Jewell became member of Company L, 117th Infantry, and went overseas with this unit. He saw active service on the Western Front as member of this command and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe on April 15, 1919.
- (12)—**BUCKNER, ANDREW J.**—Volunteered on July 24, 1917, and became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Sevier until February 1918, when he was transferred to 19th Engineers, and later to 135th Engineers. Sailed with this outfit March 29, 1918. Rank, private, first-class.
- (13)—**BROOM, ZEPHANIAH P.**—Saw active service in France in the original Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Wounded and discharged from this unit. Volunteered in 1917 in Company C, 117th Infantry. As first sergeant he saw action with this company until ordered to an Officers' Training School.
- (14)—**KLINE, ALBERT R.**—Volunteered in June 1917 in the Third Tennessee Infantry, which later became 117th Infantry. As a member of this regiment he proceeded overseas, where he was transferred to a different unit, with which he saw foreign service.
- (15)—**CHILDRESS, JAMES E.**—Was called into active service on July 25, 1917 as a member of Company C 117th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sevier before going overseas May 11, 1918. Took part in Ypres Defensive and Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, being wounded near this place on September 29, 1918. Returned to the States in December.
- (16)—**DANCE, HARRY J.**—Volunteered in August 1917, and was assigned to Company M, 117th Infantry. Sailed May 11, 1918, and was transferred in October 1918 to the Seventh Army Corps, again being transferred in March 1919 to Company L, 129th Infantry of the 33rd Division. His rank was sergeant in the army.
- (17)—**MAIDEN, VIRLIN M.**—Enlisted in Company K, 117th Infantry in March 1917. Took part in the Ypres Sector Defensive and the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt. Rank, private.
- (18)—**FOX, JAMES**—Volunteered June 30, 1917 in Company D, 117th Infantry, and received training while stationed at Camp Sevier. Ordered overseas May 11, 1918 and took part in all of the battles of his regiment. Received an honorable discharge on April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (19)—**GREEN, WILLIAM L.**—Enlisted in Company C, 117th Infantry, in June 1917. Was stationed at Camp Sevier and various French camps for training. Saw action in the Ypres Sector in Belgium, at Bellicourt, Estrees, Brancourt, Busigny and Nauroy. Mustered out of service as corporal on April 13, 1919.
- (20)—**WEST, GEORGE W.**—On July 25, 1917, entered active service as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. In February, 1918, he was transferred to 35th Engineers and sailed overseas on March 27, 1918. Rank, private first-class.
- (21)—**ATKIN, FRED A.**—In July, 1917, became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry and was stationed at Camp Sevier until May 11, 1918, when he proceeded overseas. Saw active service on the Western Front and was discharged with rank of private on April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (22)—**PARTIN, SILAS D.**—On July 14, 1917, enlisted in Company C, 117th Infantry, and received training at Camp Sevier. Took part in Ypres Sector Defensive and Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, being wounded at latter place on September 29, 1918. Returned to America March 27, 1919, and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (23)—**COX, LUNNIE COKE**—Volunteered June 28, 1916, in Company D, Third Tennessee Infantry. Saw Mexican Border service and went overseas in his original company. Saw action during Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Poncheaux, Geneve, Premont. He was gassed on October 8, 1918 near Geneve. Discharged April 13, 1919, as a corporal.
- (24)—**DYER, GRABIN DEWEY**—Enlisted April 7, 1917 in Company C, 117th Infantry. Foreign service from May 11, 1918 to March 28, 1919. Was in the battles of Ypres Defensive and Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, being gassed near latter place on September 29, 1918. Rank, private first-class. Mustered out April 13, 1919.
- (25)—**FOSTER, CHARLES A.**—Entered service July 7, 1917, and was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Sevier for training. Sailed May 11, 1918 and participated in the following battles: Zillebeke Lake, Bellicourt, Estrees, Brancourt and Busigny. Discharged April 13, 1919, as a private first-class.
- (26)—**EVANS, JOHN W.**—Volunteered on July 17, 1917 and became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry being stationed at Camp Sevier before going overseas. Participated in all of the battles in which his unit was engaged, being wounded in one of these battles. Returned to America March 28, 1919.
- (27)—**SPRINKLE, JOHN C.**—Responded to call on July 25, 1917, as a member of Company D, 117th Infantry. Before going overseas was stationed at Camp Sevier. Saw active service throughout all of the battles of his regiment and received his discharge as a private, first-class, on April 13, 1919.
- (28)—**DISNEY, EDWARD**—On April 6, 1917, enlisted in Company C, 117th Infantry and sailed for France on May 11, 1918. His battles include all of those in which his unit took part while in foreign service. Returned to America March 28, 1919, and at Fort Oglethorpe received his discharge as a private, first-class.
- (29)—**GAMBLE, JOHN**—Mustered into federal service July 25, 1917, as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Was trained at Camp Sevier and several French camps. Took part in all of the battles of his regiment until October 8, when he was gassed. Corporal Gamble was honorably discharged on April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (30)—**McKINNEY, JAMES H.**—Entered active service in July 1917, as a member of Company G, 117th Infantry. Sailed for France May 11, 1918, and participated in the Ypres Defensive and the Hindenburg Line Offensive near Bellicourt. Was wounded on October 8, and was evacuated to America on December 16, 1918. Discharged February 8, 1919 at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.



- (1)—**BUTLER, ALLEN J.**—He went to Camp Sevier as first sergeant of Company D, 117th Infantry. Was in training at this place until ordered overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in the Ypres Defensive and in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, Poncheaux, Geneve and Premont. Received citation for meritorious conduct.
- (2)—**ELLIOTT, WALTER M.**—In June, 1917, entered the military service and was assigned to Company A, 117th Infantry. Went to Camp Sevier with this unit, but was soon transferred to Company M, 19th Engineers. While a member of this company, sailed on foreign service, and after the armistice went into Northern Russia with American forces.
- (3)—**MCDONALD, HOWARD AUSTIN**—Entered service in August, 1917, as a member of Company D, 117th Infantry, and went to Camp Sevier with this unit. Was transferred in January, 1918, to the Air Service Mechanics, 14th Company, 2nd Regiment. He sailed in March, 1918, for France, serving nine months with the French aviation corps, and next seven months at St. Nazaire. Discharged July 2, 1919, as a sergeant.
- (4)—**STANFORD, HOWARD C.**—Volunteered upon April 2, 1917, in Company C, 117th Infantry. Soon after going to Camp Sevier he was transferred to Headquarters Company of the same regiment. Sailed on foreign service on May 11, 1918, and while located in Belgium, was wounded on July 9, and sent to hospital. Returned to the United States in January, 1919.
- (5)—**COUCH, OSCAR CALVIN**—Entered service in the fall of 1917 and was assigned to Company K, 117th Infantry. Was in training at Camp Sevier until he was ordered overseas in May, 1918. Saw action with his unit, being in all of its actions until he was wounded. Sent to the hospital, and returned to America where he was honorably discharged.
- (6)—**TYSON, FRANK B.**—Enlisted in Company F, 117th Infantry in June, 1917. After going to Camp Sevier was transferred to the 105th Engineers, with which unit he embarked for foreign service in May, 1918. Saw action with his unit, and as a corporal was mustered out of service on April 27, 1919.
- (7)—**JOURDAN, FRANK**—Saw service with Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, on Mexican border and re-enlisted in it in July, 1917. Received his training for foreign service while stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Took part in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Poncheaux and Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeaupville.
- (8)—**JONES, JAMES T.**—Volunteered for military duty April 24, 1917, and became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Until he sailed for France on May 11, 1918, he was located at Camp Sevier. Took part in the following battles: Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Poncheaux and Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeaupville. Was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross for action near Ypres. Discharged as corporal.
- (9)—**ROWLAND, ABRAHAM**—Enlisted in the Machine Gun Company of the 117th Infantry on July 10, 1917. Was in training at Camp Sevier until he was ordered overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in all of the actions in which his unit engaged, and after return to America was mustered out at Fort Oglethorpe, April 17, 1919.
- (10)—**NORTON, JOHN WINFRED**—On June 30, 1917, enlisted in the Supply Company of the 117th Infantry. Trained for foreign service until May 11, 1918, when he departed for France. Participated in all of the engagements of his regiment, and as a wagoner received his discharge on April 17, 1919.
- (11)—**PARKS, FRANK A.**—Entered the military service in June, 1917 and became a member of the Supply Company of the 117th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Sevier and various camps while in France. Sailed for foreign service on May 11, 1918, engaging in all of the activities of his outfit. Discharged April 17, 1919.
- (12)—**YATES, CLARENCE McKAY**—Volunteered in May, 1917, and was assigned to Company H, of the 117th Infantry. Before going overseas was in training at Camp Sevier. Embarked on foreign duty May 11, 1918. Was mustered out of the service on April 15, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, with the rank of sergeant.
- (13)—**KIRBY, EUGENE FRANKLIN**—On June 26, 1917, enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry. After a period of training was sent to France where he took part in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Poncheaux and Geneve. Was wounded on October 7, and evacuated to hospital, returning to the States on December 16, 1918. Discharged May 6, 1919.
- (14)—**MENUTT, FRANKLIN WILBERT**—Enlisted in Company C, 117th Infantry, on July 22, 1917, and went to Camp Sevier where he was in training until he was ordered overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. As a private first-class, received his discharge on April 13, 1919.
- (15)—**GRIFFIN, IRA S.**—On April 14, 1917, volunteered in the Headquarters Company of the 117th Infantry. After arrival overseas was transferred and made battalion sergeant-major of same regiment. Saw action in the various battles of his unit, and returned to America on March 28, 1919. Discharged April 17.
- (16)—**SAMS, FRANK**—Entered the service of his country on July 23, 1917, and was assigned to Company C, of the 117th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier until he sailed on May 11, 1918. While on foreign service participated in all of the actions in which his unit was engaged, and was mustered out of the military service on April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (17)—**SHARP, HENRY W.**—Entered military service in August, 1917, and became a member of the Supply Company of the 117th Infantry. Was located at Camp Sevier until July, 1918, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Rank, private.
- (18)—**HEDRICK, ALBERT**—Volunteered on July 12, 1917, in Company K, 117th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Sevier and Camp Jackson, but was prevented from going overseas on account of a broken arch in foot. Mustered out at Camp Jackson as sergeant May 21, 1919.
- (19)—**JONES, DELL FRANK**—Enlisted for Mexican Border service on June 26, 1916 as a member of Company C, of the Third Tennessee. Responded to the call of the President on July 25, 1917, and went to Camp Sevier with the 117th Infantry. Sailed on May 11, 1918, and as a corporal, took part in all the battles of his unit. Received his discharge on April 13, 1919.
- (20)—**DOYLE, BERNICE E.**—After entry into service on July 8, 1917, as member of Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, he transferred at Camp Sevier on January 1, 1918, to Company M, 117th Infantry. Transferred again on March 14, 1918, to the Military Police, 30th Division, with which he served in France until discharged at Camp Jackson April 16, 1919.
- (21)—**JOHNSON, QUISENBERRY SHELBY**—Entered active duty on July 25, 1917, and was assigned to the Headquarters Company of the 117th Infantry. Received his training at Camp Sevier before going overseas on May 11, 1918. He took part in all of the battles of his unit and returned to America on March 28, 1919.
- (22)—**HUDSON, WILBUR ANGUS**—Enlisted on June 26, 1916, for Mexican Border service, and on July 25, 1917, entered active duty again and went to Camp Sevier as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Participated in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, but was wounded on October 8, in the fight for Brancourt. Mustered out January 27, 1919.
- (23)—**FRENCH, ANDREW GEORGE**—Enlisted on April 10, 1917, in Company I, 117th Infantry. Before going overseas on May 11, 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier. Embarked for foreign service with his unit and was in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, and Geneve. As a sergeant, received his discharge on April 16, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (24)—**WINSTED, ROBERT LOVE**—Enlisted in Company A, 117th Infantry, on April 14, 1917, but was transferred to Headquarters Company of the same regiment on November 25. Before embarking on foreign service, was stationed at Camp Sevier and after arrival in France took part in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Geneve and Estrees.
- (25)—**WARD, FREDERIC C.**—Volunteered on May 15, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry. Was located at Camp Sevier before departure for foreign service on May 11, 1918. Participated in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line Offensive, Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve, Molain and Ribeaupville. Discharged as a sergeant on April 13, 1919.
- (26)—**BURGIN, JAMES C.**—Entered active duty on July 25, 1917, as a member of Company A, 117th Infantry. Trained in this country until he departed on foreign service on May 11, 1918. He participated in all of the actions in which his unit was engaged, and was discharged with the rank of corporal on April 13, 1919.
- (27)—**DAVIS, FORCHEN HENRY**—On June 30, 1917, enlisted in Company D, of the 117th Infantry. Went to Camp Sevier for training and embarked on foreign service with this unit on May 11, 1918. Saw action in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Was wounded twice on October 17. Mustered out of service April 12, 1919, at Camp Taylor, with the rank of corporal.
- (28)—**DORE, PAUL O.**—Volunteered on June 29, 1917, in Company D, 117th Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Sevier and various French camps for training. Sailed on foreign service on May 11, 1918, and took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy. Was sent to Infantry School at Chatillon-sur-Seine on October 1, and completed course. As a sergeant was mustered out on April 13, 1919.
- (29)—**FOWLER, JOSEPH C.**—Began active duty as a member of Supply Company of the 117th Infantry, on July 25, 1917. Was stationed at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in all of the battles of his outfit while in France, and as regimental supply sergeant, was discharged on April 17, 1919.
- (30)—**SINGLETON, COY**—Enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry, and entered active service on July 25, 1917. Was later transferred to 105th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, and sailed on foreign service with this unit on May 26, 1918. Took part in Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre Sectors. Discharged as a corporal on April 2, 1919.



- (1)—**WINKLE, TROY M.**—After enlistment July 25, 1917 was assigned to Supply Company, 117th Infantry. Later transferred to Headquarters Company, 59th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division. Prior to sailing for France May 11, 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier. Took part in all engagements of his unit until October 12, 1918, when he was detailed to attend an infantry school. Discharged as sergeant April 9, 1919.
- (2)—**JENKINS, ROY H.**—Volunteered for military duty June 19, 1917, and was assigned to Company D, 117th Infantry, 30th Division. Discharged on account of physical disability September 29, 1917, at Knoxville.
- (3)—**BUFFAT, ARTHUR ROGERS**—Began his military career as a member of Third Tennessee Infantry May 10, 1917. Transferred to Meteorological Section, Signal Corps, and ordered for overseas duty, sailing September 23, 1918. Served in the Army of Occupation, with headquarters at Cohlentz, Germany. Mustered out as a sergeant June 23, 1919, at Mitchell Field, Long Island.
- (4)—**HENSLEY, ALBERT L.**—As a member of Supply Company, 117th Infantry, trained at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas May 11, 1918. Took part in the operations of his unit in France and Belgium. With rank of sergeant returned to the States March 27, 1919. Enlistment period from April 7, 1917, to April 17, 1919.
- (5)—**KARNES, ERNEST**—Sergeant Karnes enlisted July 10, 1917. His organization was Company D, 117th Infantry, with headquarters at Camp Sevier. Embarked for France May 11, 1918, and was active in the Ypres Defensive and Somme Offensive. Sergeant Karnes has the honor of being the only man from Knox County receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military award conferred by the United States Government. He also received the British Distinguished Conduct Medal. Discharged April 13, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (6)—**SMITH, IVAN EDGAR**—Entered the military service July 25, 1917, and assigned to Company A, 117th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas May 11, 1918. Participated in battles of Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, and Nauroy. Wounded in action October 8, 1918, and removed to hospital in England. Mustered out April 15, 1919.
- (7)—**McGLOTHLIN, CLARENCE**—Enlisted September 21, 1917, and assigned to Company D, 117th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas May 11, 1918. Was in the fighting at Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, Vaux Andigny, St. Souplet, Brancourt and Busigny. Discharged as a private April 13, 1919.
- (8)—**MALONEY, SAMUEL L.**—During the World War was a member of 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train and Company M, 117th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Sevier until discharged March 8, 1918, on account of physical disability.
- (9)—**SHULTZ, PAUL H.**—After entry into military service June 7, 1917, was assigned to Company B, 117th Infantry for training. Stationed at Camp Sevier until ordered overseas May 11, 1918. Was actively engaged in fighting at Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Kemmel Hill. Returned to America March 28, 1919, and mustered out April 7, 1919.
- (10)—**FLENNIKEN, JAMES WALLACE**—Began his military service in 1917, as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. After a period of training at Camp Sevier sailed for France May 11, 1918. Saw active fighting at Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Nauroy, St. Souplet, Brancourt, Busigny and Vaux Andigny. Discharged April 13, 1919, as sergeant.
- (11)—**PEARSON, GEORGE REED**—Enlisted in 1917 for military training. He was a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, and later attended the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Discharged in August, 1917, with rank of first sergeant. Worked in office Major Rutledge Smith at Nashville from September, 1917, to April, 1919.
- (12)—**MONROE, THOMAS L.**—His military service began July 3, 1917, when he enlisted in Company C, Third Tennessee Infantry, which became the 117th Infantry at Camp Sevier. Trained there until May 11, 1918 when he went overseas and took part in all fighting of his company in Belgium and France. Received his discharge as a private April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (13)—**MAPES, EDWARD L.**—Served on the Mexican border a year before he entered federal service again as member of the 1st Tennessee Field Hospital, which became the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Sailed June 4, 1918, for France, participating in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Mustered out as private, first-class, on April 16, 1919.
- (14)—**ELLIS, KELLEY T.**—Volunteered as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, on July 23, 1917, but transferred at Camp Sevier in January, 1918, to the Quartermaster Corps, in which he rose to the rank of sergeant, first-class, and placed in charge of the pay roll branch of the camp. Discharged January 18, 1919.
- (15)—**KEITH, MART**—Private Keith enlisted in Company C, 117th Infantry, in July, 1917, and trained with his company at Camp Sevier until May 11, 1918, when he sailed for France. Participated in the Ypres Defensive, the Ypres-Lys Offensive and the Somme Offensive. Discharged April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (16)—**HUDSON, JOHN H.**—After enlisting in July, 1917, he went with his organization, Company C, 117th Infantry, to Camp Sevier, where he trained until he was ordered overseas in May, 1918. Took part in fighting in Belgium, in the Hindenburg Line drive, and the ensuing battles until October 19, 1918. Sergeant Hudson was discharged April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (17)—**MANER, BUFORD A.**—Saw Mexican border service previous to World War. He joined Company D, 117th Infantry, in July, 1917, and after training at Camp Sevier, went overseas May 11, 1918. Took part in all battles of his company in Belgium and in France from July through October 20. Mustered out as a sergeant on April 13, 1919.
- (18)—**THOMPSON, MORTIMER G.**—Sergeant Thompson who enlisted on May 21, 1917, rose from private to supply sergeant of the 117th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier, and after arrival in France in May, 1918, he took part in the fighting around Ypres and in the Hindenburg Line operations from September 29 to October 17. Discharged April 17, 1919.
- (19)—**BROWN, JAMES HARRY**—Sergeant Brown served with the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, from July 25, 1917, until his discharge April 17, 1919. Participated in the Ypres Defensive, and the battles of Premont, Geneve, Molain, Ponchaux, and Busigny. He also took part in the attack upon the Hindenburg Line. September 29, 1918.
- (20)—**ANDERSON, ADDISON A.**—Enlisted June 25, 1916, in the Machine Gun Company, Third Tennessee Infantry, which later became the 117th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier, and after arrival in France took part in battles of company in Belgium and in the series of engagements against and beyond the Hindenburg Line in France. Discharged as sergeant in April, 1919.
- (21)—**HICKS, HUGH M.**—Became a member of Company B, 117th Infantry, in July, 1917, and after training at Camp Sevier, he went overseas in May, 1918, where he took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Hindenburg Line Offensive. Discharged with rank of cook at Fort Oglethorpe in June, 1919.
- (22)—**MAY, GUY HERMAN**—Volunteered in the Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry, on July 6, 1917. Went to France May 11, 1918, where he participated in Ypres Defensive and the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Transferred October 2, 1918, to General Headquarters, A. E. F., where he remained on duty until December 19, when he returned to his organization. Discharged as battalion sergeant major April 8, 1919.
- (23)—**JONES, ALLEN**—After enlisting in the Supply Company, 117th Infantry, he trained with it at Camp Sevier and accompanied it to France in May, 1918. Was engaged in the Ypres Defensive and the Hindenburg Line Offensive. Mustered out as private April 17, 1919.
- (24)—**SELBY, GEORGE S. L.**—Enlisted July 18, 1917, in Company H, 117th Infantry. He was transferred at Camp Sevier on January 20, 1918, to the 41st Engineers, with which he sailed February 25. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Mustered out July 3, 1919, as a master engineer.
- (25)—**ELLIS, JAMES SAMUEL**—Corporal Ellis was a member during the World War of the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train, in which he enlisted April 23, 1915. He trained at Camp Sevier and saw service in all the fighting of the 30th Division in Belgium and France. Service in army included nine months on Mexican border, three at Fort Oglethorpe, nine at Camp Sevier, and eleven abroad.
- (26)—**LUSTER, HOWARD S.**—Volunteered in Company D, 117th Infantry, and rose to be its first sergeant. He trained at Camp Sevier until departure for France in May, 1918. Participated actively in all fighting of his company in Ypres Defensive and the Hindenburg Line Offensive. Returned and was mustered out April 15, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (27)—**BERRY, ELBERT W.**—Sergeant Berry enlisted in July, 1917, as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, and served with it throughout all of its fighting in Belgium and against the Hindenburg Line in the Somme Offensive. He returned to the States March 28, 1919, and was discharged April 13, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (28)—**McNUTT, HAL ALEXANDER**—Enlisted September 20, 1917, in the 19th Ambulance Company, 105th Sanitary Train. Trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas June 4, 1918. Participated in the Ypres-Lys and the Somme Offensives. After armistice he attended the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France, from March 15 to June 7, 1919. Discharged as sergeant July 17, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (29)—**WRIGHT, CHARLES J.**—Enlisted in the Supply Company, 117th Infantry, on April 6, 1917, but transferred July 25, to Company A. Trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas May 11, 1918. Took part in all fighting of the 117th Infantry in Belgium and France. Mustered out as corporal April 13, 1919.
- (30)—**SELVIDGE, CLARENCE LaFAYETTE**—Joined Company D, 117th Infantry June 23, 1917, trained with it at Camp Sevier, and sailed with it to France May 11, 1918. Participated actively in the Ypres Defensive and the Hindenburg Line Offensive from July to October, 1918. Mustered out as private, first-class, on April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.



- (1)—**KERNEL, HENRY**—Volunteered for military service on July 25, 1917, and was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry, 30th Division, and received training at Camp Sevier, South Carolina. Was discharged in March, 1919 with the rank of private.
- (2)—**ROSE, ALBERT ALLEN**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on August 11, 1917, and was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry. Received early training at Camp Sevier, S. C., and sailed for France May 11, 1918. Took part in the following battles: Zillebeke Lake, Hindenburg Line, near Bellicourt, Brancourt, and Busigny. Discharged April 13, 1919.
- (3)—**HUTCHINSON, ARTHUR**—Volunteered for military service October 2, 1917, and became a member of Company H, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier sailed for foreign service May 11, 1918. Participated in the battle of Bellicourt and was wounded September 29, 1918. Returned to the States December 16, 1918, and was mustered out at Camp Taylor.
- (4)—**JOHNSTON, JAKE N.**—Volunteered for military service on July 25, 1917, and was a member of Company I, 117th Infantry. Received his early training at Camp Sevier, and sailed on May 11, 1918 for France. Took part in all battles of 117th Infantry until October 8, 1918, when he was wounded. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, in April, 1919, with the rank of private.
- (5)—**BURNS, RAYMOND A.**—Assigned to Company I, 117th Infantry, and was trained at Camp Sevier. Foreign service dates from May 11, 1918 to December 30, 1918. Was in all battles of his unit until wounded on October 17, 1918. Mustered out with the rank of corporal.
- (6)—**STINNETT, JAMES**—Volunteered on July 18, 1917, and became a member of Company A, 117th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sevier and was ordered for foreign service May 11, 1918. Participated in the battles of the Ypres defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy. Was wounded September 29, 1918, and mustered out April 13, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (7)—**HUTCHINS, JOHN E.**—Enlisted for military service in June, 1917, with Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Early training was at Camp Sevier, and before sailing for France in April, 1918, was transferred to 19th Engineers, Company M. Private Hutchins returned April, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Taylor.
- (8)—**CROSS, HOWARD KINGSBURY**—Volunteered for active service July 12, 1917, and received training at Camp Sevier as a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Corporal Cross sailed for France May 11, 1918 and as a part of his unit participated in the following engagements: Zillebeke Lake, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Brancourt.
- (9)—**IRVIN, DAVID HARRISON**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 26, 1917, as a member of Company D, 117th Infantry. Prior to sailing, received his training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Took part in the battles of Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Ponceaux and Geneva. Discharged April 13, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, private, first-class.
- (10)—**FOLDEN, GLENN**—Volunteered for the army May 10, 1917, and was assigned to Company A, 117th Infantry and before sailing on May 11, 1918 was trained at Camp Sevier. Took part in all the battles of the 117th Infantry. Corporal Folden returned to the United States with his unit March 28, 1919.
- (11)—**KELLEY, THOMAS A.**—Enlisted in the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, July 10, 1917, and received his military training at Camp Sevier, and at various camps overseas. Sailed May 11, 1918 and was in all engagements of the 117th Infantry prior to September 29, 1918. On this day he was wounded. Private Kelley returned to America January 21, 1919.
- (12)—**RICHARDS, LOUIS E.**—Volunteered for military service March 9, 1914. During the present war was a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. After being trained at Camp Sevier sailed for foreign service May 11, 1918. Private Richards took part in all the battles that his unit participated in.
- (13)—**DAVIS, FLOYD NICHOLS**—Entered the military service in September 1917, and was assigned to the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Private Davis sailed overseas May 11, 1918 and after taking part in all battles of his unit, returned to America March 27, 1919, and was discharged in April, 1919.
- (14)—**WALKER, HUGH S.**—Enlisted for active duty on July 25, 1917, and became a member of Company M, 117th Infantry. Private Walker received his training at Camp Sevier, and was transferred August 10, 1918, to Camp Mills. Went to Camp Dix November 10, and from there to Camp Gordon, where he was discharged December 24, 1918.
- (15)—**KING, DAVID WRIGHT**—On July 5, 1917 volunteered for active service, with the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, and after being stationed at Camp Sevier, was ordered on foreign service May 11, 1918. Private King was wounded on October 8, and sent to hospital in England. Mustered out February 8, 1919.
- (16)—**NEAL, HOWE ROWE**—Volunteered for military service in 1917, and became a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Received his training at Camp Sevier, and sailed for France May 11, 1918. Private Neal was wounded September 29, 1918, after having taken part in all the battles of his unit up until this date. He returned from overseas March 28, 1919.
- (17)—**WEAVER, NICK**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army September 20, 1917, and was assigned to Company B, 117th Infantry, 30th Division. After receiving military training at Camp Sevier, sailed for France May 11, 1918 and took part in all the engagements that his unit participated in. Corporal Weaver returned from France March 28, 1919.
- (18)—**GALBRAITH, JAMES PAUL**—Enlisted July 25th, 1917 in the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, and after training at Camp Sevier sailed overseas May 11, 1918. While in France took part in all battles of his unit. Private Galbraith returned from France March 28, 1919, and was discharged April 17, 1919.
- (19)—**MYNATT, AUTIE H.**—Entered the military service and became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry. Received his training at Camp Sevier, and as a member of his unit sailed for France on May 11, 1918. Sergeant Mynatt took part in the following engagements: Zillebeke Lake, Ypres Sector, Bellicourt, Brancourt, and Busigny. Returning from overseas on March 28, 1919, he received his discharge April 13, 1919.
- (20)—**COGDILL, HUGH**—Became a member of Company C, 117th Infantry, December 3, 1917. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., and on May 11, 1918 sailed for France. Private Cogdill took part in the following battles: Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Estrees and Premont. Discharged April 29, 1919.
- (21)—**MACK CHARLES M.**—On September 3, 1917, he volunteered in Company B, 117th Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Sevier, before going overseas on May 11, 1918. Private Mack was wounded October 8, while in action near Premont and Molain.
- (22)—**SHIPE, WINFIELD CHURCHWELL**—Volunteered April 10, 1917, for military service, and became a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. After being stationed at Camp Sevier, was ordered for foreign service May 11, 1918. Private Shipe was a participant in the following engagements: Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt, Estrees, Busigny, Molain and Ribeaumville. Was discharged May 5, 1919.
- (23)—**BOWEN, GALE M.**—Entered the military service in October, 1917, and became a member of the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, and after training at Camp Sevier, S. C., sailed overseas June 30, 1918. After his arrival in France was transferred to General Headquarters, A. E. F. Discharged in August, 1919.
- (24)—**BOWEN, FRANK P.**—Volunteered in June, 1917, and was assigned to Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. In April, 1918, was transferred to Headquarters 30th Division. His military training was received at Camp Sevier, S. C. Foreign service dates from May 11, 1918, to April, 1919.
- (25)—**TARVER, CLYDE THOMAS**—Enlisted in June, 1917, in Company C, 117th Infantry and was transferred in January, 1918, to Third Company, Third Air Service Mechanics. Stationed at Camp Sevier, Camp Hancock, Georgia and Camp Greene, North Carolina. Sailed for France June 23, 1918. Private Tarver took part in all battles of his command. Discharged August 4, 1919.
- (26)—**MCPHERSON, SAMUEL H.**—Volunteered for active service July 19, 1917, and received training at Camp Sevier as a member of Company D, 117th Infantry. Corporal McPherson sailed for France May 11, 1918 and participated in all the engagements of his unit.
- (27)—**PICKLE, GEORGE WESLEY**—Enlisted in the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, on April 18, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for France May 11, 1918, and was in all engagements of the 117th Infantry. Sergeant Pickle received the British Military Medal. Returned from overseas, March 28, 1919.
- (28)—**MOUNTCASTLE, FRED S.**—On June 17, 1917, volunteered for military service with the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. May 10, 1918, was transferred to the hospital as a member of a casual unit. Sailed for France July 8, 1918, and after eight months foreign service, returned to the States. Discharged April 23, 1919, with the rank of sergeant.
- (29)—**LANE, EDMUND G.**—Volunteered for military service on April 27, 1914. Served on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917. During the present war was a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. On May 11, 1918, sailed for France and while there participated in all engagements of his unit. Discharged April 17, 1919.
- (30)—**ALLEN, PAUL B.**—Volunteered on June 26, 1916, for military service and was assigned to Company D, 117th Infantry. On September 4, 1918 was transferred to the Supply Company of the same regiment. Stationed at Camp Sevier until he sailed overseas on July 16, 1918. Participated in all battles of the 117th Infantry. Returned from France March 28, 1919, and was mustered out April 17, 1919, as regimental supply sergeant.



- (1)—**REESE, MELVIN LATHORP**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on June 30, 1917 and was assigned to the Supply Company, 117th Infantry. For training was stationed at Camp Sevier and remained at this camp until ordered overseas on May 11, 1918. Took part in all the battles of his regiment while in France and was discharged on May 14, 1919 as a private first-class.
- (2)—**TODD, WILLIAM L.**—On July 7, 1917 volunteered in the U. S. Army becoming a member of Company D, 117th Infantry. Was later transferred to Company A, 41st Engineers and with this unit sailed for France on February 26, 1918. As a private first-class returned to America on June 12, 1919.
- (3)—**TILLERY, WALTER CLIFFORD**—On April 13, 1917 entered military service and was assigned to the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. After preliminary training at Camp Sevier embarked on foreign service May 11, 1918. Participated in the following engagements: Ypres defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Poncheaux and Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeauville.
- (4)—**YARDLEY, JOSEPH R.**—On July 25, 1917 entered military service and was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry. After arrival overseas saw action on the Western Front and was wounded in action in battle of October 8, 1918. Returned to America on December 21, 1918. Rank, corporal.
- (5)—**EPPE, CLARENCE E.**—After enlistment on April 12, 1917 in Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry was sent to Camp Sevier where he was in training for overseas duty until May 11, 1918. After arrival overseas took part with his unit in its various activities and was discharged as a musician second-class on April 17, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (6)—**COULTER, EARLE D.**—Volunteered his services on April 7, 1917 and became a member of the Supply Company, 117th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Sevier until departure for overseas duty on May 11, 1918. Took part in his regiment's engagements until October 2, when he was sent to Officers' Training School. Commission was held up on account of armistice. Mustered out of service on April 17, 1919 as regimental supply sergeant.
- (7)—**WARD, ERNEST M.**—Enlisted in Company D, 117th Infantry on August 25, 1917 and was stationed at Camp Sevier until departure for overseas duty on May 11, 1918. After arrival in France participated in the Ypres Defensive and Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy. Was wounded September 29, and evacuated to Hospital No. 29, at London, England. Returned to America December 26. Rank, corporal.
- (8)—**KISER, ALLEN J.**—After entry into military service on August 28, 1917 became a member of Company M, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier departed overseas on May 11, 1918. While on foreign service was a participant in various activities of his regiment until April 2, 1919, when he returned to the States.
- (9)—**CLEVELAND, DANA ELI**—Volunteered on July 2, 1917 and was assigned to Supply Company, 117th Infantry. Before going overseas on May 11, 1918, he received his training at Camp Sevier. After arrival in France he engaged with his regiment in all of its activities and returned to the States on March 28, 1919.
- (10)—**McCARRELL, BURRELL LONZO**—Entered military service in the fall of 1917 and was assigned to Company H, 61st Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Greene and Fort Bliss before departure overseas. Was wounded in the St. Mihiel offensive and ordered back to the States on December 25, 1918. Rank, sergeant.
- (11)—**McCLURE, FRANK C.**—Entered military service on August 7, 1917 and while located at Camp Sevier was engaged in training for overseas service. After arrival overseas took part in the Ypres Defensive and Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy. Was wounded on October 7, 1918 and returned to America on December 22. Discharged on May 28, 1919.
- (12)—**HARRILL, CLAUDE A.**—Entered active service on July 25, 1917 as a member of the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier was ordered overseas on May 11, 1918, and while on foreign service participated in all actions in which his regiment was engaged. Was discharged as a cook on April 17, 1919.
- (13)—**CARROLL, CHARLES T.**—Enlisted in Company A, 117th Infantry on June 9, 1917, and before departure overseas was trained at Camp Sevier. Saw action in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeauville. Wounded on October 17 by shrapnel.
- (14)—**SEARLE, ROBERT COLEY**—On July 19, 1917 volunteered in the U. S. Army and was assigned to Company D, 117th Infantry. Transferred to 59th Infantry Brigade Headquarters on April 1, 1918 and three months later became a member of 114th Machine Gun Battalion. Saw action with his unit until October 8, when he was wounded near Montbrechain.
- (15)—**CUMMINGS, WALTER C.**—After entry upon active duty on June 23, 1917 in Company C, 117th Infantry, was located at Camp Sevier, until ordered overseas on May 11, 1918. While on foreign duty took part in all of the battles of his regiment and was discharged as a corporal at Fort Oglethorpe on April 13, 1919.
- (16)—**KING, OLIVER MATTHEW**—On June 30, 1917 entered active service in the U. S. Army and was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry. Embarked for France on May 11, 1918 and while on foreign service took part in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, being wounded on October 8, 1918. Returned to America on December 16, 1918.
- (17)—**CLABOUGH, ALLEN HARPER**—Saw Mexican Border service and on July 25, 1917 entered active service again as a member of Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. Departed for France on May 11, 1918, after having trained at Camp Sevier. Participated in all of the battles of his unit. Discharged April 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (18)—**HAYES, ROBERT**—Enlisted on June 16, 1917 in Company D, Third Tennessee Infantry which later became 117th Infantry. While stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., received a physical disability discharge on September 10, 1917.
- (19)—**MARTIN, LEONARD CLARK**—After entry into military service in the fall of 1917 was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier embarked for foreign service on May 11, 1918. He was wounded in the Ypres Defensive and ordered back to America in October 1918. Received his discharge as a corporal at Fort McPherson, November 28, 1918.
- (20)—**LANE, EDMOND G.**—Saw Mexican Border service with Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry and on July 25, 1917 again entered active duty as a member of the same unit. Was in training at Camp Sevier until departure overseas on May 11, 1918. After arrival in France was engaged in various activities in which his regiment participated and was discharged on April 17, 1919 as private first-class.
- (21)—**BROWN, LEWIS H.**—Volunteered on June 16, 1917 in Company D, 117th Infantry. After receiving training at Camp Sevier, embarked for foreign service on May 11, 1918. Was in Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Poncheaux, Geneve, Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeauville. Mustered out of the service on April 13, 1919.
- (22)—**GOODMAN, JOHN J.**—As a member of the Third Tennessee Infantry saw service on the Mexican Border and on July 25, 1917 was mustered into federal service. Was a member of the Supply Company, 117th Infantry and embarked for France with this unit on May 11, 1918. Took part in all the battles of his regiment and received his discharge as a wagoner April 17, 1919.
- (23)—**BRADY, BARNEY**—After entry into military service in the fall of 1917 was assigned to Company M, 117th Infantry. After preliminary training at Camp Sevier sailed for France where he took part in all of the battles in which his unit was engaged. Returned to America in March, 1919, as a private.
- (24)—**CAREY, GIBSON**—Enlisted on June 22, 1916 with the Machine Gun Company, Third Tennessee Infantry and saw service on the Mexican Border with this unit and when mustered into federal service became a member of the 117th Infantry. Sailed for France on May 11, 1918 and while on foreign service saw action with his regiment. As a saddler was mustered out April 17, 1919.
- (25)—**McCARRELL, HORACE L.**—Entered service in the fall of 1917 as member of Supply Company, 117th Infantry. In April, 1918, was transferred to a Hospital Detachment and stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Discharged as a sergeant in the spring of 1919.
- (26)—**McNABB, CHARLES GAMBLE**—On May 1, 1917, entered military service as a member of Company B, 117th Infantry. Was later transferred to Headquarters Company of the same regiment and on March 12, 1918 became a member of the 334th Motor Truck Company. Was located at Camp Sevier during his military service being discharged as a sergeant March 4, 1919.
- (27)—**WRIGHT, ERNEST**—On June 24, 1916 enlisted in the Third Tennessee Infantry and saw service on the Mexican Border. Was called into federal service on July 25, 1917 and was a member of the Machine Gun Company, 117th Infantry. After arrival in France took part in the various engagements of his outfit and returned to be discharged as mechanic April 17, 1919.
- (28)—**WYATT, WILLIAM MCKINLEY**—After entering the military forces of the U. S. in the fall of 1917 was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry. While located at Camp Sevier was transferred to a Bakery Company and served throughout his career with this unit. Received his discharge as a private in the spring of 1919.
- (29)—**WITT, HARLEY M.**—After entry into military service on November 16, 1917 was assigned to Company C, 117th Infantry and stationed at Camp Sevier for training. Embarked for France on May 11, 1918 and took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive.
- (30)—**SELBY, JOHN R.**—On July 25, 1917 entered active duty as a member of Company B, 117th Infantry. Was in training at Camp Sevier until he departed for overseas service on May 11, 1918. While in France saw action with his regiment in all its battles until October 8, when he was wounded near Brancourt. Was evacuated to England and returned to America on June 1, 1919, with rank of corporal.



- (1)—**ATKIN, FRANK S.**—Served throughout the war as a corporal of Battery C, 114th F. A. Volunteered June 5, 1917; left New York for France on May 26, 1918; trained at Camp Coetquidan until August 20; went into line in Toul sector August 24, 1918. Engaged in St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woivre offensives. Returned and mustered out at Fort Oglethorpe on April 7, 1919.
- (2)—**HENLEY, ROLLO H.**—Enlisted June 5, 1917, and went to Camp Sevier in September. Went with Battery C, 114th F. A., through all of its engagements in France and its journey into Luxemburg. Returned from overseas March 23, 1919 and mustered out at Fort Oglethorpe as private, first-class.
- (3)—**SMITH, CLAUDE C.**—Enlisted in Battery C, 114th F. A., but transferred to the Supply Company of same organization in October, 1917. Sailed for France May 26, 1918, and took part with his company in St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre offensives. Discharged April 7, 1919, as wagoner.
- (4)—**YOUNG, ARTHUR E.**—Enlisted in Battery C, 114th F. A., at Knoxville on June 22, 1917. Served throughout all engagements of his organization as caisson corporal. Took part in Toul and Woivre defenses and St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woivre offensives. Mustered out April 7, 1919.
- (5)—**JOHNSON, JOHN B.**—Sergeant Johnson, after service on the Mexican border, enlisted in Battery C, 114th F. A., on June 21, 1917. Served with it at Camp Sevier and overseas in all of its campaigns as machine gun instructor and operator. Returned home February 7, 1919, because of loss of thumb and index finger from German mine.
- (6)—**DRINNEN, ROBERT**—Served throughout war as private in Battery C, 114th F. A., with which he enlisted July 25, 1917. Stationed at Camp Sevier and overseas. In St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre Plain offensives. Discharged April 7, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (7)—**SMITH, CARSE E.**—Volunteered with Battery C, 114th F. A., on July 7, 1917, but transferred at Camp Sevier to 39th Company, 20th Engineers, with which he went overseas March 3, 1918. Rose to rank of first sergeant in his organization while abroad.
- (8)—**HANCOCK, ROBERT**—Went into federal service with Battery C, 114th F. A., at Knoxville on July 25, 1917; went to Camp Sevier in September and overseas on May 26, 1918; participated in the ten weeks of fighting by his organization. Served throughout war as cook. Discharged April 7, 1919.
- (9)—**CLARKE, JAMES E.**—Sergeant Clarke joined Battery C, 114th F. A., at Knoxville on June 29, 1917, but transferred at Camp Sevier to the Headquarters Detachment, 55th F. A. Brigade, with which he served throughout the war. Participated in three major and two minor engagements. Discharged April 5, 1919.
- (10)—**HUSKISSON, EVERETT**—Enlisted at Knoxville in July, 1917, with Battery C, of the 114th Field Artillery. Trained with it at Camp Sevier until March 3, 1918, when he was transferred to the 35th Engineers. Went overseas on March 30, 1918, serving throughout stay of his regiment on foreign soil. Rank, corporal.
- (11)—**CHITTUM, HARVEY A.**—After volunteering with Battery C, 114th F. A., at Knoxville in June, 1917 Private Chittum served with it at Camp Sevier, S. C. and later participated in all engagements of this organization. Returned home March 23, 1919, and discharged April 7, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (12)—**MUNDY, SAUNDERS B.**—Enlisted with Battery C, 114th F. A., but transferred at Camp Sevier to Battery C, 80th Field Artillery, of the Seventh Division. He sailed for France August 17, 1918. His station was near Pont-a-Mousson. Rank, private, first-class.
- (13)—**PROFFITT, CHARLES A.**—After enlistment in Battery C, of the 114th Field Artillery he trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas on May 26, 1918. Was engaged in Toul sector, Argonne Forest and Woivre plain. Came home March 23, 1919, and discharged April 7, 1919.
- (14)—**QUERY, HARLEY C.**—Corporal Query who was one of the four gunners of his organization, enlisted and served throughout the war as member of Battery C, 114th F. A. His service included Toul and Woivre defenses and St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre offensives. Discharged April 7, 1919.
- (15)—**GREEN, ELBERT C.**—Went into federal service with Battery C, of the 114th F. A., at Knoxville on July 25, 1917. Went to Camp Sevier for eight months artillery training. Reached France early in June, 1918, and was on American front from August 22 to November 11. His rank in army was private. Discharged April 7, 1919.
- (16)—**LEWIS, BYRON S.**—Enlisted with Battery C, on July 7, 1917, and received his artillery training at Camp Sevier and Camp Coetquidan, France. Served in gun squad throughout eleven weeks his organization was on the front. In St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives and Toul and Woivre Defensives. His rank was private, first-class. Returned home March 29, 1919.
- (17)—**WEST, JESSE G.**—After enlisting in Battery C, of the 114th Field Artillery, he was sent to Camp Sevier. Left New York May 26, 1918 for France, where he engaged in all battles of his organization and accompanied it into Luxemburg and across German border. Discharged April 7, 1919.
- (18)—**MUNDY, FRED T.**—Enlisted and served with Battery C, 114th F. A. until after its arrival at Camp Coetquidan, where he was transferred to the Headquarters Company of the same organization. In all engagements of his company in eleven weeks on American front.
- (19)—**RITTER, HARRY G.**—Mustered into federal service with Battery C, 114th F. A. at Knoxville in July 1917. Trained at Camp Sevier and Camp Coetquidan in the gun crew and was a member of a squad in all battles of his organization on the front. In St. Mihiel, Argonne, Woivre offensives and Toul and Woivre defenses.
- (20)—**HEIFNER, JAMES R.**—As member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery 30th Division, he was at Camp Sevier from September 1, 1917, until May 26, 1918, when he sailed to France. Went on the Toul front on August 20, 1918, and took part in St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. Was sent to hospital October 13 and did not get back until after armistice.
- (21)—**PALMER, RUBERT**—Corporal Palmer, who volunteered with Battery C, of the 114th Field Artillery, took part in all of the battles and engagements of his organization from August 20, 1918, to the conclusion of the armistice. While in Luxemburg, he acted as stable sergeant. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe April 7, 1919.
- (22)—**AILOR, THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—Went through all engagements of his organization, Battery C, 114th F. A., upon the American front from the Toul defensive to the Woivre Plain offensive on the morning of November 11, 1918. Served as member of a gun squad in all battles. Rank, private, first-class.
- (23)—**BLAKELY, ARTHUR R.**—Transferred from Battery C, 114th F. A., with which he enlisted at Knoxville on June 29, 1917, to the Camp Quartermasters office at Camp Sevier, S. C. He rose in it from the rank of private to quartermaster sergeant. Discharged March 17, 1919, at Camp Sevier.
- (24)—**MUNDY, HENRY A.**—After eight months of training at Camp Sevier, he sailed with his organization, Battery C, 114th F. A., to France on May 26, 1918. Engaged in all battles of his battery from August 20, to November 11, 1918. Went into Luxemburg after armistice. Discharged as private, first-class, on April 7, 1919.
- (25)—**MILLER, CLARENCE F.**—Mustered into federal service at Knoxville on July 25, 1917; trained at Camp Sevier until May, 1918, when he went to France with his organization, Battery C, 114th F. A. Served in a gun squad throughout all engagements of his battery at St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woivre Plain.
- (26)—**LOGAN, JOE H.**—Served with Battery C, 114th F. A., with which he enlisted at Knoxville on June 22, 1917, until August 1918, when he transferred to the Supply Company, of the same regiment. Was in all engagements from August 20 to November 11, of his company. Discharged with rank of corporal April 7, 1919.
- (27)—**RHEA, CARL V.**—Corporal Rhea enlisted in the Headquarters Company, 114th F. A., on October 3, 1917. Went with it to Camp Sevier, where he trained until May, 1918, when the regiment went overseas. In St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre offensives and Toul and Woivre defenses. Discharged April 8, 1919.
- (28)—**STEVENS, VIVIAN L.**—Enlisted as mechanic in Battery C, 114th F. A., at Knoxville, but was transferred at Camp Sevier to 14th Company, 2nd Regiment, Air Service Mechanics. He sailed to France on March 2, 1918, where he was held on duty until late summer of 1919. His rank was corporal.
- (29)—**PROFFITT, ROBERT T.**—Volunteered at Knoxville and served throughout the war as member of Battery C, 114th F. A. In St. Mihiel, Argonne, and Woivre offensives and the Toul and Woivre defenses. Discharged April 7, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank was private.
- (30)—**SOLOMON, PLES J.**—Corporal Solomon, who enlisted with Battery C, 114th F. A., at Knoxville in July 1917, made a specialty of machine guns at Camp Sevier and also at Camp Coetquidan in France. Took part in all engagements and battles of his organization. Returned home and mustered out April 7, 1919.



- (1)—**STANLEY, BRUCE**—Volunteered June, 1917, and was assigned to Battery B, 114th Field Artillery. Received his training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918. Saw service in the following battles: Toul Sector and St. Mihiel. Removed from the lines on October 6, 1918, on account of being gassed. Rank, mechanic.
- (2)—**MAJOR, RALPH LEON**—Began his military career with Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, on July 23, 1917. Sailed for France on April 29, 1918 and upon his arrival was assigned to the 238rd Military Police Company, stationed at Nîmes, (Leave area) France. Private Major returned to the States in 1919.
- (3)—**MORGAN, GEORGE R.**—Enlisted for military service on June 18, 1917. As a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for overseas duty on May 26, 1918 and while a member of the A. E. F., participated in all the battles of his command.
- (4)—**HENDERLIGHT, HOBART Mc.**—Enlisted June 29, 1917 in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Sailed for France in May, 1918, and saw service in the following engagements: Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive and Woivre Sector. Private Henderlight returned to America March 23, 1919.
- (5)—**SHOOK, JAMES T.**—Volunteered July 25, 1917. As a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed overseas on May 26, 1918, and participated in the following engagements: St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre Sector. Private Shook returned from overseas duty March 23, 1919.
- (6)—**BEST, EARL M.**—Answered the call to the colors in June 1917. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918, and participated in all engagements of his command. Corporal Best returned home in March, 1919.
- (7)—**WALLACE, LORIO O.**—Enlisted in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division, in August 1917. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., and Camp DeCoetquidan, France. As a member of the A. E. F., saw service at Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre Sector. Foreign service dates from May 26, 1918 to April 28, 1919.
- (8)—**GILLESPIE, JOHN OLIVER**—Enlisted as a member of Supply Company, 114th Field Artillery. His station was Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for France May 26, 1918, and saw service on the following fronts: Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre Plains. Returned to the States March 23, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (9)—**MYERS, THOMAS E.**—On June 21, 1917, became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. He received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., and Camp DeCoetquidan, France. Took part in all battles of his unit. Foreign service dates from May 26, 1918 to March 23, 1919. Private Myers was mustered out of the service on April 7, 1919.
- (10)—**DAVIS, HUGH C.**—Became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, on July 7, 1917. After training at Camp Sevier, S. C., on May 26, 1918, sailed for France. Took part in all engagements of his unit. Returned to the States March 23, 1919. Rank, private.
- (11)—**PARKER, HOBART C.**—Enlisted July 25, 1917 in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Private Parker received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., until he went overseas on May 26, 1918. While a member of the A. E. F., took part in the battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre Sector. Returned to the States in March, 1919.
- (12)—**SMILEY, GEORGE C.**—On July 25, 1917, became a member of the U. S. Army. First assigned to Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Later transferred to 17th Company, 2nd Motor Mechanic Regiment, Stationed at Camp Sevier for military training. Embarked for France in March 1918, and in the summer of 1919, returned to the United States. Rank, private.
- (13)—**DAWN, JAMES E.**—Became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, on June 22, 1917, and for military training was sent to Camp Sevier, S. C. Foreign service dates from May 26, 1918 to March 23, 1919, during which time Private Dawn participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse Offensive and Woivre Sector. Discharged April 7, 1919, as private, first-class.
- (14)—**WILSON, CHARLEY**—Became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Received military training at Camp Sevier, S. C. and Camp DeCoetquidan, France. Ordered on foreign service May 26, 1918 and while overseas took part in the engagements at Toul, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre. Returned to America March 23, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (15)—**WALKER, ROY D.**—Entered military service on July 25, 1917. As a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division, sailed for France on May 26, 1918. Was a participant in the following battles: St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre Plain. Was mustered out April 7, 1919. Rank, cook.
- (16)—**GREENE, CALVIN E.**—Became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, July 25, 1917. Foreign service dates from May 26, 1918 to March 23, 1919, during which time Private Greene took part in the battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre Plain. Received his honorable discharge April 7, 1919.
- (17)—**SCHETTLE, EDWARD A.**—Enlisted as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., and Camp DeCoetquidan, France. Was a participant in the battles of the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre Plain. Returned to the States March 23, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (18)—**LITTLEFIELD, ARTHUR N.**—Enlisted in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. On March 5, 1918 transferred to Company C, 105th Supply Train, and with the latter named organization sailed for France June 11, 1918. Sergeant Littlefield returned to the States April 11, 1919, and was mustered out at Camp Jackson.
- (19)—**WILSON, EUGENE MOORE**—Became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, on June 22, 1917. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., and Camp De Coetquidan, France. Became a member of the A. E. F., in June, 1918 and participated in all the engagements of his unit.
- (20)—**CHITTUM, HARVEY A.**—Enlisted in July, 1917, in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Sailed for overseas duty on May 26, 1918, and saw action in the following engagements: Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre Sector.
- (21)—**HUFFMAN, ROY**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 28, 1917. First assigned to Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, and on September 26, 1917 was transferred to the Supply Company of the 114th Field Artillery. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F., participated in all battles of his command.
- (22)—**WHELAHAN, PATRICK**—Answered the call to the colors on July 25, 1917. His first organization was Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Transferred on December 1, 1917 to the Quartermaster Corps. His training station was Camp Sevier, S. C. Promoted from private to sergeant, first-class. Honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.
- (23)—**IRBY, PHILIP E.**—Entered the military service on July 23, 1917. He was a member of the Medical Corps, 114th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed for overseas duty on May 26, 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F., saw service at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Woivre and Toul. Returned to the States March 23, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (24)—**BRADLEY, ERNEST E.**—Volunteered in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Received training at Camp Sevier, S. C., and various French camps. Became a member of the A. E. F., in June, 1918, and was in active service at Toul, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre Offensives. Corporal Bradley returned from overseas March 23, 1919.
- (25)—**JACKSON, GEORGE R.**—Volunteered July 25, 1917. His organization was Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Embarked for France May 26, 1918 and was a participant in the following offensives: Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre. Sergeant Jackson returned from overseas March 23, 1919.
- (26)—**SMITH, BERT E.**—Enlisted in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery in July, 1917. Was a member of the following Bakery Company Units: 308th, 377th and 342nd, respectively. While a member of the latter named organization received his honorable discharge while stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, on April 3, 1919. Rank, quartermaster sergeant.
- (27)—**YOUNG, JOHN M.**—On July 25, 1917, became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. In April, 1918, was transferred to the 19th Company, 4th Regiment, Air Service Mechanics. Received military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., Camp Hancock, Ga., and Versailles, France. Embarked for France on July 3, 1918. Rank, sergeant.
- (28)—**BUNCH, RAYMOND M.**—Volunteered July 25, 1917 in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Sailed for France May 8, 1918. Participated in all battles of his command. Promoted from corporal to battalion sergeant major. Returned from overseas March 23, 1919.
- (29)—**CLARK, HAROLD C.**—Enlisted in September, 1917, in Headquarters Company, 114th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France May 26, 1918, and took part in all battles of his unit. Returned to the States on March 23, 1919.
- (30)—**LEE, SAMPSON DEWEY**—Enlisted July 25, 1917, in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918 and saw service in the following offensives: Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre. Returned from overseas on March 23, 1919 and on April 7, 1919, was mustered out of the service. Rank, private, first-class.



- (1)—**PAYLOR, WILLIAM F.**—Entered active duty as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, on July 25, 1917. After training at Camp Sevier, sailed on foreign service May 12, 1918, and took part at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Woivre Offensives and Toul Defensive. Mustered out as a private first-class on April 7, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (2)—**RAMSEY, SAMUEL G.**—Enlisted on June 29, 1917, and became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. He received his training at Camp Sevier before departure overseas on May 26, 1918. After taking part in all of the actions of his unit, returned to America, and as private, first-class was mustered out May 7, 1919.
- (3)—**JOHNSON, ALLEN PERRY**—On June 22, 1917, enlisted in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Was trained at Camp Sevier until he was ordered to France, sailing on May 26, 1918. He saw action at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Toul and Woivre, returning to the States on March 22, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (4)—**GRUBB, RALPH L.**—On August 16, 1917 became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Sailed with his unit for foreign service on May 26, 1918, and took part at St. Mihiel and Toul, being later transferred to Company G, 318th Infantry. Discharged as a private on June 6, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (5)—**STANLEY, BRUCE EDWARD**—On June 28, 1917 enlisted in Battery B, 114th Field Artillery, and was sent to Camp Sevier for training. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918, and while on foreign service was in action with his unit in its various engagements. As a mechanic received his discharge on April 7, 1919.
- (6)—**EVANS, WILLIAM E.**—On July 25, 1917 entered active duty as a member of Headquarters Company, 114th Field Artillery. Sailed on foreign service on May 26, 1918, and while in France was in action at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Toul and Woivre. Was discharged as a private at Fort Oglethorpe on April 8, 1919.
- (7)—**HODGES, JAMES SHIELDS**—Entered active duty on July 25, 1917 as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Sailed with his outfit on May 26, 1918, and took part in the St. Mihiel Offensive. Soon afterwards was sent to Saumur Artillery School, but his commission was held up on account of the armistice. As first sergeant was discharged on April 7, 1919.
- (8)—**DEMPSTER, ROBERT BRUCE**—Enlisted on June 21, 1917 in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. After a period of training at Camp Sevier was ordered overseas where he participated in the following battles: Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Offense and Defense of Woivre. Mustered out as a sergeant April 7, 1919.
- (9)—**BAKER, LEWIS M. G., Jr.**—On September 11, 1917, volunteered in Battery C, 114th F. A., and was sent to Camp Sevier for training. Was located at this post until departure overseas on May 26, 1918. Participated in all of the actions of his unit and was discharged as a corporal April 7, 1919.
- (10)—**GROSS, GEORGE E.**—Entered active service on July 26, 1917, as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918, and was a participant in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Toul and Woivre. Was discharged as a private at Fort Oglethorpe, on April 7, 1919.
- (11)—**WHITAKER, ARTHUR PRESTON**—Began his military career on June 20, 1917, as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Later transferred to 55th F. A. Brigade Headquarters. Sailed for France in May 1918 and took part in the fighting at St. Mihiel, Toul, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre. Attended Saumur Artillery School for three months, but his commission was held up on account of the armistice. Was a student at the University of Paris.
- (12)—**RICHARDS, LONNIE**—After entering the service in July 1917 was assigned to Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Sailed for France on May 26, 1918 and was active in the fighting at Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre. Returned to the States in March 1919 and was discharged on April 17, 1919.
- (13)—**EVRARD, SERVAIS L.**—On July 25, 1917, enlisted in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Was trained at Camp Sevier until he was ordered overseas, sailing on May 8, 1918. Took part in all battles of the 114th Field Artillery. Returned to America on March 23, 1919 and was mustered out of the service on April 7, 1919. Rank, chief mechanic.
- (14)—**SHEEHAN MORGAN W.**—Entered the military service in July 1917, and for duty was assigned to Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Sailed for France in April 1918 and was active in the fighting at Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre. Returned to the States in March, 1919, and soon afterwards received his discharge. Rank, corporal.
- (15)—**BISHOP, CLARENCE A.**—In June 1917 became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Trained at Camp Sevier and sailed for France in May 1918. Was in the fighting at Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre. Discharged as a mechanic on April 7, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (16)—**ELLIS, ROLAND S.**—Enlisted in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division on July 25, 1917. For military training was sent to Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918 and participated in all the battles of his command. Returned to the States in March 1919, and in the following month was mustered out with the rank of private, first-class.
- (17)—**McGHEE, ALEX W. Jr.**—Entered active duty as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division, on June 24, 1917. After training at Camp Sevier, sailed for France on May 26, 1918 and took part in all the battles of his unit. Mustered out as a sergeant on April 7, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (18)—**PARMELEE, JOHN H.**—In July 1917 enlisted in Headquarters Company, 114th Field Artillery. After a short period of training at Camp Sevier, S. C., embarked for France on May 26, 1918. Was in the fighting at Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre. Received citation from General Pershing for capturing 16 Germans single-handed. With the rank of battalion sergeant-major returned to the States in March, 1919 and on April 8, 1919, was discharged.
- (19)—**SHERIDAN, WILLIAM G.**—Entered active duty as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, on July 25, 1917. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, and sailed for France on May 26, 1918. Was actively engaged in all the battles of his command. Returned from overseas duty on March 23, 1919 and on April 7 was mustered out. Rank, sergeant.
- (20)—**HENDERSON, EVERETT ALLISON**—Volunteered on June 29, 1917 in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. After receiving training at Camp Sevier embarked for France on May 26, 1918. Was engaged in the following battles: Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Woivre. Discharged as a private on April 7, 1919.
- (21)—**BROGDON, HARVEY BROWNLOW**—After entering active service on July 25, 1917 was assigned to Battery C, 114th Field Artillery and sent to Camp Sevier for training. Foreign service dates from May 26, 1918 to March 23, 1919 during which time he took part in all of the actions of his unit. Mustered out on April 7, 1919 as a private first-class.
- (22)—**RUTHERFORD, RAYMOND C.**—Entered military service on July 7, 1917, and became a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. On July 25, was transferred to a Provisional Battalion at Camp Sevier and later was sent to Camp Merritt. Was located at this place until discharged on April 27, 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (23)—**COPELAND, CHARLES C.**—On July 25, 1917, entered active service as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, and received his training at Camp Sevier. Embarked for foreign service on May 26, 1918 and took part in all of the actions in which his unit was engaged. Discharged on April 7, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (24)—**WEBB, ROWAN S.**—As a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, began active service on July 25, 1917. After arrival overseas participated in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Toul and Woivre actions, being wounded in the St. Mihiel Offensive. As a sergeant was discharged on April 7, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (25)—**PROFFITT, JOHN G.**—In June, 1917 entered active service and was assigned to Battery C, 114th Field Artillery of the 30th Division. Took part in all of the various actions of his unit while in France and returned to America in March, 1919. Rank, private.
- (26)—**SCOTT, JAMES H.**—Active military duty began on July 25, 1917 as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Was in training at Camp Sevier, until ordered on foreign service on May 26, 1918. While in France participated in the various actions in which his unit was engaged, and was mustered out of service as a private first-class on April 7, 1919.
- (27)—**NEWMAN, OSCAR W.**—Began his military career on July 25, 1917, and was assigned to Battery C, 114th Field Artillery stationed at Camp Sevier. Later was transferred to 55th Brigade Headquarters. With this outfit he served throughout the war, and as a sergeant returned to the States in the spring of 1919.
- (28)—**FEATHERS, CECIL A.**—In June 1917 enlisted in Battery C, 114th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Sailed for France in June, 1917 and saw service at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Toul and Woivre. Returned to America in the summer of 1919 and soon after arrival in this country was mustered out. Rank, private.
- (29)—**HANNIFIN, BERNARD J.**—Entered active service on July 25, 1917 as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Was in training at Camp Sevier until he embarked on foreign duty May 26, 1918. Took part in all of the engagements of his unit and returned to the States on March 23, 1919.
- (30)—**PARKER, ROBERT I.**—On July 25, 1917, entered active service as a member of Battery C, 114th Field Artillery. Was later transferred to Company C, 105th Supply Train. Served throughout the war in this unit and received his discharge on April 14, 1919 while located at Camp Jackson. Rank, sergeant.



- (1)—**DAILY, JAMES HERBERT**—After induction into service on May 24, 1918, he went to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., where he was assigned to the Headquarters Company, Third Corps Artillery Park. Sailed to France August 28, and participated in Meuse-Argonne offensive, Oct. 23 to Nov. 11. Rose to rank of regimental sergeant-major. Mustered out June 23, 1919.
- (2)—**ARMS, SANFORD LEE**—Sergeant Arms entered the army on May 24, 1918, and at training camp was assigned to Park Battery, Fourth Corps Artillery Park. Sailed September 3, 1918 and took part in the Argonne offensive from October 23, to November 11. Member of Army of Occupation in Germany from November 17, 1918, to May 28, 1919. Discharged July 5, 1919.
- (3)—**CALDWELL, JAMES CLIFFORD**—Became a member of the army May 24, 1918 and received training at Camp Jackson, where he was assigned to the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park. Sailed in July and took part in four major engagements of his unit. Returning to Brest early in 1919, he was assigned to Casual Co. No. 242, in which he served until return home.
- (4)—**MERRITT, WILLIAM LUTHER**—Went into the service at the same time May 24, 1918, and assigned to the same organization, Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park. Engagements were Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Returned in June, 1919, and mustered out at Camp Gordon.
- (5)—**MINTON, ANDREW J.**—After induction into service May 21, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson until he went overseas July 10, with his unit, the Second Corps Artillery Park. He went through all its battles, extending over a period of three months, and returned home July 5, 1919, to be mustered out at Camp Gordon.
- (6)—**SEXTON, WILLIAM MARSHALL**—Became a member of the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park, after entering the service May 24, 1918. Transferred in June to 156th Depot Brigade, Infantry, and in September to Battery C, 7th Field Artillery. Discharged from army December 9, 1918, at Camp Jackson, where he had trained. Rank, corporal.
- (7)—**LAWSON, MARCUS C.**—Entering the army May 24, 1918, he was assigned to the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park, at Camp Jackson, where he was sent for training. Sailing in July, he participated in all fighting of his organization during August, September, October and November. Returned home July 6, 1919, and mustered out at Camp Gordon.
- (8)—**VINEYARD, RODERICK R.**—Was assigned to the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park, after induction into army on May 21, 1918. Trained at Camp Jackson and sailed July 10, 1918, to France. In all battles of his unit during three months. After return to Brest he was assigned to several organizations before sailing to America. Received discharge July 25 at Camp Gordon.
- (9)—**BRADY, ALBERT H.**—During year's service in the army beginning May 24, 1918, he was a member of the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park. Trained with it at Camp Jackson and participated in its four major engagements in France, the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. Returned home in summer of 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (10)—**WYNEGAR, ESCO C.**—Became a member of the army May 24, 1918, and assigned to Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park. Trained at Camp Jackson and took part in the four major offensives of his organization in France. Returned to Brest on February 2, 1919, and transferred to Casual Company No. 242, with which he served until his return home in July, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (11)—**DAWSON, JAMES**—Inducted into service May 24, 1918 and assigned to Company B, Second Corps Artillery Park, at Camp Jackson. Went overseas in July 1918, and took part in the four campaigns of his organization. Transferred to Casual Company No. 239 at Brest in February 1919, and served with it until his return home in July. Discharged July 19, 1919.
- (12)—**MAPLES, RAYMOND E.**—Service in the army dates from May 24, 1918, to June 30, 1919. Was a member of the Second Corps Artillery Park, which was formed at Camp Jackson, and which took part in four major engagements against the Germans. Served as member of Brest Casual Company from February to June, 1919. Rank, wagoner.
- (13)—**RIGSBY, AUSTIN E.**—Corporal Riesby became member of the army May 21, 1918, and was assigned to Company A, Second Corps Artillery Park, at Camp Jackson. He engaged in Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Returned home and mustered out March 26, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (14)—**PHILLIPS, ALLIE E.**—Assigned to Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park, at Camp Jackson after entering the army May 21, 1918. Went overseas July 10, and saw service in four major battles of his organization. Returning to Brest in 1919, he was assigned to a casual company until he came home. Mustered out July 25, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (15)—**MYERS, JAMES C.**—Saw service in the four large battles of his organization, the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, in France. He was a member of the Park Battery, Second Corps, Artillery Park, which was organized at Camp Jackson. Returned home July 6, 1919, and mustered out at Camp Gordon on July 17.
- (16)—**DAVIS, HOWARD E.**—Inducted into the service at Knoxville on May 24, 1918, and ordered to Camp Jackson for training. He was assigned to the Second Corps Artillery Park, with which he went overseas July 10 and saw service in the four battles of this organization.
- (17)—**GRAMMER, HENRY C.**—His service in the army began May 24, 1918, when he left Knoxville for Camp Jackson, where he was assigned to the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park. Sailed to France July 10, 1918, and participated in the four battles of his unit. Returned to Brest in February, 1919, and assigned to Casual Company No. 242. Discharged July 3, 1919, at Camp Mills with the rank of cook.
- (18)—**FLENNIKEN, BENJAMIN B.**—After becoming a member of the army on May 21, 1918, he was assigned to Company B, Second Corps Artillery Park, at Camp Jackson. Took part with it in Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives.
- (19)—**ENSOR, JAMES C.**—Private Ensor became a member of the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park, after entering the army on May 21, 1918. Trained at Camp Jackson and sailed for France in July, 1919. Participated in the four major engagements of his unit. Returned home during the summer of 1919.
- (20)—**HARTII, HAMPTON A., JR.**—Joined the army in May, 1918, and became a member of the Second Corps Artillery Park. After a month at Camp Jackson, he sailed on July 10, and went to the front immediately after arrival overseas. In the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Received his discharge April 30, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (21)—**CATE, WILLIAM EDWARD**—His career in the army began May 24, 1918, when he was ordered to Camp Jackson, where he became a member of the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park. Went with it overseas in July and took part in the four battles of this unit in the succeeding four months.
- (22)—**COWARD, FRED R.**—He left Knoxville on May 24, 1918, with the group of 280 men, most of whom became members of the Second Corps Artillery Park at Camp Jackson. He was assigned to Company A, of that organization. He sailed October 28, and returned to America May 21, 1919.
- (23)—**MANNING, ROBERT A., JR.**—Sergeant Manning left Knoxville on May 24, 1918, for Camp Jackson for military duty. After training there one month he went with the other members of the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park, to Camp Hill, Va., where he was transferred to the camp post exchange. Rose to be its manager before discharge on March 18, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (24)—**ROBESON, JAMES A.**—Corporal Robeson also was a member of the Second Corps Artillery Park, being assigned to the Park Battery after he reached Camp Jackson in May 1918. He sailed on July 10, and took part in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne offensives in the succeeding months. On returning to Brest, he was transferred to Casual Company No. 242, serving with it until his return home. Discharged July 26, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (25)—**LINDSEY, JESSE PATRICK**—Entered the army May 21, 1918, and on arriving at Camp Jackson a few days later he was assigned to the Park Battery of the Second Corps Artillery Park. He went through its four battles in France during the fall of 1918 and returned to Brest in February, 1919, where he was assigned to the 242nd Casual Company until his departure home in July. Discharged July 25, 1919, a Camp Gordon.
- (26)—**MORGAN, J. PIERPONT**—Private Morgan left Knoxville on May 24, 1918, and was assigned to the Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park at Camp Jackson. Sailed to France July 10, 1918 and took part in all engagements of his unit.
- (27)—**BARNARD, CHARLES C.**—Service in the army began at Knoxville on May 21, 1918, and on his arrival at Camp Jackson he was assigned to Company A, Second Corps Artillery Park. Trained there until sailing for France on July 10. Participated in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne battles. After serving several months in a casual company at Brest in the spring of 1919, he returned to America and was mustered out in July at Camp Gordon.
- (28)—**KNOPE, NICOLAI L.**—Sergeant Knopf became a member of the army on May 24, 1918, and was assigned for duty to Company A, Second Corps Artillery Park, at Camp Jackson, where he trained before going overseas on July 10, 1918. Participated in the four major engagements of his organization in the fall of 1918 against the Germans.
- (29)—**HENDERSON, W. B.**—He also was a member of Company A, of the Second Corps, Artillery Park. He took part in the four battles of that unit, the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Returned from overseas June 1, 1919 and was discharged June 19 at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (30)—**CATES, EVERETT A.**—Became a member of the Second Corps Artillery Park, Company B, in May 1918, but transferred at Camp Jackson to Company L, 324th Infantry, 81st Division, with which he sailed July 31, 1918. Saw service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Received his discharge February 13, 1919, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Rank private first-class.



- (1)—**CAMPBELL, CLYDE A.**—Entered the military service on May 24, 1918. His organization was 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, Park Headquarters, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F., participated in all engagements of his unit. Rank, wagoner.
- (2)—**DONAHUE, PETER R.**—After induction on May 24, 1918, was assigned for duty to 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery, with headquarters at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918. Was active in all battles of his command. Rank, private.
- (3)—**SCHNICKE, HERBERT L.**—Began his military career on July 1, 1918, as a member of Headquarters Motor Section, 8th Corps, Artillery Park. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. With rank of private, first-class was discharged December 16, 1918.
- (4)—**WEBB, ALBERT C.**—After enlistment on July 1, 1918, was assigned to Truck Company E, 8th Corps, Artillery Park. Received his military training at Camp Jackson and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. At the latter mentioned camp was mustered out of the service on December 16, 1918, with the rank of wagoner.
- (5)—**STALLINGS, CARL E.**—Entered upon active duty September 21, 1917 as a member of Depot Company, 1st Corps, Artillery Park. Prior to sailing for France in May 1918, was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Was an active member in all battles of his organization. Sergeant Stallings returned to the United States on March 7, 1919, and was discharged in same month.
- (6)—**CATE, CHALMERS CARLOS**—Answered the call to the colors on May 24, 1918. His organization was 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery. Prior to sailing for France in July 1918, was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Was in the fighting at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Oise-Aisne. Returned from overseas in April, 1919. Rank, private.
- (7)—**SOBOLEWSKI, ALBERT J.**—Entered upon active duty in May 1918, as a member of the 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, Truck Company A. Sailed for overseas duty in July 1918, and took part in all the battles of his unit. Private Sobolewski in November 1918, was transferred to Company E, 3rd Corps, Artillery Park.
- (8)—**WEBB, GEORGE F.**—Began his military career on September 2, 1918, as a member of Truck Company B, 5th Corps, Artillery Park. Sailed from New York on September 23, 1918 and upon his arrival was stationed at Bordeaux, France. Returned to the States in March 1919 and in the following month received his discharge.
- (9)—**HINDS, SIMPSON JARVIS**—Entered the military service on May 21, 1918. His organization was Truck Company B, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, with headquarters at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed on overseas duty on July 10, 1918 and took part in the battles of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne. Rank, private.
- (10)—**OWENS, ERNEST GEORGE**—Began his military career on May 24, 1918, as a member of 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery. Prior to sailing for France in July 1918, was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Participated in all engagements of his command.
- (11)—**MYNATT, FLAVIUS S.**—After enlistment on May 24, 1918, was assigned to 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery. He received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France in July, 1918, and returned to the States in June, 1919. Honorably discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, June 25, 1919.
- (12)—**BURNETTE, CHARLES**—In September 1917, became a member of the U. S. Army. As a member of the 1st Corps, Artillery Park, received his training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sergeant Burnette sailed for France in May, 1918, participating in three offensives in the Marne salient and in Argonne battle. Discharged August 9, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (13)—**LeCOULTRE, EUGENE A.**—Answered the call to the colors on May 24, 1918. His organization was Park Battery, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Received his training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918. Took part in the fighting at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne.
- (14)—**HUDNALL, WALTON P.**—After enlistment on May 24, 1918, for duty, was assigned to Truck Company B, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Embarked for France on July 10, 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F., participated in all battles of his organization. Holds the rank of private first-class.
- (15)—**SMITH, JAMES FENTON**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on May 21, 1918. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C., as a member of Truck Company B, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Embarked for France on July 10, 1918, and took part in the engagements of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne. On January 28, 1919, was transferred to Company D, 316th Ammunition Train. Returned from overseas duty on March 25, 1919.
- (16)—**SMITH, TIM WHITEFIELD**—On May 24, 1918, became a member of the U. S. Army. His organization was Company A, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918 and took part in all the battles of his unit. With the rank of wagoner, returned from overseas on February 28, 1919.
- (17)—**WILSON, GRADY G.**—In May 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C., with Company A, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Embarked for France on July 10, 1918, and was in the following engagements: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne. Returned from overseas duty on June 19, 1919.
- (18)—**LAWSON, HUBERT A.**—After enlistment on May 24, 1918, was assigned to the 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., Sailed for France in July 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F., was active in all battles of his command. In February 1919 was assigned to Brest Casual Company No. 242. Holds the rank of private.
- (19)—**RICHARDS, JOSEPH**—Began his military career on May 24, 1918, as a member of the 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery. Prior to sailing for France in July 1918, was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Was in the battles of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne. Rank, private.
- (20)—**WEBB, JOHN H.**—Enlisted on May 24, 1918, as a member of Company A, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F., took part in all the battles of his unit. Private Webb returned to the States in 1919.
- (21)—**FOGARTY, PAUL T.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on May 21, 1918. Received his military training at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. With the rank of private, was mustered out of the service on May 27, 1918, at the above mentioned camp.
- (22)—**LONG, ROBERT L.**—Inducted into the service May 21, 1918, and ordered to Camp Jackson for training. Went overseas October 28, 1918, and stationed at Camp de Sore for his final artillery training. Returned home and received discharge in summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (23)—**CLAPP, DON B.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on May 21, 1918. First assigned to the 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, and later transferred to Company F, 4th Regiment, 156th Depot Brigade. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Private Clapp received his honorable discharge on February 7, 1919 while stationed at the above mentioned camp.
- (24)—**HINES, WENDELL WALTER**—Entered the military service on May 27, 1918 as a member of Truck Company B, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Embarked for France on July 10, 1918. Took part in all engagements of his command until wounded on November 8, 1918. With the rank of private first-class returned to the States in January, 1919.
- (25)—**BEARD, ROBERT JAMES**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in May 1918. As a member of the 2nd Corps Artillery, Medical Detachment, sailed for France on July 10, 1918. Took part in the fighting at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Argonne-Meuse. Returned from overseas in February, 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (26)—**BURNS, JAMES P.**—Began his military career on May 21, 1918, as a member of Park Battery, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Was active in the following battles: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne. Corporal Burns returned from overseas on April 27, 1919.
- (27)—**LONG, JAMES P.**—After induction on May 21, 1918 for duty was assigned to Park Battery, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Sailed for France July 10, 1918, and as member of the A. E. F., was in the battles of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne.
- (28)—**BRISCOE, GALE RILEY**—Entered service on May 25, 1918 as a member of Company C, 3rd Corps, Artillery Park. After a period of training at various camps in the United States, sailed for overseas duty on August 31, 1918. Saw service in the Argonne Forest. Corporal Briscoe returned in the summer of 1919.
- (29)—**BURRIS, HENRY M.**—Answered the call to the colors on May 24, 1918. His organization was 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918 and was in the following engagements: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Argonne-Meuse.
- (30)—**FOGARTY, PATRICK J.**—In May 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army. As a member of the 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918 and was in the following battles: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Argonne-Meuse.



- (1)—**PRATT, GEORGE M.**—Entered service on May 28, 1918 in the Second Corps, Artillery Park. Was stationed for training at Camp Jackson, S. C. and sailed for France July 10, 1918. Took part in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. Discharged in the summer of 1919.
- (2)—**SOWDER, WILLIAM F.**—After entering the service on May 21, 1918 was stationed at Camp Jackson, for preliminary training. As a member of Second Corps, Artillery Park, sailed for France on July 10, 1918, and participated in Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest offensives. Discharged April 26, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (3)—**SNARELY, SAMUEL HOUSTON**—After being inducted into the military service on May 26, 1918, was assigned to Park Battery, Second Corps, Artillery Park. Was located at Camp Jackson and Camp Stuart before going to France. The battles include: the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, the Oise-Aisne and Argonne-Meuse. Rank, private, first-class.
- (4)—**CULLINAN, THOMAS F.**—Upon entering the army on May 24, 1918 became a member of Company B, Second Corps, Artillery Park being later transferred to Brest Casual Company No. 240. Took part in all battles of his unit and was discharged upon return to the United States.
- (5)—**JONES, FLOYD B.**—Entered service on May 24, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Jackson as a member of Second Corps, Artillery Park. After arrival in France saw action in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. After armistice, was transferred to Brest Casual Company No. 241.
- (6)—**GENTRY, ROBERT BRYAN**—After induction into service in May 1918 was assigned to Second Corps, Artillery Park and trained at Camp Jackson. Foreign service from July 10, 1918 to July 5, 1919. Saw action at the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Rank, corporal.
- (7)—**YODER, LEVI L.**—Entered military service in June 1918 and sailed for France in September, after having trained at Camp Jackson. Transferred to Brest Casual Company No. 242, with rank of cook. Was engaged in the four major battles of his unit.
- (8)—**LLEWELLYN, ELMER R.**—After entering service on May 24, 1918 became a member of Second Corps, Artillery Park Battery. After arrival overseas took part in the actions of the St. Mihiel, the Aisne-Marne, and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Attached to 2nd French Army.
- (9)—**FOUST, BURLEY G.**—Entered the military service on May 24, 1918, and became a member of Second Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery. After being stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Stuart, Virginia, sailed for foreign service July 10, 1918, and while at Brest, France was transferred to Casual Company No. 239. As a private participated in the battles of his unit.
- (10)—**PERKINS, JAMES S.**—After entering the military service of the U. S. was assigned to Company B, Second Corps, Artillery Park. Was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. until he sailed for foreign service. While at Brest, France, was transferred to Casual Company No. 239. Discharged with rank of private.
- (11)—**JOHNSON, RICHARD H.**—Inducted into military service on May 24, 1918, and while stationed at Camp Jackson, was assigned to Truck Company B, Second Corps, Artillery Park. Sailed for France July 10, 1918 and returned to America May 12, 1919. Participated in the following battles: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne. Rank, wagoner.
- (12)—**RYNO, EDWARD LOCKETT**—On May 24, 1918 entered active service and while stationed at Camp Jackson was assigned to Second Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery. Sailed overseas July 10, 1918 and took part in the actions of the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and the Argonne-Meuse. Rank, private.
- (13)—**JOHNSON, SANFORD H.**—Entered military service on June 4, 1918, and was assigned to Second Corps, Artillery Park. Was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. until he sailed for foreign service on July 10, 1918, and while in France was transferred to Casual Company No. 239. As a private took part in all the actions of his unit.
- (14)—**KNOTT, WILLIAM M.**—After entering military service on May 24, 1918, was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. As a member of Second Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery, sailed for overseas service on July 10, 1918. Participated in the battles of the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and the Argonne-Meuse.
- (15)—**CARR, LUTHER E.**—On May 24, 1918, entered active duty and was assigned to Second Corps, Artillery Park, Park Battery, later being transferred to Casual Company No. 242. Sailed for foreign service on July 10, 1918 after being stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Took part in the battles of his unit.
- (16)—**HOBSON, ROBERT**—After being inducted into the military service on May 24, 1918, was assigned to Second Corps, Artillery Park, and received training at Camp Jackson. Ordered on foreign service July 10, 1918, taking part in all the battles of his outfit, with the rank of wagoner.
- (17)—**CULLINAN, DANIEL L.**—On May 24, 1918 became a member of Battery A, 13th Battalion F. A. R. D. Before sailing to France was stationed at Camp Taylor and Camp Jackson. Saw active service on the Western Front, and was discharged in the summer of 1919 as a private first-class.
- (18)—**HARRELL, DANIEL F.**—Inducted into service May 24, 1919 and assigned to Second Corps, Artillery Park, Truck Company A. Foreign service from July 10, 1918 to May 15, 1919. Received honorable discharge at Fort Oglethorpe on May 23, 1919.
- (19)—**NORRIS, SAM**—Entered active service May 24, 1918 as a member of Battery B, Second Corps, Artillery Park, being later transferred to the 6th Ordnance Guard Company. Was stationed at Camp Jackson and Camp Raritan, receiving his discharge from Camp Sherman on February 25, 1919.
- (20)—**CUTSHAW, JAMES W.**—Inducted into service May 24, 1918, and became a member of Second Corps, Artillery Park. Sailed on foreign service July 10, 1918 and after armistice was transferred to Brest Casual Company No. 243. As a wagoner participated in all actions of his unit: the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Discharged July 19, 1919.
- (21)—**BURNETT, CLARENCE ALBERT**—Became a member of the military forces on May 24, 1918 being assigned to Second Corps, Artillery Park. While overseas took part in the fighting of the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, Oise-Aisne and was attached to the Second French Army. Rank, cook.
- (22)—**MIZE, WILLIAM S.**—After induction into service became a member of Company B, Second Corps, Artillery Park. Before sailing for France trained at Camp Jackson and Camp Stewart. Saw action in several offensives and returned to America on April 17, 1919 as a private first-class.
- (23)—**CLARK, LAWRENCE W.**—After entering service on May 24, 1918 was assigned to Second Corps, Artillery Park going overseas on July 10, 1918. Took part in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Oise-Aisne offensives. Rank, private.
- (24)—**TALLENT, ALBERT LEMUEL**—Entered military service on May 24, 1918 and went overseas on July 10, 1918. Saw action in all the battles of his outfit and after armistice was transferred to Brest Casual Company No. 243. His service was with Park Battery, Second Corps Artillery Park.
- (25)—**DONAHUE, GEORGE T.**—Inducted in to the service on May 24, 1918 and was assigned to Truck Company B, Second Corps, Artillery Park. Was trained at Camp Jackson and Camp Stuart before going overseas. Actions include: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and the Oise-Aisne.
- (26)—**CUNNINGHAM, ERNEST F.**—Entered service May 24, 1918, becoming a member of Second Corps, Artillery Park. On July 10, 1918 departed for France where he saw action with his unit. Rank, private first-class.
- (27)—**JONES, CHARLES E.**—Became a member of the army on May 21, 1918 and was assigned to Truck Company B, Second Corps, Artillery Park. On foreign service from July 10, 1918 taking part in the fighting in the Aisne-Marne, the Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Rank as a private first-class.
- (28)—**BRADLEY, ROBERT**—Entered active service in July 1918, being put in Park Battery, Second Corps. Before leaving the States was transferred to the 58th Guard Company. As a private sailed for France in August 1918.
- (29)—**HUTSON, ERNEST HURDLE**—Entered military service May 24, 1918, and was in the Second Corps, Artillery Park until transferred while stationed in France to Brest Casual Company No. 241. Took part in all the battles of his unit and ranks as a private.
- (30)—**ANDERSON, GEORGE W.**—After being inducted into the military service on May 21, 1918, became a member of the Second Corps, Artillery Park. Received training at Camp Jackson before going overseas. Participated in the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse. Discharged April 24, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.



- (1)—**HALE, IRVINE RULE**—Enlisted August 9, 1917, in Headquarters Company, 59th Infantry, 4th Division, with which he took part in the offensive in the Marne salient, the St. Mihiel offensive, and the Argonne-Meuse drive. Promoted from private to sergeant. Returned February 22, 1919, and mustered out at Camp Dix, N. J.
- (2)—**PETTY, B. BENTON**—Volunteered in Company C, 7th Infantry, which later became part of the 3rd Division, in March 1914. His station was at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, until the war. Went overseas in February, 1918, taking part in all battles of his division. Gassed twice and wounded once. Rank, corporal. Returned in April, 1919, to Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, for treatment.
- (3)—**THORNBURGH, SAMUEL J.**—Entered service at Knoxville on July 5, 1917. Was assigned to duty in local recruiting office until September 16, 1918, when he was ordered to Fort Thomas, and then to Washington, D. C., where he was on duty as battalion sergeant major in Judge Advocate General's office. He served three years in regular army during Spanish-American war.
- (4)—**CRUMLEY, OSCAR**—Enlisted in the Eleventh Cavalry on August 7, 1916, and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Fort Sill. His rank during war was corporal. Now on furlough reserve.
- (5)—**SHELTON, GEORGE**—Offered his services to his country on April 14, 1917, being assigned to Company K, 55th Infantry. His first station was at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He received his honorable discharge from the army in April, 1919, in New Mexico.
- (6)—**JORDAN, ALBERT A.**—Enlisted at Knoxville on December 16, 1916, being assigned to Company L, 54th Infantry, 6th Division. Transferred November 1, 1917, to Company M, 321st Infantry, 81st Division, of which he became the first sergeant. Sailed for France July 24, 1918. Wounded on American front the morning armistice was signed.
- (7)—**GENTRY, CARL**—Joined the army on May 13, 1918, and was ordered to Camp Forrest, Ga. Assigned to Company I, 52nd Infantry. Rank, private, first-class.
- (8)—**MANGRUM, JOHN G.**—Entered the army in July, 1914, being assigned to Troop B, 15th Cavalry. He was stationed at Columbus Barracks until war. Sailed for foreign service in January, 1918. Rank in army, private.
- (9)—**WATKINS, RAYMOND L.**—Volunteered at Knoxville recruiting station on July 21, 1917. Ordered to Company M, 17th Infantry, but on August 1, 1918, he was transferred to Company M, 71st Infantry, 11th Division. Later he was member of 154th Depot Brigade. Promotion from private to sergeant in the service. Discharged February 7, 1919, at Camp Meade.
- (10)—**COX, ERNEST R.**—Sergeant Cox offered his services to government in June, 1917. He was assigned to Machine Gun Company, 11th Infantry, 6th Division. Sailed to France April 27, 1918, taking part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. He returned in summer of 1919.
- (11)—**WELLS, HOMER M.**—Joined the regular army on May 20, 1915, and became a member of Troop M, 16th Cavalry. Stationed on the Texas-Mexico border to preserve order and quiet. His post was San Benito.
- (12)—**HUTSON, GEORGE R.**—After enlisting on April 14, 1917, he was assigned to Battery B, 76th Field Artillery, 3rd Division, with which he sailed for foreign service on April 22, 1918. Participated in all engagements of his division. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross on July 28, 1918. Rank, private.
- (13)—**CLAYTON, EDGAR**—Began service in the army on February 25, 1904. During war he was sergeant of Company G, 39th Infantry, 4th Division. In battles of the Marne, Vesle, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse. Wounded September 28, 1918. Returned to States and discharged March 28, 1919. Cited by Division Commander for bravery on September 27, 1918.
- (14)—**BOYD, ALEXANDER H.**—Went into the army in 1911. His assignment during period of war was to Company L, 312th Infantry, 78th Division. Went overseas in summer of 1918 and took part in the battles of his organization. Rank, sergeant.
- (15)—**METCALF, JOHN L.**—Enlisted in the regular army on March 4, 1912. He had many assignments in the course of his service, among them being as member of Troop H, 8th Cavalry, with which he was stationed on the Mexican border. Rank, private.
- (16)—**CRUZE, CLYDE C.**—Volunteered in the regulars May 5, 1914. During the war period his assignment was with the Headquarters Company, 16th Infantry, 1st Division, with which he went to France on June 10, 1917, and with which he fought in all of its engagements upon the front. Rank, sergeant.
- (17)—**BOYERS, NEAL D.**—During his service in the army he rose from rank of private to quartermaster sergeant. His enlistment began in February 1917, when he was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., for instruction and training in quartermaster work. He remained there throughout the war. Discharged April 24, 1919.
- (18)—**WINFREY, WARREN**—He enlisted in the regular army at Knoxville in June 1916, almost a year before the war began. He sailed for foreign service in May, 1918, spending a year in France. Rose to the rank of sergeant.
- (19)—**BOWMAN, ERNEST M.**—Volunteered in the regular army in 1904. During the war, his station was at Camp Kearney, California, until he received orders for overseas service. Rank, sergeant.
- (20)—**DECKER, ROBERT L.**—Entered the service September 6, 1914, enlisting in the Machine Gun Troop, 8th Cavalry. During war his station was at Presidio, Texas. During December, 1917, he participated in two engagements with Mexican bandits. Rose from private to first sergeant. Still in the service.
- (21)—**GREEN, GEORGE W.**—After volunteering July 8, 1917 for service in the war, he was assigned for duty to Company K, 56th Infantry, 7th Division. He was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe until January, 1918, when he went to Waco, Texas, for training. Sailed for foreign service August 2, 1918, and arrived just in time to participate briefly in fighting before armistice. Rank, sergeant.
- (22)—**LEE, ROBERT P.**—Enlisted in the regular army from Knoxville on June 24, 1916. He was assigned to the First Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Stevens, Georgia. Promotion from private to mess sergeant.
- (23)—**KROPFF, JOHN C.**—Entered the military service July 10, 1917, and was assigned to Company L, 17th Infantry, of the regular army. Stationed at Newark, N. J., Camp Sevier and Camp Meade. Discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor on February 10, 1919. Rank, private.
- (24)—**FULKERSON, SAM V.**—Offered services for the war by enlisting in the army June 30, 1917. Went to France with his organization, Battery A, 13th Field Artillery, 3rd Division, on April 30, 1918. Participated with it in Marne counter-offensive in July, 1918; and in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives, which followed. Rank, corporal.
- (25)—**ABBOTT, RICHARD L.**—Enlisted in the regular army June 21, 1911. During the war he was assigned to Troop B, 2nd Cavalry, which trained at Fort Meyer, and went overseas in March, 1918. Saw six weeks of service on the front. Went forward into Germany with Army of Occupation. Rank, sergeant.
- (26)—**OGLE, HUBERT M.**—Sergeant Ogle offered his services for the war period on May 3, 1917, being assigned at first to the band of the 17th Infantry Regiment. He obtained his transfer to the Quartermaster Corps at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he rose to rank of battalion sergeant major. Discharged April 19, 1919.
- (27)—**SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM**—After volunteering in Knoxville on June 20, 1917, for service in the war on Germany, he was assigned to the medical detachment of the 11th Field Artillery, 6th Division. Stationed at Douglas, Arizona; Fort Sill, Okla.; and Le Valdaon France. His foreign service began in July, 1918. Rank, private. Discharged summer of 1919.
- (28)—**WATSON, CONNARD A.**—Was assigned to Company C, 6th Infantry, of the 6th Division after he enlisted at Knoxville in May, 1917. Sailed for France in February, 1918. Participated in battles of his division, notably in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. Rank, corporal. Went to Germany with Army of Occupation.
- (29)—**CHESHER, ALBERT**—Entered the service at Knoxville in 1917, enlisting through the recruiting station, with which he went overseas in November, of that year. Wounded in July, 1918, in the Marne operations and returned to the United States in March, 1919. Rank, private.
- (30)—**KLOPP, ROBERT W.**—Became a member of the Ninth Engineers, Company A, after enlisting on June 7, 1917. He was transferred to the 19th Engineers after reaching France in August, 1917. In September, 1918, he transferred to the 11th Company, Transportation Corps. Stationed at Bordeaux and St. Nazaire. Rank, private.



- (1)—**REYNOLDS, THOMAS**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in September 1912. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., before going overseas as first sergeant of Company D, 54th Infantry, on June 24, 1918. He was abroad one year on foreign duty.
- (2)—**ADCOCK, VERNON CECIL**—Volunteered in the U. S. Army in December 1914, and later became a member of Headquarters Company 328th Infantry. Sailed on foreign service May 1, 1918 and participated in the Toul Sector, Marbache Sector, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Sergeant Adcock returned in spring of 1919.
- (3)—**UNDERWOOD, THOMAS LEE**—Joined U. S. Army in April 1916, and was assigned to Troop F, Eighth Cavalry. Stationed at Marfa, Texas, and during the war was located in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Rank corporal. Still in service.
- (4)—**TURNER, CLARK E.**—Joined the U. S. Army in April 1916, and became a member of 14th Cavalry. Was stationed along the Mexican Border at various places and went into Mexico with General Pershing's Expedition. Is still in service and has the rank of sergeant.
- (5)—**BLANTON, CHARLES McGHEE**—Enlisted in the army on October 27, 1914, and was assigned to the Eighth Infantry, Company M. Sailed for France in October 1918. Saw two years' service in the Philippines and is a qualified sharpshooter. Rank, corporal.
- (6)—**ALLEN, WILLIAM G.**—Volunteered in March 1917 and became a member of Company A, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, of the Third Division. Trained at Camp Greene, N. C., before going overseas in March, 1918. Served through all battles of his division, and in the Army of Occupation. Rank, corporal.
- (7)—**BROWN, LEE H.**—Entered the military service of the U. S. in August 1916, and was assigned to Company D, 17th Infantry. Was stationed at Nogales, Arizona and Camp Meade, Maryland. Rank, sergeant.
- (8)—**MONTAIGNE, JAMES B.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in August 1916, and transferred to Machine Gun Company, 26th Infantry. Sailed for France June 11, 1917. Wounded near Cantigny in July and again near Sedan in November. Received two English and three French citations. Promoted to regimental sergeant-major in June, 1919. Returned to America in July.
- (9)—**CLIFT, BENJAMIN OSCAR**—Volunteered for the army about 1900, and has belonged to several units, but at present is a member of 126th Ordnance Depot. Was in Hawaii when war broke out. Present rank, sergeant.
- (10)—**CARR, JAMES G. B.**—Entered the U. S. Army in 1912 and became a member of Troop I, Fourth Cavalry. Was located at Fort McAllen, Texas, and also saw foreign service in Hawaiian Islands. Still in service with rank of private.
- (11)—**McDANIEL, JAMES**—Entered the service in September 1917 and was assigned to Company B, of the Sixth Infantry. Trained at Fort Oglethorpe and sailed overseas April 4, 1918. Participated at St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and the Army of Occupation. Returned to America in the summer of 1919.
- (12)—**BROWN, HENRY A.**—Became a member of Supply Company, 364th Infantry, 91st Division, in August, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington. Sailed for foreign service on July 11, 1918, and participated at St. Mihiel, Argonne, Flanders and Spitals Bosschen. Mustered out at Camp Kearney, on April 29, 1919.
- (13)—**CHILDRESS, THOMAS F.**—Enlisted in the military service on June 4, 1917, and was assigned to Battery D, 12th F. A. Sailed for France in February 1918 and took part in the following battles: Bonresches, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, Argonne. Rank, sergeant.
- (14)—**OVERHOLSER, DEWEY LEXON**—Went into active service on November 8, 1917 as a member of Battery F, 18th F. A. Trained at Fort Bliss, Texas and Camp Coetquidan, in France. Sailed March 23, 1918 taking part in the battles along the Marne, St. Mihiel Sector, Meuse-Argonne. Went into Germany with Army of Occupation. Rank, corporal.
- (15)—**YARNELL, JOHN WHITE**—Volunteered in U. S. military service in 1905 and became a member of 17th Infantry. At outbreak of war was transferred to another unit and sailed for France. Saw action on the Western Front and was gassed once. Returned to the U. S. in March 1919 with rank of sergeant.
- (16)—**PHILLIPS, JOHN FLOYD**—Enlisted March 25, 1915, in Company H, of the 29th Infantry. During the war guarded the canal near Calebra in Panama. Discharged March 29, 1919 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, with rank of corporal.
- (17)—**BLACK, FLOYD**—Enlisted on September 25, 1917, in Company D, 4th Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, but was discharged October 1, on account of physical disability.
- (18)—**BAYLESS, CARTER CALLOWAY**—Entered the U. S. military service on April 16, 1913. As a member of Company H, 31st Infantry sailed for Siberia in October 1918. Saw three years service in the Philippines and has rank of corporal.
- (19)—**FRANCIS, HOBART W.**—Volunteered on November 13, 1913, and was assigned to Troop D, 11th Cavalry. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Trinidad, Colorado and Fort Meyer, Virginia. Went into Mexico with Pershing's Expedition. He also participated in two engagements with Mexicans in May, 1916. Discharged at Fort Meyer on February 8, 1919.
- (20)—**SMITH, ROBERT L.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in September 1916, and as a member of Company E, 17th Infantry was located at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Was discharged as a private in January 1919 at Camp Gordon, Georgia.
- (21)—**MORRISSEY, DOUGLAS**—Enlisted in the army on May 3, 1917 as a member of the Ordnance Detachment, 56th Infantry. Trained at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp McArthur, Texas. Sailed for France on August 3, 1918 and returned to America May 22, 1919. Discharged May 27, at Mitchell Field, New York.
- (22)—**McCLURE, CHARLES B.**—Volunteered on March 29, 1915, and later became a member of Troop C, 17th Cavalry. Located at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Arizona, and Fort Bliss, Texas. Went into Mexico with Pershing as member of Eighth Cavalry. Discharged May 14, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (23)—**LINDSAY, OWEN**—Entered military service on July 25, 1917 as a member of Company C, 8th Infantry. Transferred to Company C, 166th Infantry and sailed with this unit in October 1917. Took part in all battles of 42nd division and was discharged May, 1919, at Camp Merritt, N. J.
- (24)—**GRIGGS, FRED E.**—Entered service in fall of 1917 and became a member of Company D, 14th Machine Gun Battalion. As a member of this outfit saw active service in France. Rank, cook.
- (25)—**STRADER, JOSEPH EGGLESTON**—Enlisted on April 4, 1917, and was assigned to Battery A, 343rd F. A., 90th Division. Trained at Fort Thomas, Kentucky and San Antonio, Texas. Sailed on foreign service in July, 1918. Rank, sergeant.
- (26)—**SMITH, JOHN L.**—Volunteered in the Quartermaster Corps on June 30, 1916. Stationed throughout the war at Camp Kearney, and at present holds rank of sergeant.
- (27)—**DANIELS, CLYDE**—Volunteered on July 6, 1917, and became a member of Company G, 56th Infantry. Was trained at Fort Oglethorpe before going overseas. Returned to America April 1, 1919 with rank of sergeant.
- (28)—**WISE, RICHARD L.**—Enlisted in April 1916 in Machine Gun Troop of 14th Cavalry. Was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, and Fort Clark. Had rank of sergeant in the army.
- (29)—**SHARP, HERMAN WILLIAM**—Volunteered for military duty on June 11, 1917, and became a member of Company B, 11th Infantry. Received preliminary training at Fort Oglethorpe before going overseas. Saw action on the Western Front, and had rank of private.
- (30)—**NORWOOD, PLES WILFRED**—Volunteered on July 20, 1917 in Company E, 38th Infantry. Sailed for France April 7, 1918 and was in action along the Marne River and at Verdun. Was wounded July 15, 1918 and gassed October 11, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 14, 1919 as a private first-class.



- (1)—**SMITH, HENRY O.**—Enlisted for military service on April 4, 1917, and was assigned to Company D, 14th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division. Received training at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Private Smith sailed for France in April 1918, and in the summer of 1919 returned to the United States.
- (2)—**ROMINES, RALPH**—On March 5, 1914, became a member of the U. S. Army, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 44th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington for military training. Sergeant Romines was mustered out of service in February, 1919.
- (3)—**BLANKENSHIP, EDGAR C.**—Volunteered June 5, 1917 and became a member of the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division. Stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia and Camp Mills, N. Y., until he embarked for France October 18, 1917. While a member of the A. E. F., participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Luneville, Baccarat, Marne, and Meuse-Argonne. Honorably discharged May 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (4)—**COFFEY, WILLIAM R.**—Began his military career on July 11, 1917, as a member of Company H, 149th Infantry. Later transferred to Company C, 58th Engineers. Received military training at Camp Shelby and various camps overseas. Sailed for France in May 1918, and took part in all actions of the 58th Engineers. Rank, sergeant.
- (5)—**WILKINSON, THOMAS P.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army in March 1917, and was assigned to Base Hospital No. 14, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. In March, 1919, was honorably discharged from the service as sergeant-major.
- (6)—**SHARP, JAMES G.**—Enlisted for military service in 1914. First assigned to the cavalry and later became a member of Company F, 383rd Infantry, 96th Division. For military training was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Sharp was mustered out of the service in December, 1918, at Camp Wadsworth.
- (7)—**WHITE, ROY N.**—Responded to the President's call on June 15, 1917, and became a member of the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division. Received his honorable discharge while stationed at Camp Mills, N. Y., on October 6, 1917. Rank, private first-class.
- (8)—**CARR, LILLARD OTTO**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on July 15, 1918. After a period of training in the United States became a member of the A. E. F., in October 1918. His organization was the 331st Supply Company, Quartermaster Corps, 11th Division, with headquarters at Camp St. Sulpice, France. Rank, private, first-class.
- (9)—**PRATER, ROY L.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in July, 1917. As a member of the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division, sailed for France on November 18, 1917. Was in the following battles: Luneville, Baccarat, Champagne, Marne-Aisne, Essey, Pannes, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to the States and discharged May 13, 1919.
- (10)—**LONG, BALLARD**—Began his military career on June 4, 1917, as a member of the 139th Machine Gun Battalion, 38th Division. On January 7, 1919 was transferred to Company C, 144th Machine Gun Battalion, 40th Division. Foreign service dates from October 6, 1918 to April 17, 1919. Mustered out of service on May 1, 1919, at Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- (11)—**FERGUSON, CLARENCE E.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in May 1917. His organization was Battery C, 82nd Field Artillery. Received his military training at Fort Russell, Wyoming and Fort Bliss, Texas. Holds the rank of private first-class.
- (12)—**HOUSER, WILLIAM H.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1902. During the recent war was a member of Field Artillery. Saw service with the American Expeditionary Force. Rank, first sergeant.
- (13)—**KISTLER, JULIUS A.**—Began his military career on September 4, 1918, as a member of the 59th Pioneer Infantry. Later transferred to the 49th Infantry. Prior to sailing for France in September 1918 was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Kistler returned to the States on January 16, 1919.
- (14)—**LANE, JESSE M.**—On August 24, 1917, enlisted for military duty. First assigned to the 2nd Battalion Field Artillery Replacement Regiment, 41st Division. On January 16, 1918 was transferred to Battery C, 51st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. Saw service on the following fronts: Noviant, St. Jean, St. Mihiel and Bois-deGrand Portion. Foreign service dates from December 12, 1917 to February 3, 1919. Honorably discharged on February 24, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (15)—**BOHANAN, WILLIAM CARL**—In August 1917 became a member of Company B, 52nd Infantry, 6th Division, with headquarters at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Became a member of the A. E. F., July 6, 1918, and took part in all engagements of his command. Returned to the States in the summer of 1919.
- (16)—**ELIIS, WILLIAM DEWEY**—Enlisted for military duty in September 1916. During the World War was a member of Company E, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Prior to sailing for France in 1918, was stationed at Fort Sam Houston and San Antonio, Texas. While a member of the A. E. F., participated in all battles of his unit until wounded in July 1918. Returned from overseas on April 30, 1919.
- (17)—**STONE, HENRY C.**—Volunteered his services in the U. S. Army on May 11, 1915. Saw service with Company D, 12th Infantry and the 334th Motor Truck Company. His station was Camp Devens, Mass. Holds the rank of sergeant.
- (18)—**WHITE, PAUL BENNETT**—Entered the military service in September 1917. As a member of 303rd Supply Company, Quartermaster Corps, received his military training at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Embarked for France on November 23, 1917 and soon after his arrival was placed on detached service, with the Central Printing Plant, in Paris. Rank, sergeant.
- (19)—**CLIFTON, FRANK HOBART**—Began his military career August 29, 1917 as a member of Battery C, 149th Field Artillery, 42nd Division. Sailed for France on October 1, 1917, and as a member of the A. E. F., took part in the following battles: Champagne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. Saw service with the Army of Occupation. Returned to the States in April, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (20)—**IRWIN, JOHN F.**—In January 1917, became a member of Company E, 33rd Engineers. Prior to sailing overseas in March 1918, was stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J. Holds the rank of sergeant.
- (21)—**BELEW, PAUL ALEXANDER**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in May 1917. His organization was Headquarters Company, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, 37th Division. Received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama and Camp Sherman, Ohio. Sailed for France in June 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F., took part in all battles of his command. Returned from overseas in April, 1919.
- (22)—**BEAN, CARL DAWSON**—Responded to the President's call on March 29, 1918, and became a member of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, 27th Division. Sailed for France on August 27, 1918. Saw service at Verdun, Bellicourt and Metz. Private Bean returned from overseas on January 27, 1919.
- (23)—**DeDUE, CARL R.**—In July 1917 became a member of the U. S. Army. His first organization was Company E, 156th Infantry, 39th Division. Later transferred to Company D, 314th Engineers. For military training was at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Embarked for France on June 5, 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F., saw service in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. Had the rank of corporal. Discharged May 31, 1919.
- (24)—**COGDILL, AMOS J.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on April 7, 1917. As a member of Company C, 3rd U. S. Infantry, was stationed in Texas during the recent emergency. Has the rank of private.
- (25)—**PERKINS, LEE RUSSELL**—Volunteered his services in the U. S. Army in 1912. During the World War Sergeant Perkins was a member of Company L, 29th Infantry, operating in the Panama Canal Zone.
- (26)—**SUMMEROW, HOKE J.**—Began his military career on August 24, 1917. Received his military training at Fort Myer, Virginia. As a member of the Supply Company, 150th Field Artillery, 42nd Division, sailed to France December 12, 1917. Took part in all engagements of his command. Returned from overseas on April 18, 1919.
- (27)—**WALLACE, ROBERT R.**—Answered the call to the colors on July 2, 1917. As a member of Company A, 147th Infantry, received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama and Camp Lee, Virginia. Was in the following offensives: Baccarat, Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys. Foreign service dates from June 23, 1918 to March 19, 1919. Mustered out April 9, 1919 with the rank of corporal.
- (28)—**TURNER, DEWEY S.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on April 4, 1917. First assigned to the U. S. Cavalry, later transferred to the 350th Motor Truck Company. Private Turner was stationed at Deming, New Mexico and Marfa, Texas.
- (29)—**FIELDEN, CHESTER E.**—Began his military career on May 24, 1918. For duty was assigned Battery D, 6th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division, stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky and Camp Jackson, S. C. Private Fielden was mustered out of the service on October 24, 1918.
- (30)—**SPEARS, CHARLES T.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in June 1914. During the recent emergency was a member of the 10th Anti-Aircraft Battery. Foreign services dates from July, 1918 to January, 1919.



- (1)—**HAYES, LEE HARRISON**—After entering the service on May 6, 1918 for duty was assigned to Company K, 56th Engineers. Prior to sailing for France was stationed at the University of Kentucky and Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. Sailing date September 23, 1918. With the rank of sergeant returned from overseas duty on January 18, 1919.
- (2)—**WEST, EDWARD E.**—Began his military career on March 28, 1918 as a member of the 516th Engineers. Stationed at Camp Gordon, until discharged on January 4, 1919, with the rank of sergeant. Rejected on overseas examination and transferred to Hospital Corps.
- (3)—**MAJOR, CONDA H.**—On December 6, 1917 entered military service and was assigned to Company I, 23rd Engineers. Went overseas in March, 1918, and took part in the engagements at St. Mihiel and the Toul sector. Private Major returned from France in June 1919.
- (4)—**ANDERSON, HUGH WHITE**—As a member of the 21st Engineers began his military career on September 13, 1917. Stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois for training. Embarked for France on December 26, 1917, and was a participant in the fighting at St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse. Sergeant Anderson received his honorable discharge on June 17, 1919.
- (5)—**HUFFAKER, IRA REGINALD**—Entered upon active duty May 17, 1918 and was assigned to Company A, 128th Engineers. Stationed at Camp Humphreys, Virginia and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia for training. Sailed for France in September, 1918, and returned to the States in the summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (6)—**ADAMS, RUSH STRONG**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on July 1, 1917, and was assigned to Company F, 17th Regiment, Railway Engineers. Was stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, before sailing for France in August, 1917. Sergeant Adams transferred after armistice to American Food Administration at Trieste, Austria.
- (7)—**LIVESAY, CHARLES ROBERT**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on May 27, 1917, and became a member of Company C, 117th Engineers, 42nd Division. Transferred in May, 1918, to the 64th Engineers. Embarked for France on October 18, 1917 and returned to the States in April, 1919.
- (8)—**HARMON, FRANK M.**—On September 28, 1917, began his military career as a member of Company D, 21st Engineers. Received military training at Camp Grant, Illinois. Went overseas on December 26, 1917 and was a participant in the actions at Toul and St. Mihiel. Completed a six weeks' course in the Engineers Officers' Training School. First Sergeant Harmon was mustered out June 17, 1919.
- (9)—**STEVENS, BENJAMIN HARRISON**—Enlisted for military service in 1916 and was assigned to Company A, 11th Engineers. Received training at Camp Sevier, S. C. until he sailed for France. Corporal Stevens returned to the States in April, 1919.
- (10)—**SANBORN, EARL L.**—Began his military on June 2, 1917 as a member of Company E, 35th Engineers stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. Foreign service dates from November 9, 1917, to May 26, 1919. Sergeant Sanborn was discharged June 10, 1919.
- (11)—**HUNTER, BENJAMIN F.**—Entered military service on May 20, 1918 as a member of Company C, 49th Engineers. Later transferred to Company C, 120th Engineers and then to Company C, 109th Engineers. Stationed at Fort Meyer, Virginia for military training. Private Hunter sailed for France in July 1918 and returned to the States in the summer of 1919.
- (12)—**ROSE, PAUL WILLIAM**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on May 24, 1918 and was assigned to Company C, 602nd Engineers. Embarked for overseas service on July 10, 1918 and in the summer of 1919 returned to America and was honorably discharged.
- (13)—**SANDS, JOHN**—As a member of Company A, 131st Engineers began his military career on June 26, 1918. For military training was sent to Camp Gordon, Ga. Private Sands went overseas in 1918 and returned to the States in the summer of 1919.
- (14)—**BELL, FRED T.**—On May 18, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army and was assigned to Company C, 70th Engineers. For military training was sent to Fort Douglas, Arizona. With the rank of private, first-class was honorably discharged on December 24, 1918.
- (15)—**WALKER, HAL H.**—Began his military career on September 3, 1918 as a member of the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. In October, 1918, was transferred to Army Service Corps, Mechanical Unit No. 1. Headquarters Garage. Received military training while located at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked for France on September 29, 1918. Rank, mechanic.
- (16)—**FRAZIER, SPENCE**—On May 17, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army and was assigned to Company A, 4th Training Regiment, at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. Foreign service dates from July 14, 1918, to June 8, 1919. Private Frazier was mustered out June 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. His foreign service was with Company A, 504th Engineers.
- (17)—**STALLINGS, JOHN H.**—Entered military service on July 8, 1918, and became a member of Company I, 21st Engineers. Embarked for France on September 1, 1918, and took part in the fighting in the Toul Sector and Meuse-Argonne. Corporal Stallings returned to America on June 9, 1919.
- (18)—**POTTER, JOHN**—On October 4, 1917 volunteered his services to the U. S. Army and was assigned to the 10th Company, 20th Engineers. Received military training at Camp Gordon and Camp Jackson. Sailed for France on April 25, 1918 and returned to the States in June 1919. Rank, private.
- (19)—**KNIGHT, CLARENCE**—Began his military career on June 1, 1918 as a member of the 116th Engineers. Stationed at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. for military training. Foreign service dates from September 21, 1918, to May 27, 1919. Promoted from private to corporal, and discharged on June 2, 1919.
- (20)—**CROSS, VIRGIL**—As a member of 13th Company, 20th Engineers, began his military career in October, 1917. For training was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia. Embarked for France in December 1917 and returned to the States in the summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (21)—**CLARK, JAMES ELISHA**—Entered military service in January, 1918, and was assigned to the United States Railroad Service. Stationed at various French camps. Foreign service dates from May 1918 to May 1919. With the rank of railroad engineer, was mustered out of the service in June 1919.
- (22)—**ANDERSON, RICE LAFAYETTE**—On July 26, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army and was assigned to a replacement company. Later transferred to Company A, 132nd Engineers, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Sailed for France in September 1918, and returned to America July 6, 1919. Rank, private.
- (23)—**SEAHORN, EMIL A.**—After entering the military service in October 1918, attended Officers' Training School for engineers stationed at Camp Humphreys, Virginia until mustered out of the service on November 28, 1918. Rank, private.
- (24)—**DUNN, WILLIAM R.**—Second enlistment began May 31, 1916. Went overseas with Company A, 1st Engineers, 1st Division, in June, 1917. Twice wounded, the last time at Cantigny in May, 1918. Returned to States for recovery from injuries. Previous to World War, Sergeant Dunn saw service in Mexico and the Philippines.
- (25)—**DUNN, ALBERT**—Entered the U. S. Army on April 25, 1918 and was assigned to Company F, 306th Engineers, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Went overseas on July 31, 1918 and participated in the battles at St. Die, Somme and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to America on June 15, 1919 and one week later was honorably discharged. Rank, private.
- (26)—**KNIGHT, JOLLY G.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army in May 1918 and for duty was assigned to Company B, 111th Engineers. Stationed at Camp Bowie Texas for military training. Embarked for France on July 7, 1918 and saw action at St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. On May 30, 1919, returned to the States.
- (27)—**CALDWELL, KYLE CRUZE**—Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia as a member of the 8th Corps, 605th Engineers. Date of enlistment, May 6, 1918. In September, 1918, went overseas and returned to America on June 18, 1919. With the rank of corporal, was mustered out in July, 1919.
- (28)—**OWENS, WILLIAM**—Entered the military service on May 2, 1918 and was assigned to Company C, 47th Engineers. Stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama for military training. With the rank of private was honorably discharged on December 3, 1918.
- (29)—**JOHNSON, CHARLES C.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in March, 1917, and became a member of Company C, 5th Engineers, 7th Division. Stationed at Brownsville and Corpus Christi, Texas, for military training. Foreign service dates from May 1918 to April 1919. Honorably discharged on May 21, 1919 at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. Rank, first sergeant.
- (30)—**NICKERSON, MARCUS F.**—On April 9, 1918, began his military career as a member of Headquarters Company, 116th Engineers. Received training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia and Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. Embarked for France on May 10, 1918 and on April 2, 1919, returned to America. Private Nickerson was mustered out April 17, 1919, at Camp Gordon. While in France he did mechanical drafting and supervised clerical and construction work.

- (1)—**BAILEY, ROBERT L.**—Entered the service August 5, 1918, and received orders to report at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., where he was assigned to the 113th Engineers of the 38th Division. Departed for overseas duty October 1, but arrived in France too late to engage in hostilities before armistice was concluded.
- (2)—**BOUNDS, EUGENE F.**—He went into the army in January, 1918, and was assigned to Company K, 139th Infantry, 35th Division. His station was at Camp Doniphan until the departure of his division for foreign service. Arrived in France in spring of 1918 and participated in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Wounded the first day of the latter attack.
- (3)—**GENTRY, WILFRED E.**—Responding to the call to the colors on May 24, 1918, he became a member of Battery A, 21st F. A., 5th Division. He was trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., and departed for foreign service on July 24, 1918. Participated in all actions of his unit. Discharged August 6, 1919. Rank, wagoner.
- (4)—**HOPKINS, WILLIAM C.**—Entering the service of his country on August 6, 1918, he was ordered to Camp Shelby, Miss., where he received brief training and then departed in October for foreign service. Assigned to Company L, 163rd Infantry, 41st Division in France. Returned as private, first-class, and discharged March 6, 1919, at Camp Taylor.
- (5)—**SWAGGERTY, JAMES T.**—Went into the army September 3, 1918, and was assigned for duty to Field Hospital No. 36, of the 31st Division, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Sailed to France November 1 and remained until April 25, 1919. Mustered out May 16, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (6)—**MOORE, LESTER**—After induction into the service in July 1918, he was stationed at Camp Gordon for a brief time for training. He sailed for France in August and was assigned to Company M, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. He went into Germany with it as a part of Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (7)—**PECK, JOHN G.**—Answered the call to the colors on August 6, 1918 and was assigned to Company I, 151st Infantry, 35th Division, at Camp Shelby, Miss. Sailed for foreign service on October 14. Later he was transferred to Company E, 114th Infantry, 29th Division. Rank in the army, private, first-class.
- (8)—**GLASS, MARTIN**—Received brief training at Camp Shelby, Miss. before going overseas on October 5, 1918. He was assigned to Company H, 163rd Infantry, 41st Division. He remained abroad until February 12, 1919. His honorable discharge was given him at Camp Taylor on March 1, 1919.
- (9)—**PELLAUX, WALTER CLAUDE**—He also was assigned to Camp Shelby for training, but went into the artillery, Battery B, of the 137th Regiment. Sailed from America October 6 and began training at Camp de Meucou, France, just before armistice. Returned home in December and was mustered out January 15, 1919, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
- (10)—**KNIGHT, JOHN PALMER**—Remaining only a short time at Camp Shelby, Miss., for equipment and military training, he sailed for France in September, 1918, and was assigned to Company K, 163rd Infantry, 41st Division. The armistice being concluded, he returned home in January, 1919, and was mustered out a few days later at Camp Mills, N. J.
- (11)—**BRADSHAW, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**—Went into the service at Knoxville on August 6, 1918. Received orders to train at Camp Shelby, Miss., but remained there only a short time. Arriving overseas, he was assigned to Company H, 163rd Infantry, 41st Division. The armistice forbade his participation in fighting. Discharged as private at Camp Taylor March, 1919.
- (12)—**ELLIS, OLLIE**—After entrance into service July 6, 1918, at Knoxville, he was assigned to the Headquarters Company, 46th Infantry, 9th Division, at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Received honorable discharge at Fort Oglethorpe as a private, first-class, February 18, 1919.
- (13)—**DONALDSON, WILLIAM L.**—Entered the army May 22, 1918, and was ordered to Camp Jackson, S. C., for artillery training. Went overseas in July and was assigned to Battery C, 163rd Field Artillery, of the 26th Division. In battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Discharged May 5, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (14)—**WEST, JAMES N.**—Called to the colors on July 5, 1918, and was assigned to Company B, 46th Infantry, of the 9th Division at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. In the fall of 1918 he was detailed at Camp Bragg, N. C., on guard duty. Discharged February 26, 1919.
- (15)—**KEYS, JAMES W.**—After answering the call into service at Knoxville on July 7, 1918, he was ordered to report at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. There he was assigned to Company H, 45th Infantry. Served with it until May 24, 1919, when he was mustered out at Camp Gordon. Rank, private, first-class.
- (16)—**CARMAN, ROY E.**—Remained in this country but a short time after he was mustered into federal service in June, 1918, for he was on the water to France in less than a month later. Assigned on arrival to Company L, 168th Infantry, 40th Division. Returned and discharged in May, 1919.
- (17)—**WILSON, SHERDON O.**—Assigned to the Headquarters Company, 48th Infantry, 20th Division, after he was inducted into service on June 3, 1918. His stations included Camp Stuart, Va., Camp Sevier, S. C. and Camp Jackson, S. C., where he was discharged as corporal Feb. 8, 1919.
- (18)—**TILLERY, SAMUEL ALTON**—Called to the colors in May, 1918, and was ordered to Camp Pike for training. Went over during summer of 1918 and he was assigned to Company D, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division. Participated in its later operations and went with it into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation. Landed in America August 20, 1919 and discharged week later at Camp Gordon.
- (19)—**KING, JOHN H.**—After answering the call of the colors on May 24, 1918, he went successively from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Camp Jackson, S. C. and then to Camp Hill, Va., where he sailed for foreign service on July 29. Arrived in France in time to get into the fall engagements of his unit and also went with it into Germany as part of the Army of Occupation.
- (20)—**WEBB, ALLEN S.**—Entered the army August 20, 1918, reported at Camp Gordon for military duty, and ordered overseas a short time later. Assigned to Company C, 161st Infantry, 41st Division, on arrival in France, but subsequently transferred to Company D, 18th Infantry, 1st Division. Went with it into Germany as a member of Army of Occupation.
- (21)—**WYRICK, ROBERT B.**—Assigned to the Headquarters Troop of the 9th Division Camp Sheridan, Alabama, after he was called to the colors on July 7, 1918. Remained on duty there until discharged from the service on January 21, 1919. Rank, private.
- (22)—**SHIPLEY, ROY R.**—Ordered to Camp Shelby, Miss., immediately after he was mustered into federal service at Knoxville in September, 1918. Sailed for France in November, being assigned to Machine Gun Company, 151st Infantry, 38th Division. Transferred to Provisional Military Police Company No. 203 in March 1919. Rank, private first-class.
- (23)—**GREEN, MARK E.**—Inducted into service at Knoxville on September 4, 1918, and assigned to Company I, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Went overseas September 29, and was transferred to Headquarters Company, Second Development Battalion, with which he remained until December 16, when he became a member of Company D, 105th Infantry, 27th Division. Discharged April 16, 1919.
- (24)—**KING, HENRY**—As a member of Battery A, 137th Field Artillery, 38th Division, he left Camp Shelby, Miss., for New York City, where he sailed October 6, 1918 for France. Was in training at Camp de Meucou when armistice came. Returned home December 23, and mustered out at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.
- (25)—**BURNETT, GUSTAVUS**—After induction into federal service at Knoxville on May 29, 1918, he was ordered to Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he was assigned to Company C, 10th Field Signal Battalion, 7th Division. Sailed for France in July, 1918, and got to the front line for active duty short time before the armistice.
- (26)—**MEDLIN, WALTER A.**—Bugler Medlin left Knoxville August 6, 1918, for Camp Shelby, where he was assigned for military duty to Company D, 160th Infantry, 28th Division. Sailed in October, 1918 for France. Transferred November 10 to Company H, 114th Infantry, 29th Division. Returned May 6, 1919 to Newport News, Virginia. Discharged May 16 at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (27)—**PIERCE, ERNEST F.**—Called to the colors May 13, 1918, he was ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he was assigned to Company H, 61st Infantry, 6th Division. Sailed for France in July, 1918, taking part in all activities of his unit. After armistice he obtained leave to study law in England. Rank, private.
- (28)—**MCPADDEN, BEN JOE**—After assignment at Camp Shelby, Miss., to which he was ordered from Knoxville, he went overseas on October 18, 1918. In February, 1919, he transferred from his original company to Company F, Postal Express Service. Returned in summer of 1919. Rank in army, private.
- (29)—**WEST, WILLIAM THOMAS**—He was assigned to Company C, 46th Infantry, 9th Division, after he was inducted in the service July 5, 1918, at Knoxville. Received training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, but after armistice he was detailed on guard duty at Poland St. Station, New Orleans, La. Discharged April 1, 1919.
- (30)—**EVANS, HOMER J.**—Inducted into federal service August 6, 1918. Stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., until October, when he was ordered on foreign service. After arrival overseas he was assigned to Company D, 114th Infantry, 29th Division. Returned home May 6, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.



- (1)—**MILLIGAN, JOHN W.**—Entered service May 24, 1918, and became a member of Company M, 322nd Infantry 81st Division. Sailed July 18, 1918, taking part in the Verdun, St. Die and St. Mihiel Sectors. Was wounded November 9, 1918, in the Argonne Wood. Rank, private, and discharged April 1, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (2)—**TROUTMAN, HENRY VALCUS**—After entering service on September 21, 1917, was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia, and then to Camp Jackson, S. C. Was assigned to Company A, 317th Machine Gun Battalion of the 81st Division. In overseas service he was in Vosges Mountains and Meuse-Argonne battle. Discharged June 28, 1919, with rank of mechanic.
- (3)—**PALMER, WILLIAM E.**—After joining the colors on September 19, 1917, was trained at Camp Gordon and assigned to Machine Gun Company, 11th Infantry. Took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne battles. Wounded September 12, 1918, and returned to the States November, 1918. Discharged February 9, 1919.
- (4)—**LANGFORD, THOMAS E.**—Entered military service in September, 1917, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 323rd Infantry, of the 81st Division. Sailed for France with this unit and saw foreign service with it in France until 1919.
- (5)—**SMITH, ROBERT**—Inducted into military service May 28, 1918, and received training at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and Camp Taylor, Kentucky. As a member of Company F, 329th Infantry, sailed for France on August 15, 1918. Returned to America January 31, 1919, and was discharged with rank of private on February 15, 1919.
- (6)—**LIVELY, ARTHUR L.**—Entered service May 24, 1918, and was assigned to 315th Ammunition Train. Sailed June 16, 1918. Battles were St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse. In Army of Occupation with 90th Division. Rank, Corporal.
- (7)—**McKEE, PAUL H.**—Entered military service on May 21, 1918, as a member of Company G, 323rd Infantry. Was stationed at Fort Thomas, Camp Jackson and Camp Sevier before going overseas. Sailed July 11, 1918, and returned to the States May 26, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (8)—**NORMAN, MELVILLE ERNEST**—Inducted into service June 26, 1918, and assigned to Company C, 363rd Infantry, 91st Division. Stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, until September 2, 1918 when ordered overseas. Discharged April 24, 1919, with rank of private, at Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- (9)—**COPELAND, ROSCOE ALDRIDGE**—Entered service in December 1917, being sent to Camp Johnston. As a member of Supply Company, 313th Q. M. C., sailed for France in June 1918, and was stationed at Gievres. His rank was private first-class.
- (10)—**TROUTMAN, WILL E.**—After entering the service on June 25, 1918, became a member of Company E, 383rd Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Gordon and Camp Wadsworth. Was promoted from private to sergeant and discharged December 17, 1918.
- (11)—**THOMAS, OLIVER S.**—Inducted into service August 6, 1918, and sent to Camp Shelby, becoming a member of Battery B, 138th F. A. Sailed October 6, 1918, and returned December 22, 1918, being discharged as a private on January 11, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (12)—**WOOTEN, TURNER W.**—On March 28, 1918, entered the military service, and became a member of Company H, 328th Infantry. Sailed April 30, 1918, and came back from foreign service on February 9, 1919. Discharged at Camp Gordon, as a private February 27, 1919.
- (13)—**GREEN, JUDGE A.**—Having entered service in September, 1917, was assigned to 328th Machine Gun Company, being later transferred to Company B, 113th Machine Gun Battalion. Sailed for foreign service with this unit May 18, 1918, and participated in all its battles until October 17, when he was gassed. Discharged April 12, 1919.
- (14)—**DUGGAN, ZACK T.**—On April 27, 1918, became a member of Battery C, 318th F. A., and was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. for training. Went overseas on July 18, 1918, returning a year later.
- (15)—**CLAPP, LEONIDAS**—In August, 1918, was inducted into service and was assigned to the 327th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Ordered overseas in October, 1918. Rank, private.
- (16)—**CROSS, ERNEST BRITTON**—Enlisted July 14, 1917, and became member of Company B, 308th Field Signal Battalion. Received training at Camp Sherman, reaching France in June, 1918. In four major operations—Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne Offensives and Champagne Defensive. Served seven months in Army of Occupation. Sergeant Cross was discharged August 14, 1919.
- (17)—**WAYLAND, LLOYD KELLY**—After becoming a soldier of the army on July 26, 1918, was sent to Camp Gordon for training, and sailed overseas in September, being assigned to Company L, 18th Infantry. Participated in part of the Argonne battle and later was in the Army of Occupation.
- (18)—**LEFORCE, GEORGE ALBERT**—On June 24, 1918, went into active service and became a member of the 364th Infantry band. Sailed August 31, 1918, taking part at St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest and on the Lys River in Belgium. Discharged April 26, 1919, as musician, third-class, at Camp Kearney, California.
- (19)—**HAMMOND, HARVEY**—After induction into service on April 26, 1918, was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. for training until ordered overseas in August, 1918. As a member of Battery D, 316th F. A. he saw service in France.
- (20)—**CLARK, WALLACE I.**—First Sergeant Clark entered the military service in June 1918, and was assigned to Company C, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division. Went overseas in July, 1918, and saw foreign service with his division.
- (21)—**NELSON, CLAUDE O.**—Went into service on June 4, 1918, and became a member of Medical Corps, 306th Field Signal Battalion. Trained in United States until July 31, 1918, when he went overseas. Participated in action on the Meuse River. Returned home July 1919, as a sergeant.
- (22)—**YARNELL, HENRY RUSSELL**—Entered military service May 6, 1918, and received training at Camp Buell, Kentucky. Went overseas as a private in the 312th F. A., Battery D, on July 14, 1918. Returned to America June 6, 1919, and received honorable discharge soon after return.
- (23)—**CASTEEL, JAMES BENJAMIN**—After going into service in June 1918 was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois, and was a member of Company E, 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Went overseas July 22, 1918, participating at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest. Received honorable discharge from Camp Grant on June 2, 1919.
- (24)—**TROUTMAN, JAMES ROBERT**—After induction into service on June 25, 1918, he was sent to Camp Gordon, becoming a member of Company F, 325th Infantry. Left for foreign service August 26, 1918, returning to America on May 18, 1919, and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (25)—**MAJOR, CHARLES ANDREW**—Went into service in June 1918, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 317th Machine Gun Battalion as a wagoner. Sailed for France September 24, 1918, and remained until summer of 1919 with his division.
- (26)—**TIPTON, ROBERT L.**—After entering service in April 1918, he was sent to Camp Jackson for training and was assigned to the 306th Ammunition Train. As a corporal took part in the last two battles of his division, the 81st. Returned home in summer of 1919.
- (27)—**ARTHUR, ELWOOD**—On September 21, 1917, became a member of Company I, 318th Infantry and was stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. On January 26, 1919, received his honorable discharge as a private, at Camp Lee.
- (28)—**SNARELY, ZACK J.**—Having entered the service in September, 1917, he was sent to Camp Gordon, Camp Jackson, and Camp Sevier for training. Sailed for foreign service August 6, 1918 and as a sergeant participated in the battles of Company E, 324th Infantry, 81st Division.
- (29)—**PARKER, ALBERT J.**—Entered active service in September, 1917, as a member of Headquarters Company, 327th Infantry, at Camp Gordon. Transferred to Company D, 324th Infantry, 81st Division, at Camp Jackson. Was discharged with rank of cook in April, 1919, while located at Camp Sevier.
- (30)—**ARWOOD, DEWEY E.**—After induction into service on June 25, 1918, he was assigned to Company D, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division, and received training at Camp Gordon before going overseas. Sailed in August 1918, and returned to America May 20, 1919. As a private received his honorable discharge May 28, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.



- (1)—**SCHWARZENBERG, OSCAR C.**—Went into the service April 26, 1918, and was assigned to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, for his training. He belonged to Instructors Company No. 1, Quartermaster Corps. He remained in the service until January 15, 1919, when he was mustered out as a private at Camp Gordon.
- (2)—**WOLFE, MILTON CAMPBELL**—Corporal Wolfe enlisted in the army April 26, 1917, and was assigned for duty to the Supply Company, Quartermaster Corps, at Camp McClellan. Later he was detailed to Camp Jackson and Camp Joseph E. Johnston. Received his discharge March 15, 1919, at Camp McClellan.
- (3)—**VESSER, ROBERT W.**—He began his service in the army on June 5, 1918, and received assignment to the Quartermaster Corps, 23rd Division, at Camp Pike. Went overseas in September, 1918, and participated in the battle of Argonne Forest. After armistice detailed to Paris as orderly for American Peace Commission.
- (4)—**PARHAM, CHARLES L., JR.**—After entering the army on January 13, 1918, he was assigned to Depot Company H, Fort Wood, N. Y. On March 5, he transferred to 24th Service Company, Signal Corps, at Philadelphia. Later he was transferred again to a Q. M. C. Depot. Discharged February 5, 1919, at Philadelphia.
- (5)—**IRWIN, CLAYTON CARLISLE**—Became a member of the army in May, 1918, and ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he was placed on duty in the Quartermaster Corps. Later he was transferred to Lake Charles, La., where he served in the same branch of the service. Rank, sergeant.
- (6)—**ASHE, RAGON F.**—After enlisting in the service on December 7, 1917, he was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps because of his excellent clerical ability. He was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston until Jan. 16, 1919, when he was detailed to Camp Merritt, N. J., for duty. Received his discharge as a sergeant, first-class, on May 20, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (7)—**MONROE, CHARLES E.**—Private Monroe entered the service on July 1, 1918. He was stationed first at Chilhowee Park, but later ordered to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, where he was a member of Conservation and Reclamation Company No. 1, Quartermaster Corps. Discharged January 13, 1919.
- (8)—**AILOR, ROY C.**—Enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps of the army on August 1, 1917, and was ordered to Fort McPherson, Georgia, for duty. He was detailed for duty as canteen steward. Discharged April 5, 1919, as private at Fort McPherson.
- (9)—**SHARP, JENNINGS B.**—Went into the army May 28, 1918, and received orders to report to Fort Oglethorpe, later transferring to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, where he became a member of the Quartermaster Corps. Went overseas on September 10, 1918, serving as truck driver while abroad. Returned to America in the summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (10)—**KNAFFL, WILLIAM F.**—His service in the army began October 22, 1918, receiving an assignment to the Quartermaster Corps, and being detailed to Camp Morrison, Virginia, for duty. He remained there until mustered out of service June 15, 1919, as a private, first-class.
- (11)—**SHEPARD, EVERETT E.**—Enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps on May 9, 1917, and received training at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Wadsworth before he went overseas on July 15, 1918. Transferred after arrival to Headquarters, Second American Army, located at Toul, France. Returned and mustered out as a private, first-class, on July 20, 1919 at Camp Gordon.
- (12)—**MOORE, WALTER M.**—Private Moore, who was inducted into service on June 27, 1918, was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, Utilities Branch at Camp Gordon, where he was ordered for duty. He remained there until his discharge on February 14, 1919.
- (13)—**BISHOP, THOMAS K.**—Volunteered his services in July, 1917, and was assigned to a motor truck company of the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Pike. To get overseas, he transferred in 1918 to Company C, 303rd Battalion, of the Tank Corps, sailing in August for France. Sergeant Bishop remained abroad a year in the service. Received his discharge in April, 1919.
- (14)—**FRAZIER, FRED EMERSON**—Went into the service December 13, 1917. Assigned to Camp Johnston for training. Departed for overseas service in June, 1918, and became a member of Butchery Company No. 310, Quartermaster Corps, after arrival in France. Received discharge June 15, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (15)—**BURNETT, OSCAR SHIELDS**—Private Burnett was called to the colors on April 26, 1918, and assigned to the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Jackson. He remained there until November 9, when his boat sailed for France. The news of the armistice caused it to return to port. Discharged April 9, 1919.
- (16)—**BIAGIOTTI, LOUIS ALEXANDER**—Enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps in August, 1917. He was assigned to the Utilities Division and stationed at Camp Sevier and Camp Hollabird, Maryland, during his service. Mustered out in May, 1919, as a sergeant at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (17)—**HENDERSON, WILLIAM N.**—Sergeant Henderson became a member of the army on July 5, 1918, receiving an assignment at first in Company C, 46th Infantry, at Camp Sheridan. Later transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, with which he saw service until his discharge March 10, 1919, at the same camp.
- (18)—**SISK, EDWARD W.**—Went into the army on July 1, 1918, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. His station throughout the war was at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, where he was mustered out of service on November 18, 1918, as a private.
- (19)—**WILLIAMSON, JAMES AVERY**—His service in the army began on August 14, 1918, and the station to which he was assigned was Camp Joseph E. Johnston. His organization was Company No. 2, Quartermaster Corps. He remained at this camp until December 21, 1918, when he received his discharge. Rank, private.
- (20)—**EDWARDS, B. C.**—Sergeant Edwards enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps on August 20, 1917, and was ordered to Camp Greene, N. C., for duty. He remained there until discharged on March 25, 1919. Rank, sergeant, first-class.
- (21)—**KING, CHARLES W.**—Became a member of the army on December 13, 1917, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. He remained on duty in America until June 5, 1918, when he sailed to St. Nazaire, France, where he was detailed on duty with the Finance and Accounts Division, Quartermaster Corps. Returned home and mustered out August 9, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, sergeant, first-class.
- (22)—**MOODY, HENRY G.**—Mr. Moody enjoys the distinction of being the only man from Knox County during the war who enlisted and was actively in the service with his son. He enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps on August 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Joseph E. Johnston until ordered overseas on November 10. His station in France was at Brest. He returned Feb. 7, 1919, and discharged at Camp Gordon on March 2.
- (23)—**BISE, WILLIAM C.**—Was called to the colors September 1, 1918, and served for a short time at Chilhowee Park. He then received orders to report to Camp Johnston in Florida, where he served until February 10, 1919, the date of his discharge. Rank, private.
- (24)—**CAIN, RALPH H.**—Enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps in December, 1917, and assigned to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. On duty there until ordered to Camp Holabird, Maryland. He rose to the rank of sergeant, senior grade.
- (25)—**FRAZIER, WHEELER ROBERT**—Sergeant Frazier enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps in June, 1917. He was assigned during his service in the army to Bakery Company No. 309. Stationed during the war at Fort Oglethorpe, Camp McClellan, and Camp Sheridan. Received his discharge December 22, 1918, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (26)—**HOSRICH, HILMAR F.**—Volunteered in the Quartermaster Corps on June 27, 1917. He was assigned for duty to the Camp Supply Office. He was stationed at Camp Bolle Meade, Nashville, and Camp Sevier. Promoted from private to sergeant, first-class, and passed examination and recommended for commission as second lieutenant on September 28, 1918. Discharged February 15, 1919, at Camp Sevier.
- (27)—**BAIN, DONALD**—Entered the army in the fall of 1918 and was assigned for duty to the 27th Company, Quartermaster Corps, at Camp Johnston, Florida. Transferred later to the same department at Washington, where he received his discharge in February, 1919.
- (28)—**STUART, EDWARD BRUCE**—Sergeant Stuart enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps on August 8, 1917, receiving assignment to Company B, Purchasing Department. He was stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, throughout the war. Received his discharge May 2, 1919.
- (29)—**ARNOLD, MERRILL D., JR.**—After disqualification by the draft board, he enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps on August 18, 1918, and was ordered to Atlanta for duty. He remained there in service until his discharge on November 22, 1918.
- (30)—**WAYLAND, DWIGHT A.**—Became a member of the Quartermaster Corps in October, 1917 and was ordered to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for duty. He remained there until his discharge from the service on April 7, 1919. During this time he rose from private to first sergeant of his organization.



- (1)—**WALKER, JAMES CORNELIUS**—On August 28, 1917, volunteered his services to his country, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sergeant Walker received his honorable discharge on March 22, 1919.
- (2)—**WALLACE, FLOYD**—Volunteered for military service on November 12, 1917, and became a member of the 304th Mechanical Repair Shop, Quartermaster Corps. Sergeant Wallace, prior to sailing in December, 1918, was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for military training. As a member of the A. E. F., was assigned to the Motor Transport Corps, 312th Replacement Unit, Company E.
- (3)—**ESTES, BENJAMIN R.**—Entered the U. S. Army in September, 1917, and was assigned for active duty in the Quartermaster Corps, at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sergeant Estes received his honorable discharge on March 22, 1919.
- (4)—**PEASE, ALLIE D.**—On June 25, 1918, became a member of the 4th Administration Labor Company, Quartermaster Corps. Received his military training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Foreign service dates from September 23, 1918, to March 11, 1919. Discharged March 29, 1919, with the rank of private.
- (5)—**SHIPE, ERNEST L.**—Entered the military service on November 25, 1917, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. Sergeant Shipe sailed for France on March 29, 1918, and shortly after his arrival became a member of the Motor Truck Corps, 327th Repair Unit. Returned to the United States in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged.
- (6)—**FRANSE, WILLIAM C.**—In July, 1918, became a member of the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Johnston, Florida. Private Franse sailed for foreign duty in September, 1918, and returned to the United States in the summer of 1919.
- (7)—**THOMAS, JAMES L.**—Answered the call of the President on April 25, 1918, and was assigned to a Salvage Division, in the Quartermaster Corps. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C., and on March 15, 1919, was honorably discharged.
- (8)—**KROPFF, HOBART B.**—Entered the U. S. Army on April 26, 1918, and was assigned to the Utilities Division, Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sergeant Kropff received his honorable discharge in the summer of 1919.
- (9)—**WELCKER, GEORGE L.**—Became a member of the Quartermaster Corps, in December, 1917, and received his military training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Was honorably discharged on January 25, 1919, at Camp Jackson, S. C. Rank, sergeant.
- (10)—**KIRBY, ALF R.**—Entered the military service on July 31, 1918, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. Private Kirby received his military training at various camps in the United States. Mustered out of service on April 24, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (11)—**BEETS, OSCAR LEE**—On July 25, 1918, became a member of Headquarters Company, 314th Labor Battalion, Quartermaster Corps. Sergeant Beets sailed for France in July, 1918, and returned to the United States in the summer of 1919, and received his honorable discharge.
- (12)—**CARR, FRED C.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on April 28, 1918, and was assigned to the 524th Motor Supply Train, stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. First Sergeant Carr sailed overseas on September 28, 1918, and returned to the States in the summer of 1919 for demobilization.
- (13)—**KIRKLAND, ARTHUR**—Began his military career on July 26, 1918, and was assigned to the First Company, Provisional Construction Organization, Quartermaster Corps. Private Kirkland received his military training at various camps in the United States. Foreign service dates from October 5, 1918, to April 17, 1919.
- (14)—**SENSABAUGH, LEON W.**—Entered the U. S. Army in 1917, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. Sergeant Sensabaugh sailed for France in 1918 as a member of Headquarters Company, 41st Division. Returned to the United States in the summer of 1919.
- (15)—**JONES, ARTHUR M.**—Volunteered for military service in November, 1917, and was assigned to the Depot Quartermaster's Office, Brownsville, Texas. Corporal Jones received his honorable discharge in January, 1919.
- (16)—**SPOUSE, WILLIAM ARTHUR**—In July, 1918, entered the service of the United States Army, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. Corporal Sprouse sailed for France on November 4, 1918, and returned to the United States in the summer of 1919.
- (17)—**LUSBY, WILLIAM OSCAR**—Entered active duty on June 24, 1918, and was placed in the Quartermaster Corps, Bakery Company No. 351. Received military training at Camp Gordon, Ga., and Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Sailed overseas on August 31, 1918, and returned to the States in the summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (18)—**BRENNAN, HORACE F.**—Became a member of the Quartermaster Corps, on July 13, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Cody, N. M., for training. Private Brennan received his honorable discharge on December 13, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M.
- (19)—**LANE, SWANCEY L.**—Enlisted for service in the U. S. Army on March 1, 1918, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. Stationed at Jeffersonville, Indiana, until discharged on March 27, 1919, with the rank of private, first-class.
- (20)—**WILSON, JOE**—Began his military career on April 1, 1917, and was placed in the Quartermaster Corps. Private Wilson received his military training while stationed at Camp Greene, North Carolina. On April 12, 1919, received his honorable discharge.
- (21)—**BOYERS, RALPH L.**—Entered the U. S. Army in July, 1918, and became a member of the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Grant, Ill. Private Boyers was honorably discharged in February, 1919, at Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- (22)—**MEADOWS, WALLACE T.**—In June, 1917, became a member of the army and was assigned to the 314th Supply Company, Quartermaster Corps. Stationed at various camps in the United States until he sailed for foreign service in June, 1918. Private Meadows returned to America on May 16, 1919, and soon after received his honorable discharge.
- (23)—**CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT A.**—Enlisted on December 10, 1917, and became a member of the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. On July 28, 1918 sailed overseas and while there transferred to the U. S. Postoffice No. 729. Private Cunningham returned to the States in the summer of 1919.
- (24)—**ACUFF, ROBERT BERT**—On January 25, 1918, became a member of the U. S. Army, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. Stationed at various camps in the United States prior to sailing in May, 1918. Private Acuff returned to America in the summer of 1919 to take up work with the railroads in demobilization of troops.
- (25)—**HARMON, ELMER R.**—Entered the U. S. Army on August 6, 1918, and was placed in the 329th Supply Company, Quartermaster Corps. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, until he sailed for France on September 8, 1918. Private Harmon returned to the States in the summer of 1919.
- (26)—**COULTER, JOHN WILSON**—Began his military career on April 26, 1918, and was assigned to the Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, Quartermaster Corps. Sergeant Coulter received his military training in various camps of the United States. He was a student at Officers' Training Camp for three weeks. Discharged as sergeant in November, 1918, at Camp Lee, Va.
- (27)—**JETT, HOWARD P.**—On February 14, 1918, became a member of the U. S. Army, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. Corporal Jett received his military training at various camps in the United States. Was honorably discharged on May 24, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (28)—**ROUTH, DAVID A.**—Began his military career on July 15, 1918, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, at Camp Johnston, Florida. Sergeant Routh was honorably discharged from service January 24, 1919.
- (29)—**LEE, SAMUEL L.**—Entered the U. S. Army on February 16, 1918, and became a member of Ordnance Department, Camp Supply Detachment, Quartermaster Corps, Camp Jackson, S. C. Was discharged from military service on March 19, 1919, with the rank of sergeant.
- (30)—**HILL, RALPH MERRILL**—On December 12, 1917, began his military career. Was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, Training Camp, Camp Johnston, Florida. Sergeant Hill was mustered out of the service on February 10, 1919, at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana.



- (1)—**BROGDEN, FRANK MILLER**—After entering the service in October 1918 was assigned to the 48th Battery, Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training School. Stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky for military training. With the rank of private was honorably discharged at the above mentioned camp on December 3, 1918.
- (2)—**ANDES, JOHN WILBUR, JR.**—Began his military career on July 1, 1918, as a member of the University of Tennessee Training Detachment. On September 16, 1918 was transferred to the Central Officers' Training School, at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Mustered out of the service on November 28, 1918 with the rank of officer candidate.
- (3)—**MACHAMER, ROY F.**—After entry into the military service, for duty was assigned to Camp Gordon, Ga. While at this post was a member of the Central Officers' Training School, attached to the 16th Company. Mustered out of the service in January, 1919, with the rank of officer candidate.
- (4)—**REAGAN, GEORGE WILLIAM**—Entered upon active duty as a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in June 1918. Later transferred to a school of Coast Artillery, stationed in Virginia. Mustered out of the service in December 1918 with the rank of officer candidate.
- (5)—**LAWHORN, RUDOLPH OSWALD**—On October 3, 1918 became a member of the Student Army Training Corps, stationed at the University of Tennessee. With the rank of private was discharged in December 1918, at the above mentioned station.
- (6)—**MALCOLM, EDWIN McCLUNG**—While a student at Lincoln Memorial University, was a member of the S. A. T. C. Enlisted in October 1918 and was discharged in December 1918. Rank, private.
- (7)—**ADAMS, ROBERT WRIGHT**—On October 1, 1918 became a member of the S. A. T. C., while located at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. On October 14, was transferred to the Central Officers' Training School, at Camp Gordon, Georgia. With the rank of private was mustered out of the service on Nov. 29, 1918.
- (8)—**WILHOIT, HUBERT G.**—During the World War was a member of the S. A. T. C. Was in training at Fort Sheridan and Camp Taylor. At the latter mentioned post was mustered out of the service in November 1918 with the rank of private.
- (9)—**GILBERT, VERNON COLLIS**—Entered the military service on October 5, 1918. His organization was the S. A. T. C., stationed at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Discharged on December 7, 1918. Rank, private.
- (10)—**VANCE, THOMAS BLAKE**—While a student at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, was a member of the S. A. T. C. Enlistment dated from October 9, 1918 to December 10, 1918. Had the rank of private.
- (11)—**HOOD, HENRY**—On October 1, 1918 became a member of the S. A. T. C. Stationed at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee. Discharged on December 10, 1918 with the rank of private.
- (12)—**SCHRIVER, R. H.**—Entered the military service on September 3, 1918, and for duty was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 20th Company, Central Officers' Training School. Was in training at Camp Gordon, Georgia and Camp Merritt, N. J. Sailed for overseas duty on November 8, 1918. Discharged December 20, 1918 at Camp Gordon, Georgia.
- (13)—**MOONEY, RICHARD E. JR.**—Began his military career in October 1918 while a student at the University of Tennessee. His organization was the S. A. T. C. Discharged in December, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (14)—**THORNTON, JOHN E.**—After entering the service on October 3, 1918 was assigned to the 54th Training Battery, Field Artillery, Central Officers' Training School. Received his training at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and was discharged at the same camp on December 2, 1918.
- (15)—**SHEA, THOMAS G.**—Began his military career in October 1918 as a member of the S. A. T. C., stationed at the University of Tennessee. Later transferred to an Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Ky. Discharged in December 1918 with the rank of officer candidate.
- (16)—**SCHRIVER, ORLANDO H.**—Entered the military service on September 15, 1918, and was assigned to the 15th Company, Field Artillery, Central Officers Training School. Stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky for military training. Honorably discharged on December 10, 1918 at the above mentioned camp.
- (17)—**DENTON, LESTER VIRGIL**—Began his military career on October 6, 1918 as a member of the S. A. T. C., stationed at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va. Mustered out of the service on December 12, 1918 with the rank of private.
- (18)—**CHAVANNES, ALBERT**—Entered the military service in June, 1918. Stationed at Fort Sheridan, June 1 to July 1, when he was transferred to the University of Tennessee Training Detachment as instructor in radio. Discharged December 1, 1918, at Knoxville. Rank, cadet captain in the R. O. T. C.
- (19)—**SEATON, FRANK E.**—While a student at the University of Tennessee became a member of the S. A. T. C., on October 5, 1918. With the rank of private was honorably discharged on December 10, 1918.
- (20)—**DeFORD, DONALD SCRUGGS**—On October 9, 1918 became a member of the S. A. T. C., while located at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. Stationed at this post until honorably discharged on December 10, 1918. Rank, private.
- (21)—**MORIARTY, BERNARD**—While a student at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana, became a member of the S. A. T. C., on October 5, 1918. In December 1918 was discharged with the rank of private.
- (22)—**MATTHEWS, WILLIAM HARRISON**—As a member of the S. A. T. C., was stationed at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Date of enlistment October 4, 1918. With the rank of private was mustered out of the service on December 11, 1918.
- (23)—**STERCHI, WILLIAM JENNINGS**—On October 16, 1918 began his military career as a member of the S. A. T. C., stationed at Milligan College, Milligan, Tennessee. Was promoted from private to corporal, and honorably discharged on December 15, 1918.
- (24)—**MASON, WALTER L.**—Entered military service on July 1, 1918 and for military training was stationed at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. With the rank of supply sergeant, was mustered out of the service on December 12, 1918.
- (25)—**DOW, EDWARD TUCK**—Began his military career in October 1918, while located at Milligan College, Milligan, Tennessee, as a member of the S. A. T. C. Received his honorable discharge on December 13, 1918.
- (26)—**WORK, JOSEPH B.**—Entered military service on October 10, 1918 and became a member of the S. A. T. C. Stationed at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, until mustered out of the service. Rank, corporal.
- (27)—**HUDDLESTON, JAMES EDGAR**—As a member of the S. A. T. C., was located at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Date of enlistment, October 4, 1918. With the rank of private was honorably discharged on December 5, 1918.
- (28)—**BROWN, FRANK M.**—Entered military service on September 15, 1918 and was assigned to the 27th Company, Central Officers' Training Camp. Stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia for military training. Mustered out of the service on November 28, 1918. Rank, private first-class.
- (29)—**MADDUX, WILLIAM OSCAR**—Began his military career on October 1, 1918 as a member of the S. A. T. C., stationed at the Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee. Private Maddux was honorably discharged on December 10, 1918.
- (30)—**FORD, CATLETT McKINLEY**—As a member of the S. A. T. C., began his military career on October 15, 1918. Private Ford was stationed at Terre Haute, Indiana, until he was mustered out of the service on December 13, 1918.



- (1)—**HENDRIX, DAVID BROWN**—Began his military career on October 1, 1918 at the University of Tennessee as a member of the Student Army Training Corps. Honorably discharged in December 1918 with the rank of private.
- (2)—**HENDRIX, ERNEST VANDYKE**—While a student at the University of Tennessee in the fall of 1918 was a member of the Student Army Training Corps. Private Hendrix was mustered out of service on December 8, 1918.
- (3)—**SEYMOUR, AJA CLEE**—In October 1918 entered the service of the U. S. Army. He was a member of the S. A. T. C., stationed at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. Discharged on December 7, 1918 with the rank of private.
- (4)—**MORRIS, HUGH WHITE**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on May 8, 1918 and was assigned to the University of Kentucky, Training Battalion. Later transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio, and was honorably discharged while at this post in January 1919, with the rank of private.
- (5)—**DOYLE, THOMAS E.**—While a student at the East Tennessee State Normal, in the fall of 1918 was a member of the Student Army Training Corps. Honorably discharged on April 23, 1919, at Biltmore, N. C. Rank, private.
- (6)—**SNODGRASS, ROBERT HAZEL**—In September 1918 became a member of the S. A. T. C., stationed at Clemson College, S. C. Private Snodgrass received his honorable discharge on December 10, 1918.
- (7)—**COBB, JOHN CECIL**—In October, 1918 began his military career as a cadet at the University of Tennessee, stationed at Knoxville Tenn. Honorably released from the service.
- (8)—**KIDD, WALTER C.**—Answered the call of the President in June, 1918, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, Central Officers' Training School, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Honorably discharged on February 13, 1919, with the rank of supply sergeant.
- (9)—**KING, D. DAWSON**—While a student at the East Tennessee State Normal at Johnson City, Tenn., was a member of the S. A. T. C. Enlisted in October, 1918, and discharged in December, 1918.
- (10)—**MCCAMPBELL, CLYDE ELMER**—Was a member of the Student Army Training Corps at Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn. Enlisted on October 1, 1918, and honorably discharged on December 10, 1918. Rank, private.
- (11)—**ROEHL, WILLIAM EDWARD**—Began his military career on October 5, 1918, at the University of Tennessee as a member of the S. A. T. C. Honorably discharged on December 11, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (12)—**COBB, WILLIAM CLIFTON**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on August 24, 1918, and for military training was assigned to the Central Officers' Training School, F. A., stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky. Received his discharge on November 26, 1918. Rank, officer candidate.
- (13)—**ADCOCK, EARL HOBSON**—In October 1918, became a member of the Student Army Training Corps, stationed at the University of Tennessee. Private Adcock received his discharge on December 14, 1918.
- (14)—**BAUGHMAN, FRANK D.**—Began his military career in August 1917, while a student at Bingham Military School, stationed at Asheville, N. C. Mustered out of service in 1918. Rank, officer candidate.
- (15)—**KIRBY, CLAUDE R.**—While a student at Clemson College, S. C., in the fall of 1918, was a member of the S. A. T. C. He was mustered out of service on December 8, 1918. Rank, private.
- (16)—**BYINGTON, ERWIN CECIL**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in October 1918, while a student at the University of Tennessee. He was a member of the Student Army Training Corps. Honorably discharged in December 1918, at Knoxville, Tenn., with the rank of private.
- (17)—**ANDERSON, ISAAC HOWARD, JR.**—Began military career on October 2, 1918. Was a member of the Student Army Training Corps of the University of Tennessee, stationed at Knoxville, Tenn. Private Anderson was mustered out of service on December 11, 1918.
- (18)—**PARKEY, WAYNE ARTHUR**—In October 1918 became a member of the Naval Unit, S. A. T. C., stationed at the University of Tennessee. Honorably discharged on December 16, 1918, at Nashville, Tenn.
- (19)—**KAVANAGH, GERALD RODGERS**—Was a member of the Student Army Training Corps, at the Catholic University of America, stationed at Washington, D. C. Enlisted in October 1918, and honorably discharged on December 7, 1918. Rank, private.
- (20)—**STERLING, SAMUEL E.**—Began his military career on September 15, 1918, while a student at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va. Mustered out of service on December 15, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (21)—**KRAEHNBUUEHL, AUGUST OSCAR**—In October 1918, was a member of the S. A. T. C., stationed at the University of Tennessee. On November 11, 1918, was transferred to Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Monroe, Va. Private Kraehenbuehl received his honorable discharge on November 20, 1918.
- (22)—**RUTHERFORD, MARK HOUSTON**—Began his military career on October 1, 1918 as a member of the Student Army Training Corps, stationed at the University of Tennessee. He was mustered out of service in December, 1918, at Knoxville, Tenn. Rank, private.
- (23)—**DUKES, OLIVER VERNE**—Enlisted in Naval Reserve Force July 23, 1918. Ordered to New Orleans Training Station. Transferred October 1, 1918, to University of Tennessee for special course in steam engineering. Put on inactive list December 23, 1919. Spent one month at R. O. T. C., at Fort Sheridan, Ill. June 3—July 3, 1918.
- (24)—**SNODERLY, MURPHY U.**—In September 1918 was a member of the S. A. T. C., in training at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn. Private Snoderly was later transferred to the Officers' Training Camp, stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. Honorably discharged in November, 1918.
- (25)—**NORTON, JAMES HARRISON**—While a student at the University of Tennessee, in the fall of 1918, was a member of the Student Army Training Corps. He was appointed to the Officers' Training Camp on October 12, 1918. Honorably discharged from service on December 12, 1918, at Knoxville, Tenn. Rank, (acting) sergeant.
- (26)—**BENSON, GREGORY K.**—Began his military career on October 1, 1918, while a student at Milligan College Milligan, Tenn. He was a member of the S. A. T. C. Private Benson received his discharge on December 23, 1918.
- (27)—**ARNING, VICTOR E.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on October 1, 1918, and was assigned to the S. A. T. C., at the University of Tennessee. Later transferred to the Central Officers' Training School, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Discharged on December 9, 1918, with rank of sergeant.
- (28)—**JOHNSON, HAROLD D.**—While a student at the University of Tennessee was a member of the S. A. T. C. The period of enlistment began on September 1, 1918. Private Johnson was transferred to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., and assigned to the Shop Regiment, a unit of the Detention Camp. Honorably discharged while a member of the Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Key West, Fla.
- (29)—**SEGASSER, CORNELIUS FRANCIS**—Began his military career on October 4, 1918, while a student at the Catholic University of America, stationed at Washington, D. C. Private Segasser was a member of the S. A. T. C. Honorably discharged in December 1918.
- (30)—**BAKER, JAMES W.**—Began his military career on June 14, 1917, as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, stationed at West Point. In September 1918 transferred to the 3rd Machine Gun Battalion, Officers' Training School, at Camp Hancock, Ga. Honorably discharged on December 16, 1918. Rank, officer candidate.



- (1)—**BRIDGES, GEORGE W.**—Enlisted in June, 1917, in Troop D, of Cavalry, which later became the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, 30th Division. Trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas on May 26, 1918. In battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woivre Plain. Returned home March 3, 1919, and discharged at Ft. Oglethorpe. Rank, bugler.
- (2)—**ANDERSON, WILLIAM J.**—Volunteered in Trench Mortar Battery, of Knoxville, and with it he trained at Camp Sevier and also at Camp Coetquidan, overseas. His engagements were in Toul sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Argonne Offensive and Woivre Plain Defense and Offense. Transferred to Battery E, 113th F. A., 30th Division, with which he returned home March 19, 1919. Rank, private.
- (3)—**CARR, HARRY W.**—Became a member of Troop D, of Cavalry, at Knoxville in July, 1917. After its conversion into 105th Trench Mortar Battery, went overseas with it on May 18, 1918. Participated in all battles of his unit from latter part of August, 1918, to armistice. Returned home March 3, 1919, and mustered out two weeks later at Ft. Oglethorpe. Rank in army, sergeant.
- (4)—**JOHNSON, SAM B.**—Corporal Johnson enlisted in Troop D, later Trench Mortar Battery, after declaration of war in 1917. After training at Camp Sevier, he went overseas on May 22, 1918, and took part during the fall in the St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woivre Offensives. Discharged February 17, 1919.
- (5)—**ARMSTRONG, BURT V.**—Private Armstrong was with the Trench Mortar Battery, 30th Division, from Knoxville during all the war. He enlisted therein July 19, 1917; took part in St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensive; and returned home to be mustered out at Ft. Oglethorpe on March 11, 1919.
- (6)—**ARNWINE, GLENN**—Enlisted upon July 17, 1917, in Troop D, later converted into Trench Mortar Battery, 30th Division. Trained with it at Camp Sevier and overseas. Sailed on foreign service May 24, 1918, and took part in the St. Mihiel Offensive and in the Argonne Forest. Discharged as private first-class March 17, 1919.
- (7)—**MAPLES, LEE R.**—Volunteered for military service in 105th Trench Mortar Battery, and received training at Camp Sevier in the States and Camp Coetquidan in France. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Returned to America and received discharge on March 17, 1919.
- (8)—**CARR, ERNEST A.**—Enlisted June 25, 1917, in the 105th Trench Mortar Battery and was transferred in March, 1918, to the 105th Military Police. Sailed for foreign service May 11, 1918, and returned to the States March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Jackson with rank of corporal, April 16, 1919.
- (9)—**PRATT, FRANK**—Volunteered on March 29, 1917, in Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, which later became the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Foreign service from May 26, 1918, to March 13, 1919, during which time he participated in all actions of his unit. Discharged as a private first-class on March 17, 1919.
- (10)—**COVINGTON, HOBART C.**—Entered military service on April 7, 1917, and became a member of 105th Trench Mortar Battery with which unit he sailed overseas on May 26, 1918. Took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Rank, private, first-class.
- (11)—**BEATHARD, JOHN R.**—Volunteered in Troop D, which was transferred into the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, 30th Division. Sailed for France May 26, 1918, taking part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Discharged as a corporal on March 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (12)—**McCALL, EDWARD C.**—On June 6, 1917, enlisted in the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, and sailed overseas with this unit. Saw action in the St. Mihiel Offensive and in the Argonne Forest. Received honorable discharge March 17, 1919.
- (13)—**ROBERTS, ALVIN L.**—Volunteered in Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, being later transferred to Company A, 105th Supply Train of the 30th Division. Received training at Camp Sevier and sailed on foreign service June 28, 1918. Was a despatch rider and saw action in the St. Mihiel Offensive. Rank, corporal.
- (14)—**NICHOLS, FRANK G.**—Volunteered on June 14, 1917, and trained with the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, at Camp Sevier before going overseas. Saw action in the Toul sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Woivre. Mustered out as a corporal March 17, 1919.
- (15)—**WHITE, RAYMOND CLIFFORD**—Enlisted on June 12, 1917, and became a member of 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Foreign service dates from May 26, 1918, to March 3, 1919, during which time he saw action at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (16)—**LENOIR, EDWARD C.**—Entered active service July 25, 1917, as a member of 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Received training at Camp Sevier and Camp Coetquidan in France. Participated in all actions of his unit and was discharged as a sergeant on March 17, 1919.
- (17)—**WINSTEAD, JAMES C.**—First Sergeant Winstead went to Camp Sevier with the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, where he received training for overseas service. Sailed May 26, 1918 and took part in all battles of his command until September 28, when he was sent to hospital. Returned to America in March 1919, and was discharged June 18, 1919.
- (18)—**HUMPHREYS, JOHN H.**—After enlisting on April 7, 1917, in Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry was sent to Camp Sevier and became a member of 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Sailed for France May 26, 1918, and saw action in Toul sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Woivre. Discharged as a corporal at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (19)—**FORTENBERRY, DENNIS HARRISON**—Entered service on September 20, 1917, and was assigned to the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, 30th Division. While on foreign service took part in St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Discharged as a private at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (20)—**PRICE, WILEY**—Saw Mexican Border service with Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry which later became 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Transferred on November 7, 1917, to 105th Military Police. Sailed May 11, 1918, and saw action in Belgium and in the Hindenburg Line Offensive. Rank, corporal. Discharged April 13, 1919.
- (21)—**ODEM, WALTER SAMPSON**—Volunteered for military service on April 5, 1917, and received training for overseas service at Camp Sevier as a member of 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Saw action in the Argonne, and was discharged May 6, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (22)—**DAVIS, JAMES H.**—Entered the military service of the U. S. on September 20, 1917 and was assigned to the 105th Trench Mortar Battery of the 30th Division. Located at Camp Sevier before going overseas. Saw action in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives and was discharged March 17, 1919.
- (23)—**RICHARD, FRANK R.**—Volunteered June 13, 1917, in the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Before going overseas was stationed at Camp Sevier. Took part in the battles of his unit and received discharge March 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (24)—**HUSKEY, WILLIAM B.**—Entered active service July 25, 1917, as a member of Troop D, which later became 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Was trained at Camp Sevier and Camp Coetquidan. Took part in the Toul, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse Offensives and the Woivre Defensive. Discharged March 17, 1919.
- (25)—**GENTRY, DEWEY R.**—Joined the colors on July 25, 1917, and became a member of 105th Trench Mortar Battery, of the 30th Division. Sailed May 26, 1918, and returned to America March 3, 1919. Was in the fighting of the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives and received discharge on March 17, 1919.
- (26)—**VANDERGRIFF, HOBART**—Entered active military service on July 25, 1917, and went to Camp Sevier with Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, which later became 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Foreign service from May 26, 1918, to March 2, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (27)—**MARTIN, CHARLES M.**—Enlisted July 8, 1916, and saw Mexican Border service with Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry. Later sent to Camp Sevier and became 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Sailed for foreign service May 26, 1918, and saw action in the St. Mihiel Offensive and Argonne Offensive. Was discharged as a private on March 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (28)—**LOVELACE, LEONARD MOORE**—Volunteered in the military service March 28, 1917, and received training at Camp Sevier before going overseas. Saw action in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives and was discharged as a private first-class, March 17, 1919.
- (29)—**SIMPSON, EARL B.**—After enlisting for military service on July 19, 1917, became a member of the 105th Trench Mortar Battery and was stationed at Camp Sevier before going overseas. Took part in all the battles of this unit and was discharged March 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, private.
- (30)—**DAWSON, EARL K.**—Entered active duty July 25, 1917, and went to Camp Sevier with the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Sailed for France May 26, 1918, taking part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Mustered out of service as a private first-class on March 17, 1919.



- (1)—**CLARK, NOAH L.**—Corporal Clark enlisted April 6, 1917, in Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, which later became the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. After training at Camp Sevier he departed overseas May 26, 1918, and took part in the St. Mihiel, Argonne, and Woivre Plain Offensives. He was mustered out March 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (2)—**BROWN, FLOYD MARSHALL**—Volunteered in the navy June 11, 1918, and was assigned to secret service department during the five months that he was in service. Stationed at New Orleans and Algiers, La. Mustered out December 13, 1918.
- (3)—**BAILEY, GEORGE R.**—Entered the service April 6, 1917, as a member of Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, later the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Participated in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre Plain Offensives. Foreign service dated from May 26, 1918, to March 3, 1919. Discharged as bugler at Fort Oglethorpe March 17, 1919.
- (4)—**SELBY, GEORGE PRICE, JR.**—Enlisted in the navy April 24, 1919, and was ordered to Hampton Roads, Va., for training. In October he was assigned to the U. S. S. Oklahoma for sea duty. His rating is seaman second-class.
- (5)—**LEINART, LAWRENCE F.**—Became a member of the navy June 21, 1918, enlisting at Yorktown, Va., on board the U. S. S. Oklahoma. First put to sea in August, 1918. Placed on the discharged list February 8, 1919, at New York.
- (6)—**DYKES, OSCAR**—Volunteered in 1917 as a member of Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry which later became the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, 30th Division. At Camp Sevier he obtained a transfer to the 329th Infantry and then to the 33rd Division. Discharged May 3, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, corporal.
- (7)—**STANSBERRY, ROY N.**—Enlisted July 19, 1917, in Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, but transferred December 23, 1917, to the 105th Field Signal Battalion at Camp Sevier. Sailing May 27, 1918, he took part in all the battles and engagements of the 30th Division in Belgium and France. Discharged as a sergeant April 22, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (8)—**WELLS, WILLIAM O.**—Volunteered in Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, later the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. With it he trained at Camp Sevier and went overseas May 26, 1918. Took part in St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre Plain Offensives. Discharged March 17, 1919, as private, first-class.
- (9)—**BOYD, SAM BECKETT**—After three years of service in the national guard, he enlisted in the navy in 1910. He saw much sea service in his first enlistment on the U. S. S. Florida, including the fighting at Vera Cruz, Mexico. In 1914, he was ordered to Fort Lyon, Colorado, where he has been in service since his second enlistment. He is chief electrician and had charge of all electrical work there during the war.
- (10)—**VICKERY, THOMAS W.**—Enlisted in the navy October 26, 1916, and trained at Norfolk, Va. During the war he was assigned to the U. S. S. Dixie, which did patrol duty off the Irish coast. Rating, seaman, first-class.
- (11)—**SHELL, SAM M.**—Enlisted in Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, September 1, 1917, but transferred on December 12 to 310th Company, Veterinary Corps. He was stationed at Camp Sevier for duty until his discharge May 10, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (12)—**CHADWICK, EVERETT B.**—Enlisted in the navy December 16, 1917, and was assigned to the Receiving Ship Richmond, at Norfolk, Virginia. He remained on duty as a coxswain until his discharge there on December 19, 1918.
- (13)—**ANDERSON, HENRY F.**—Became a member of Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, in September, 1916, accompanying it a year later to Camp Sevier, where it became the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. Sailed for France May 26, 1918, taking part in the St. Mihiel Offensive. Sergeant Anderson returned to America December 18, 1918, and was mustered out January 25, 1919, at Camp Taylor.
- (14)—**STANSBERRY, FRED L.**—Volunteered April 5, 1917, in Troop D, later the Trench Mortar Battery of the 30th Division. Remained at Camp Sevier in training until May 26, 1918, when he sailed for France, where he took part in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre Plain Offensives. As first sergeant of his organization he was mustered out March 17, 1919.
- (15)—**CHABLE, ALPHONSE**—Entered the naval service in April, 1917, and after a short training period he was assigned in June to the U. S. S. Pittsburgh with which he sailed 97,000 miles, and which engaged in a battle with submarines off the African coast. Later transferred to the Amphion. Rating, machinist, first-class.
- (16)—**SHARP, JOHN M.**—Answered the call to the colors July 25, 1917, as a member of Troop D, later the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. After training at Camp Sevier he went overseas May 26, 1918. Saw service in the St. Mihiel, Argonne, Woivre Plain Offensives. Discharged March 17, 1919, as a private.
- (17)—**PARKS, FRED H.**—After enlisting December 14, 1917, he received training on the U. S. S. Missouri. He was then transferred to the U. S. S. Leviathan, on which he made seven trips to France. Received his discharge December 14, 1918.
- (18)—**THOMAS, WILLIAM KENNETH**—Saw service during the war for nineteen months as a member of the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, 30th Division, Trained at Camp Sevier, S. C., and Camp Coetquidan, France. Participated in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre Plain Offensives. As a private, first-class, received his discharge March 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (19)—**ROGERS, WILLIAM H.**—Volunteered in Troop D which later became the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. After training at Camp Sevier and overseas, he took part in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre Plain Offensives. Returned to America in March, 1919, and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe with rank of wagoner.
- (20)—**KANE, CHARLES S.**—Was called into service July 8, 1918, as a member of the Naval Reserve Force. He was stationed at Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal., until he was placed on the inactive list, January 21, 1919. Rating fireman, third-class.
- (21)—**ALBRIGHT, WALLACE D.**—He enlisted June 14, 1917, in Troop D, later the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, but was transferred in October to the Ordnance Corps and attached to this organization for duty. Arriving overseas in June, 1918, Corporal Albright took part in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre Plain Offensives. Appointed to Officers' Training Camp at Saumur but armistice prevented his going. Discharged March 17, 1919.
- (22)—**YOUNG, ISAAC L.**—Became a member of the navy at Knoxville in September, 1914, and during his service was stationed on several battle ships. He received his discharge in May, 1919, with the rating of first mate.
- (23)—**BONHAM, ROSS M.**—Enlisted May 5, 1917, in the navy and was stationed at Newport, R. I., for training. He saw more than a year of foreign service during the war, and rose to the rating of chief yeoman. On the gunboat Machias he did convoy duty in the Mediterranean Seas without the loss of a single ship.
- (24)—**YOUNG, ARTHUR H.**—After volunteering in the navy at Knoxville in July, 1916, he was assigned to Norfolk, Va., for training. He put to sea in October, 1917, and saw service in foreign waters on the U. S. S. New York. He had the rating of gunner.
- (25)—**CAMERON, LONAS H.**—After one enlistment in the navy he again entered the service June 25, 1915. During the war he was on convoy and patrol duty in the Irish and North Seas, operating from Queenstown as a base. Returned from overseas September 4, 1918, and discharged June 6, 1919, with rating of chief machinist's mate.
- (26)—**STANSBERRY, FRANK R.**—Enlisted April 5, 1917, as a member of the 105th Trench Mortar Battery. After training at Camp Sevier, he sailed for France May 26, 1918, and took part there in all the engagements of his organization. Sergeant Stansberry returned and was mustered out March 17, 1919.
- (27)—**EUBANK, WILLIAM**—Entered the naval service in September, 1917, and received his training at Great Lakes, Illinois. Put to sea on the U. S. S. Wisconsin, later transferring to the U. S. S. New Jersey. As an engineer, second-class, he was placed on the inactive list in August, 1919, at Atlanta.
- (28)—**HATCHER, JOHN C.**—Volunteered in Troop D July 24, 1917, but transferred December 14 to the 105th Military Police at Camp Sevier. He transferred again July 13, 1918, to the 117th Infantry, with which he took part in the fighting in Belgium and France. He transferred December 5, 1918, to the Postal Detachment, 30th Division. Discharged as a private April 8, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (29)—**CARSON, JAMES BURCH**—Was called to active duty in the Naval Reserve Force on July 8, 1918. He was stationed at Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal., for duty until placed on the inactive list, February 20, 1919. Rating, fireman, third-class.
- (30)—**ASHE, JOHN L.**—Volunteered June 4, 1917, in the 105th Trench Mortar Battery, with which he trained at Camp Sevier and in France. He participated in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Woivre Plain Offensives. He returned home and was mustered out March 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.



- (1)—**SPICKARD, DENNIS M.**—Entered service in the fall of 1917, and was assigned to Company F of the 105th Supply Train, 30th Division. Was in training at Camp Sevier until departure overseas in June, 1918. Saw active service with his unit while in France.
- (2)—**BURNETTE, JOHN E.**—Volunteered on April 13, 1917, and for duty was assigned to the 105th Ammunition Train, Medical Detachment. After a period of training at Camp Sevier embarked for France on May 26, 1918, and saw action in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Woevre Plains. Discharged April 3, 1919.
- (3)—**SPRAGUE, EDWIN**—Was assigned for duty to Company C, 105th Field Signal Battalion. Embarked for France on May 27, 1918, and took part in the following battles: Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellcourt, and Nauroy, Estrees, Monthrechain, Premont, Busigny and Ribaupville. Received divisional citations for meritorious conduct on September 3 and 29, 1918.
- (4)—**HOLMES, DAVID CARROLL**—On July 5, 1917, enlisted in the military service of the United States, and was assigned to Battery F, 115th Field Artillery, 30th Division. Embarked June 4, 1918, and saw action on the following fronts: Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and the Woevre Plains. Discharged April 14, 1919, as a corporal.
- (5)—**WEISGERBER, EDWARD CHARLES**—Began his military career on September 20, 1917 and was assigned to Ambulance Company No. 117 of the 105th Sanitary Train. Was in training at Camp Sevier until June 4, 1918, when he embarked for overseas service. As a sergeant was honorably discharged on April 16, 1919.
- (6)—**KNAFFL, CHARLES P. C.**—Enlisted on June 18, 1918, in Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry. October 22, 1917, was transferred to Headquarters Company, 115th Field Artillery. Embarked for France in June, 1918, and took part in all the actions in which his unit was engaged. Received regimental citation for heroic conduct under heavy shell fire during the battle of the Argonne. Discharged from service April 14, 1919.
- (7)—**MEYER, HERBERT HENRY**—Volunteered his services to his country on November 22, 1917, and was assigned to the 105th Military Police, Medical Detachment. Before departure overseas on May 11, 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier. While on foreign duty took part in the various actions in which his unit was engaged.
- (8)—**O'CONNER, THOMAS G.**—Began his military career on June 18, 1917, as a member of Headquarters Company, 115th Field Artillery. Was in training at Camp Sevier, and Camp Coetquidan in France. Foreign service dates from June 4, 1918, to March 28, 1919. Took part in all the engagements of his regiment, and was discharged as a sergeant on April 14, 1919.
- (9)—**CAMERON, FRANK T.**—On October 3, 1917, entered military service of the United States Army, and became a member of Company C, 105th Engineers. While training for foreign service was stationed at Camp Sevier. Embarked May 27, 1918, and saw action in Belgium and the Somme Offensive. Discharged April 29, 1919.
- (10)—**KREIS, R. HARMON**—Was called into federal service on July 25, 1917, as a member of Battery F, 115th Field Artillery. Sailed for France May 8, 1918, and after seeing action in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives was sent to Officers' Training School and completed course, but commission was held up on account of armistice. Discharged in March, 1919.
- (11)—**OTTO, HENRY CHARLES**—After entry into service in October, 1917, was assigned to Company B, 105th Supply Train. Was in training at Camp Sevier until departure overseas on June 11, 1918. Mustered out as a corporal on April 14, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (12)—**ROGERS, JOHN**—Entered active duty on July 8, 1917, as a member of Second Tennessee Infantry. Was later transferred to Battery F of the 115th Field Artillery. Embarked for France in June 1918, and participated in the St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woevre Plain Offensives. Rank, sergeant.
- (13)—**ATKINS, JAMES ROBERT**—Enlisted for active duty on July 15, 1917, and became a member of Headquarters Troop, 30th Division. Was trained for foreign duty at Camp Sevier, and sailed for France with his unit on May 11, 1918. Saw action in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive.
- (14)—**LUSTER, CLAUDE R.**—Was mustered into federal service on July 25th, 1917, and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Before departure overseas on June 5, 1918, was in training at Camp Sevier. While in France participated in the various activities of his unit.
- (15)—**COOK, WYLIE A.**—Entered active service on September 21, 1917, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 115th Field Artillery. While stationed at Camp Sevier was in training for overseas duty. Embarked in June, 1918, on foreign service, taking part in all the battles of his unit. Received regimental citation for work in Meuse-Argonne Offensives.
- (16)—**STEELMAN, HOWARD S.**—After entry into military service on October 2, 1917, was assigned to the 321st Infantry at Camp Gordon. On October 28 was transferred to the 105th Engineers, and with this unit sailed for France, where he saw action in the Ypres Sector in Belgium and in the Somme Offensive. Wounded on September 29 and evacuated to hospital.
- (17)—**THOMAS, CHESTER A.**—On October 3, 1917, entered military service, becoming a member of the 120th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. Sailed for France with this unit on June 4, 1918. Participated in the Aisne-Marne, Chateau Thierry, and Soissons actions. Discharged as a private on April 16, 1919.
- (18)—**KING, HENRY**—Enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry and was called into federal service on July 25, 1917. As a member of Company B, 105th Supply Train, was in training at Camp Sevier until foreign service began on June 11, 1918. Mustered out as a corporal on April 14, 1919, while stationed at Camp Jackson.
- (19)—**FISHER, CLAIRE C.**—Volunteered on June 2, 1916, in Tennessee Field Hospital. At Camp Sevier became member of Headquarters Company, 105th Engineers. Sailed for foreign service on May 26, 1918, and saw action in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Was mustered out April 7, 1919, with rank of color sergeant.
- (20)—**SMITH, WILLIAM OTIS**—After entry into military service of the United States on September 20, 1917, was assigned to Company E, 105th Supply Train, 30th Division. Until June 11, 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier, where he received training for overseas duty. Foreign service from June 11, 1918, to April 11, 1919.
- (21)—**BRYANT, ULYSSES L. M.**—Entered service in the summer of 1917, and after going to Camp Sevier became a member of Battery D, 115th Field Artillery. Sailed in May, 1918, for foreign service, and participated in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Woevre Plains.
- (22)—**LaRUE, FLOYD**—After becoming a member of the United States Army on September 31, 1917, was assigned to Company C, 105th Engineers. Saw action in the Ypres Sector and Somme Offensive. Mustered out as a sergeant on April 29, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (23)—**MYNATT, BEECHER L.**—Began his military career on September 20, 1917, as a member of Supply Company, 115th Field Artillery. While in training was at Camp Sevier, receiving the education which was necessary for overseas duty. Was mustered out as a private, first-class, on April 2, 1918.
- (24)—**GILBERT, CHARLES A.**—Enlisted in July, 1917, in the Medical Detachment of the 118th Infantry. Received training while stationed at Camp Sevier, and was ordered overseas in May, 1918. While in France took part in all actions of his unit. Mustered out March 31, 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (25)—**HARMON, WILLIAM HERBERT**—Entered active duty September 20, 1919. Assigned to 307th Field Signal Battalion, but transferred October 16 to Company A, 105th Engineers, later serving with Headquarters Detachment, 30th Division. Embarked for foreign service May 19, 1918. Discharged April 8, 1919.
- (26)—**EDINGTON, ARCHIE M.**—Enlisted in the fall of 1917, and was assigned to the 118th Field Hospital. Sailed for France on June 4, 1918, and took part in all the battles of his unit. Held the rank of private and was discharged in the summer of 1919.
- (27)—**FORD, ALBERT R.**—Volunteered on August 1, 1917, and was assigned to Company F, of the 105th Ammunition Train for duty. On May 26, 1918 embarked for France and saw action in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse Argonne Offensives. Discharged April 1, 1919.
- (28)—**CATE, JAY H.**—On September 21, 1917, entered military service of the United States, and was assigned to Battery D, 115th Field Artillery. Was in training in Camp Sevier until June 4, 1918, when he went overseas. While in France saw action on the Western Front. Discharged April 7, 1919. Rank, private.
- (29)—**ALLEN, WILLIAM H.**—Entered military service in September, 1917, and was assigned to Company E, of the 105th Supply Train. Sailed for France June 11, 1918, and took part in the actions of his regiment. Returned to America in the summer of 1919, and as a private was discharged from the service.
- (30)—**IRWIN CRITT S.**—Enlisted on June 24, 1918, and became a member of Company L, 118th Infantry. Departed on foreign service August 23, 1918. As a private was discharged on April 1, 1919, while stationed at Camp Gordon.



- (1)—**JONES, MARTIN TEDFORD**—Enlisted on September 20, 1917, in the 105th Field Signal Battalion and was sent to Camp Sevier for training. On May 27, 1918, was ordered overseas where he saw action at the following places: Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Estrees, Brancourt, Fremont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet and Ribeauville. As a corporal mustered out May 13, 1919.
- (2)—**COLEMAN, JOHN**—On September 21, 1917, entered military service of the United States, and was assigned to Company C of the 105th Supply Train, 30th Division. After training at Camp Sevier embarked on foreign service on June 11, 1918, and was stationed at various camps while in France. Received his discharge on April 14, 1919, as a private, first-class.
- (3)—**LaFOLLETTE, JERRY M.**—Volunteered in June, 1917, and was assigned to the 115th Machine Gun Battalion, Medical Detachment. For training was located at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Sevier. Sailed for foreign service and while in France participated in all of the actions in which his unit was engaged.
- (4)—**JENKINS, CHARLES C.**—On July 25, 1917, entered active service as a member of the Machine Gun Company of the 118th Infantry. Before going overseas in May 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier. After arrival on foreign service saw action with his unit in its various engagements, and returned to America in March 1919.
- (5)—**BIRD, BUFORD BLAKEMAN**—Entered service of the United States Army in the fall of 1917, and was assigned to the 113th Machine Gun Battalion, Sanitary Detachment. Embarked for France on May 19, 1918, and took part in Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. On April 10, 1919, was discharged as sergeant.
- (6)—**SANDS, CHARLES A.**—On July 3, 1917, enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry and was later transferred to the Machine Gun Company of the 120th Infantry. Received training while located at Camp Sevier and various French camps. Sailed May 17, 1918, where he saw active service in the Ypres Defensive and the Hindenburg Line Offensive.
- (7)—**HANKINS, EDWIN**—After entry into military service on September 21, 1917, became a member of Battery A, 115th Field Artillery. Before going overseas received his preliminary training while stationed at Camp Sevier. Embarked for foreign service in May, 1918, and was in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Discharged as a corporal April 12, 1919.
- (8)—**McCLANAHAN, JOHN M.**—Became a member of the United States Army on September 21, 1917, and was assigned to Company B, 113th Machine Gun Battalion. While stationed at Camp Gordon and Camp Sevier was in training for foreign duty. After arrival overseas saw action in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, and was wounded on September 29 in the attack on the Hindenburg Line.
- (9)—**MANUEL, WILLIAM**—In September, 1917, volunteered his services and for duty was assigned to the 105th Engineers. Sailed for France with this unit on May 26, 1918, and was in action at the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Was discharged from service on April 29, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (10)—**LINDSAY, HOLLIS ROY**—On August 2, 1917, enlisted for active duty and became a member of Headquarters Troop, 30th Division. Embarked on May 11, 1918, for foreign service, and took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Mustered out of service April 8, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (11)—**HORNER, WILLIAM E.**—Entered service in the fall of 1917, and became a member of Company A, 105th Engineers. Sailed for France in June, 1918, and took part in all the actions in which his unit engaged. Was mustered out at Fort Oglethorpe June 8, 1919.
- (12)—**LONG, THOMAS W.**—On June 10, 1917, volunteered in the United States military service and was assigned to Battery F, 115th Field Artillery. Until June 2, 1918, was in training at Camp Sevier, but on this date embarked for France, where he saw active service. As a sergeant was discharged on April 4, 1919.
- (13)—**HENRY, SAMUEL O.**—After entry into military service on September 6, 1917, became a member of Company B, 114th Machine Gun Battalion. On May 14, 1918 began foreign service, which lasted until March 24, 1919. While in France he took part in the various engagements of his unit.
- (14)—**WILLIS, HUBERT**—In September 1917, entered military service of the United States, and was assigned to Motor Truck Company, 30th Division. After arrival in France was transferred to the Motor Truck Company, Headquarters Garage, at Le Mans. Rank, corporal.
- (15)—**BROWN, EARL A.**—Volunteered in August, 1917, for active service and became a member of Company B, 114th Machine Gun Battalion. Before going overseas in May, 1918, was trained at Camp Sevier. After arrival in France saw action in Ypres Sector in Belgium, and was wounded on September 29 at the beginning of the Somme Offensive.
- (16)—**NEAL, JAMES**—Entered military service in the fall of 1917, and for duty was assigned to the 115th Field Artillery. Received training while located at Camp Sevier, and departed on foreign service in May, 1918. Saw action on the Western Front, and after return to America was mustered out of service in April, 1919.
- (17)—**McINTURFF, WALTER H.**—Enlisted on June 1, 1917, and became a member of Battery F, 115th Field Artillery. While located at Camp Sevier was trained for overseas duty. He embarked in May, 1918, and after arrival in France took part in the various actions in which his unit was engaged.
- (18)—**WHITE, DEWEY D.**—After entry into military service was assigned to the 30th Division, Military Police Company. Until May 5, 1918, was located at Camp Sevier, but on this date departed for overseas service. Participated in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Discharged April 12, 1919.
- (19)—**GRADY, WILLIAM OSCAR**—Began his military career on September 20, 1917, by becoming a member of Company F, 105th Supply Train, 30th Division. Embarked for overseas service on June 11, and saw action while stationed in France. As a corporal was discharged on April 14, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (20)—**LaRUE, CHARLES R.**—In June, 1917, became a member of the United States Army, and was assigned to Company C, 105th Engineers, for duty. A little later was transferred to the 20th Engineers, with which unit he departed on February 26, 1918, for overseas duty. Returned with rank of sergeant, first-class.
- (21)—**MERRIMAN, IRA M.**—After becoming a member of the military forces of the United States was assigned to Company F, 105th Ammunition Train, 30th Division. Was located at Camp Jackson until departure overseas. Received his discharge in April, 1919, after his return from France.
- (22)—**PAINTER, LELAND R.**—On June 15, 1917, enlisted in military service of the United States and on May 26, 1918, was ordered overseas. While on foreign service took part in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and the Woivre Plains. Discharged April 3, 1919.
- (23)—**ATCHLEY, BROWN ATKIN**—Entered military service on September 20, 1917, and later became a member of the 105th Engineers. Took part in the Ypres Defensive, Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt and Nauroy, Montbrechain, Fremont and Vaux-Andigny. As a private, first-class, was mustered out April 23, 1919.
- (24)—**COGDILL, LEANDER P.**—On May 5, 1917, began his military career and was assigned to Headquarters Detachment of the 55th Field Artillery Brigade. As a member of this unit participated in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and the Woivre Plains. With the rank of horse-shoer was discharged in April, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (25)—**COX, LESTER CARLISLE**—Became a member of the United States military forces on September 20, 1917, and for duty was attached to Division Headquarters, 30th Division. Saw action in Belgium and on the Somme, and as a sergeant, first-class, was mustered out on April 8, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (26)—**WINFREY, HAL G.**—On August 1, 1917, entered the military service and was assigned to the 105th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. Was stationed at Camp Sevier, and Clintonville, Wisconsin, before departure overseas on May 26, 1918. Was a participant in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and the Woivre. Mustered out April 2, 1919 as a sergeant.
- (27)—**WINFREY, OLIVER RAY**—On August 1, 1917, became a member of the Headquarters Company, 55th Brigade, but later transferred to the 105th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. Embarked for France on May 26, 1918, returning to America on February 3, 1919. Engagements: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Woivre Plains.
- (28)—**THOMPSON, RALPH W.**—Enlisted in the army on May 26, 1917, and became a member of Company B, 105th Engineers. Was trained at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, until departure overseas on May 26, 1918. Took part in the battles of the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive. Discharged as a sergeant on April 24, 1919.
- (29)—**DALY, ROBERT O.**—On April 11, 1918, became a member of the military forces of the United States, and for duty was assigned to the 105th Signal Battalion, 30th Division. Departed on foreign service May 27, 1918, and while in France saw action in the Ypres Defensive and the Somme Offensive.
- (30)—**KNAFFL, SAMUEL A.**—Volunteered for military duty on June 30, 1917, and was assigned to Battery F, 115th Field Artillery. Was trained at Camp Sevier until departure overseas on June 7, 1918. Saw action in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive and the Woivre Plains. As a corporal was discharged on April 14, 1919.



- (1)—**FISHER, RAYMOND C.**—Entered the army March 27, 1918, and became a member of the 49th Company, 5th Regiment, Marine Corps. After short training period at Paris Island, he went overseas in August and took part in the St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont, and Argonne Offensives. He accompanied the Second Division to Germany as part of the Army of Occupation. Returned home in summer of 1919 and discharged. Rank, private.
- (2)—**PEELER, FRANK A.**—Enlisted in the Marine Corps in July, 1916, and during the war was a member of the Fifth Regiment thereof. Sailed June 9, 1917, and participated in all engagements in France of the Marines. He rose from private to sergeant in the quartermaster department. Returned home on August 3, 1919.
- (3)—**CROUCH, HOWARD B.**—Joined the Marines on February 18, 1918, and received his training at Paris Island and Quantico, Va. He was stationed for nine months at Paris Island, and on transfer to Quantico he became a member of the Balloon Company, attached to the heavy artillery. Placed on the reserve list January 13, 1919, at Quantico. Rank, private.
- (4)—**EDMONDS, JOHN RUSSELL**—Enlisted in the Marine Corps on July 21, 1918, and after a few weeks training at Paris Island, he departed overseas on October 15, arriving a few days before the armistice. He was assigned to Company C, 11th Regiment, of the Marines in France. He remained there until summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (5)—**CROWDER, EULIE B.**—Private Crowder enlisted in the Marines on March 11, 1917, and was assigned to the 45th Company, 6th Regiment. After training at Paris Island, he went overseas on June 14, 1917. He was in following engagements: Verdun sector, Belleau Woods, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne sector. Wounded and gassed October 8, 1918, at Blanc Mont, Champagne. Awarded Croix de Guerre. Went to Germany with Army of Occupation. Returned to States May 26, 1919.
- (6)—**SANDERS, DEWEY A.**—Volunteered in the Marines at Knoxville October 31, 1917, and went overseas March 14, 1918. Took part in the battles of the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Argonne. He returned from France January 16, 1919, and was discharged May 11, 1919, at Quantico, Va., as a private.
- (7)—**LEIDENHEIMER, JOHN THOMAS**—Enlisted in the Marine Corps June 16, 1917, and was assigned to the 97th Company, 6th Regiment. After training at Paris Island and Quantico, he went overseas on October 30, 1917, where he saw active service in the Toul sector, on the Verdun front, and in the Second Battle of the Marne. He was a member of the Army of Occupation from January to March, 1919. Received his discharge as a private at Quantico, Va., on June 24, 1919.
- (8)—**WARE, EDWARD LEE**—He became a member of the army on May 21, 1918, and received his military training in this country at Camp Jackson. Sailed to France August 14, 1918, and was assigned to Battery D, 77th Field Artillery, 4th Division, taking part with it in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Returned from France March 11, 1919.
- (9)—**DOSSETT, WALTER J.**—Enlisted in the Marines at Knoxville May 28, 1917, and was assigned to the Sixth Regiment thereof. Trained at Quantico and went overseas September 23. Saw service with his organization in the Toul sector, the Second Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel, Champagne and Argonne Offensives. Returned to the States August 4, 1919.
- (10)—**MURPHY, RICHARD B.**—Volunteered in the Marine Corps on May 1, 1917. He trained at Paris Island and was assigned to the naval section. He saw naval duty during the war on the U. S. S. Chicago, making his first trip to sea September 27, 1918. He qualified as marksman and sharp shooter. His rank was private.
- (11)—**FAWVER, GEORGE R.**—Became a member of the Marine Corps at Knoxville on October 1, 1918, and was ordered to Paris Island, S. C., for training. He was assigned to the 402nd Company. He remained there on duty until January 30, 1919, when he received his discharge. Rank, private.
- (12)—**GOSS, WILLIAM HARRISON**—Private Goss enlisted in the Marine Corps June 3, 1918, his organization being the 105th Company, 8th Regiment, which was stationed at Mare Island, California. He received his discharge as a private at Galveston, Texas, on February 6, 1919.
- (13)—**BIRD, BENFORD B.**—He saw service on the Mexican Border before the war, and after its declaration he became a member of the Sanitary Detachment, 113th Machine Gun Battalion. He went overseas May 11, 1918 and participated in all actions of the 30th Division in Belgium and in France. Sergeant Bird returned to the States in April 1919, and was mustered out the following month at Camp Jackson.
- (14)—**MONDY, CALVIN L.**—Volunteered in the Marine Corps April 9, 1918, at Knoxville. He was ordered to New London, Conn., where he remained on duty until he received his discharge in April, 1919. Rank, private.
- (15)—**SHIPE, ORME S.**—He was assigned to the 51st Company, 5th Regiment, of the Marine Corps, after he enlisted at Knoxville on May 20, 1918. After a short period of training at Paris Island, he was ordered abroad where he took part in the St. Mihiel, Champagne, and Argonne Offensives. Went to Germany with Army of Occupation, remaining until spring of 1919. In June, 1919 transferred to Company E, of Composite Marine Regiment. Discharged September 25, 1919.
- (16)—**HODGE, JAMES W.**—He enlisted in April, 1917, and was assigned to Company K, 16th Infantry, 1st Division, with which he went abroad in April, 1917. He took part in all of its battles—Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest. Slightly wounded on October 7, 1918. As a member of Army of Occupation, he went to Germany and remained until summer of 1919. Reached America September 3.
- (17)—**SIMS, JAMES W. A.**—Private Sims enlisted with the Marines April 24, 1917, and assigned to 73rd Company, 6th Regiment. Overseas service began November 2, 1917, and he participated in the fighting in the Toul sector, at Belleau Woods, Soissons, St. Mihiel, in Champagne, and in the Argonne Forest. Returned January 8, 1919, and mustered out August 20.
- (18)—**HINES, GEORGE A.**—He enlisted July 15, 1918, at Knoxville. Ordered to Paris Island, S. C., where he was assigned to the Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Brigade of the Marines. Went overseas in October, 1918, remaining for six months. Received his discharge June 25, 1919, with the rank of sharpshooter.
- (19)—**MILLS, WALTER SAMUEL**—His service in the army was very brief, lasting from October 15 to December 2, 1918. He volunteered in the Marine Corps and was stationed at Paris Island S. C. Rank, private.
- (20)—**REED, HERBERT**—He also volunteered in the Marine Corps and received his military training at Paris Island, S. C. The armistice prevented his service overseas. Received the rating of marksman. Rank, private.
- (21)—**NEWMAN, RALPH HAYES**—His service in the Marines began November 7, 1918. At Paris Island he was assigned to the 26th Company, but on March 10, 1919, he was transferred to the 88th Company at Philadelphia. In July he was ordered on duty atleston.
- (22)—**MCCAMMON, JAMES N.**—Corporal McCammon began his service with the Marines in April, 1918, and he was ordered to Paris Island for training. His organization was the 104th Company. After a period at Paris Island he was ordered to Galveston, Texas, where he remained on duty until mustered out of service in March, 1919.
- (23)—**DRAKE, BEN C.**—He enlisted in the army June 6, 1915, and became a member during the war of Company B, 8th Infantry, 8th Division. His place of training was at Camp Fremont, California. Sailed for France in summer of 1918, but did not arrive in time for fighting. Sergeant Drake was discharged February 26, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (24)—**JOHNSON, ROGER BRUCE**—Began his service in the army on January 8, 1907, seeing action in the Cuban insurrection that year. Has served in K Troop, Cavalry; Hospital Corps three years; and in the 1st, 32nd and 82nd Infantry. Six months of this period he was second lieutenant of the last organization. Corporal Johnson is now on recruiting duty at Knoxville.
- (25)—**JONES, ERNEST E.**—Sergeant Jones was assigned to the Headquarters Company, 15th Field Artillery, 5th Division, after entering the army on May 21, 1918. Sailed for foreign service July 21, 1918. Was a member of the Army of Occupation. Returned home and mustered out of service August 25, 1919.
- (26)—**SWAGGERTY, ALLIE**—His service in the army began with his enlistment in December 1904. Was a member of the 14th Cavalry and the 7th and 8th Infantry. After outbreak of war transferred to the 60th Infantry, Fifth Division. Sailed April 16, 1918, and saw service in St. Die and Pont-a-Mousson sectors and the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Wounded in the Argonne battle. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Cross and French Croix de Guerre for bravery in action. Returned from overseas July 20, 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (27)—**FRANKLIN, LOUIS S.**—Enlisted in the Marine Corps in November 1916, and trained at Paris Island, S. C. He was assigned to the 54th Company, 2nd Regiment, of the 1st Brigade. After completion of training he was ordered to Hayti, where he saw service during war with the 6th Company 2nd Regiment of the Marines.
- (28)—**WILLIAMS, ROBERT L.**—After induction into the service on July 7, 1918, at Knoxville, he was ordered to Camp Sheridan and assigned to Company B, 46th Infantry, for military training. He remained on duty with this organization until his discharge from the army on August 12, 1919 at Camp Gordon. Rank, private.
- (29)—**LONES, JACOB E.**—Enlisted in the Marines at Knoxville on May 20, 1918, and ordered to Quantico, Va., where he trained until ordered overseas August 13. Arrived in time to take part in the Champagne and Argonne Offensives. He was wounded in the latter battle on November 10, 1918. He returned from France in March, 1919.

- (1)—**JONES, WALTER M.**—After entrance in service at Knoxville on April 2, 1918, he was sent to Paris Island, S. C. for training. Became a member of 109th Company, 8th Regiment, of the Marines. Later stationed at Galveston, Texas. Discharged there March 25, 1919, with rank of private, first-class.
- (2)—**ROBERTS, CHARLES L.**—After enlistment in service July 24, 1918, he was ordered to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, for training. Assigned to Headquarters Company, Overseas Depot, of the Marines. Remained there until mustered out of service March 13, 1919, with rank of private.
- (3)—**SHARP, OSCAR V.**—Enlisted in the service on April 13, 1917, a week after outbreak of war. Was a member of the 10th Regiment of Marines during hostilities and had the rank of corporal. His station was at Quantico, Virginia, where he was discharged April 12, 1919.
- (4)—**WATSON, CHESTER R.**—After enlisting in the Marines at Knoxville in May, 1917, he received his training at Paris Island and was assigned to the 81st Company, 6th Machine Gun Battalion of the Marines. Sailed for France in December, 1917. Engaged in battles of Belleau Woods, Bovesches, and Marne Salient, where he was wounded in July, 1918. Also in St. Mihiel Offensive. Returned to States January 6, 1919.
- (5)—**MONROE, CARL S.**—Volunteered in the U. S. Marines on December 26, 1916, and assigned to the 56th Company thereof. He was stationed during the war at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. His rank was private.
- (6)—**ANDERSON, AGNEW K.**—Became a member of the Marines on February 26, 1914, and received training at Paris Island. During the war he was stationed at Pekin, China, as a member of the American Legation Guard. His highest rank was first sergeant. Mustered out May 31, 1919.
- (7)—**SMELSER, WALKER MYERS**—Enlisted in the Marines at Knoxville on December 28, 1916, and after training at Paris Island, S. C., he was detailed in March 1917, on duty at Virgin Island in the West Indies. He returned therefrom in 1919. His rank in service was private.
- (8)—**STERLING, WILLIAM F.**—Private Sterling entered the service of the Marines on March 30, 1918. After preliminary training he was ordered overseas about September 1, 1918. His organization was the Headquarters Company, 13th Regiment, of the Marine Corps. Rank therein, private.
- (9)—**MCCARTER, WALTER L.**—Answered call to the colors on May 7, 1918, at Knoxville. After a few weeks of intensive training at Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C., he was sent overseas in August. He was assigned to 78th Company, 6th Regiment, of the Marine Corps. With it he participated in American fall campaign.
- (10)—**BENEGAR, VERNON OTIS**—After call to colors July 4, 1918, at Knoxville, he was assigned to Company K, 13th Regiment, of the Marine Corps, and all his training was done at Paris Island, S. C. He departed for overseas in September, 1918, and his station abroad was at Biarritz and Bordeaux. His rank was private.
- (11)—**SANDERS, PAUL**—Volunteered in the Marine Corps shortly after declaration of war, April 1917. He was assigned to Company A, 6th Machine Gun Battalion for training at Marine Headquarters, Paris Island, S. C. Sailed for France in July, 1917. Participated in battles of his unit during summer and fall of 1918. Rank, private.
- (12)—**CASH, LUTHER S.**—Went into federal service at Knoxville on July 16, 1918, and was ordered to Paris Island for his military training and discipline. When it was completed, he received orders to report at Washington, D. C., for guard duty, where he remained until discharged December 31, 1918.
- (13)—**EAKERS, FRED A.**—Assigned to Company I, 3rd Battalion, 13th Regiment Marine Corps, after he entered the service on May 7, 1918. Trained at Quantico, Va., and ordered to France on September 13, 1918. He was stationed at Brest and Bordeaux during his foreign service. His rank was private.
- (14)—**YOUNG, FRANK W.**—Entered the service in September, 1917, as member of the Marine Corps. He was stationed at Norfolk and Newport News, Virginia, from which he made trips as chief engineer of the U. S. S. Roanoke.
- (15)—**TOOLE, ROBERT ROGER**—Volunteered in the Marines on June 10, 1917, being assigned to the 79th Company, 6th Regiment, of the Second Division. Arrived in France February 9, 1918, and took part in battles of Belleau Woods, Bovesches, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and Argonne Forest. Went into Germany with Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (16)—**SMITH, EARL**—Enlisted in Marine Corps on February 1, 1917, and stationed at Quantico, Paris Island, and Norfolk. Went overseas with 49th Company, 5th Regiment of the Marines in June, 1917, and took part in Belleau Woods, Bovesches, Soissons, St. Mihiel and Argonne battles. Rank in army, corporal.
- (17)—**BLACKBURN, ALBERT F.**—Entering the service with the Marines in July, 1918, he was assigned to Company M, 13th Regiment. After long waits in training camps he got overseas in January, 1919, and did military police duty at Brest and St. Nazaire. Rank, private.
- (18)—**O'CONNOR, JOHN**—Entered the Marine Corps at Knoxville on April 18, 1918, being assigned to the 49th Regiment and stationed at Paris Island, S. C. Later he was transferred to Key West, from which he went overseas in September, 1918. Returned November 20, His rank in Marines was corporal.
- (19)—**WISE, GEORGE W.**—Volunteering in the Marines in July, 1917, he was trained at Paris Island, S. C., but later orders were received for him to do duty in the Virgin Islands in the West Indies. He was discharged at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1919, with rank of private.
- (20)—**IIAWORTH, NOLEN EARL**—After enlisting July 20, 1917, saw wide service with the Marines. Stationed at Mare Island, Cal., until October 1917; Quantico Va., until November; and then in Cuba for six months. Returned to Galveston, Texas, in July, 1918, and departed from Hoboken, N. J. for overseas duty on September 15, 1918. Organization was Second Battalion, 13th Regiment of the Marines. Rank, private.
- (21)—**MOFFETT, JOHN A.**—Enlisting April 23, 1918, in the Marines at Knoxville, he was ordered to Paris Island, S. C. and Quantico, Va., for duty. His organization was the Fourth Company of the Marines. He also saw service in Company A, 3rd Machine Gun Battalion, and Fourth Company, Heavy Artillery. Mustered out February 12, 1919, at Quantico with rank of private.
- (22)—**AULT, J. WARREN**—Responded to call to colors in April, 1917, and went into the Marines. Became a member of the 79th Company, 6th Regiment. After preliminary training went overseas in January, 1918. During the summer and fall of 1918, he participated in all battles of his regiment. His rank was sergeant.
- (23)—**COX, BENJAMIN OLIVER**—Sergeant Cox became a member of the Marines in April, 1917, enlisting in the 47th Company, 5th Regiment. Was trained at Port Royal and went to France in June, 1917. Was in all engagements of the Second Division, his unit, and received French Croix de Guerre for valor in action. Recommended for good conduct medal. Discharged August 13, 1919.
- (24)—**SANDERS, DEWEY A.**—Went into the army October 31, 1917, enlisting in the Marines. Finally assigned to 49th Company, 5th Regiment, with which he fought at Belleau Woods, Soissons and in the St. Mihiel Offensive. He returned to States January 16, 1919, and mustered out May 10, at Quantico, Va.
- (25)—**DOWLING, JOHN EDWIN**—Volunteered in the Marines at Knoxville on April 21, 1917, and was assigned to the sea service of the Marine Corps. After training at Port Royal, S. C., he was stationed on the battleship Pennsylvania. Rank, private, first-class Discharged March 29, 1919, at Philadelphia.
- (26)—**PODSCHWEIT, CLARENCE**—Entering the Marine Corps service on April 14, 1918, he did duty during the war at Paris Island, New York, and New Brunswick, N. J. Discharged on April 21, 1919, at Philadelphia.
- (27)—**LAUTHNER, CLARENCE A.**—Went into the Marine Corps on July 22, 1918, being assigned to the 83rd Company, 6th Regiment. Arrived overseas just before armistice, but retained on duty there with the Second Division. He was rated marksman, and his rank in the army was private.
- (28)—**OVERTON, CECIL G.**—Went into the Marine Corps service in May, 1918. His station was at Bar Harbor, Maine, and at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He had the rating of sharpshooter. Rank, private.
- (29)—**MILLER, EARL F.**—Corporal Miller enlisted in the Marine Corps in April, 1917, and trained at Paris Island before he went to France in June of that year. Participated in Belleau Woods, Soissons, St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Returned to States on January 12, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (30)—**ADCOCK, MAURICE CLOUGH**—Went into the naval side of the Marine Corps after enlisting at Knoxville in November, 1917. Trained at Paris Island and then assigned to the battleship Oklahoma. Rank, bugler.

- (1)—**CHANDLER, FREDERICK R.**—He was received as a candidate in the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Tennessee on September 10, 1918. He remained in training there until his discharge from federal service December 10, 1918. Rank, acting sergeant.
- (2)—**BROWNLEE, JAMES II.**—Began military service August 9, 1917, as a member of 98th Aero Squadron. Embarked for France November 14, 1917, and upon arrival was sent to Second Aviation Instruction Center at Tours. In 1918, he transferred to 34th Aero Photo Squadron, and in 1919 was assigned to 109th Photo Section. Discharged as a sergeant, first-class.
- (3)—**COX, JOHN CLEMENT**—Became a member of the army October 13, 1918, when he was admitted to the Students' Army Training Corps at Milligan College. Remained in service until December 13, 1918, when he received his discharge.
- (4)—**IRVIN, WILLIAM HENRY**—Enlisted January 22, 1918 and was assigned to 338th Aero Service Squadron. For military training was stationed at Kelly Field, Texas, until departure overseas July 31, 1918. Was camped in Scotland for several months. Returned to the States December 11, 1918, and discharged in the same month. Rank, private.
- (5)—**GARRETT, JAMES T.**—His military service began November 10, 1917, when he enlisted in the Aviation Corps and was assigned to the 358th Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred July 5, 1918, to the 23rd Aero Squadron and sailed for France the next day. Discharged as a private in March, 1919.
- (6)—**HOUSLEY, RAYMOND MAURICE**—Sergeant Housley was admitted to the Students' Army Training Corps at Milligan College on October 23, 1918. Transferred November 15, 1918, to Officers' Training Camp at Camp Gordon. He remained in service until December 13, 1918, when he was mustered out.
- (7)—**BURROWS, FRANK J.**—After enlisting in the military service February 6, 1918, he was assigned to the 37th Balloon Company at Camp Wise. Attended a balloon school at Arcadia, California. Discharged May 15, 1919, at Camp Gordon. Rank, private, first-class.
- (8)—**BEATTY, HOLLAND**—His military service began December 14, 1917, as a member of the 248th Aero Squadron. After a period of training in the States sailed for France March 29, 1918. Mustered out as a private May 7, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (9)—**STOUT, DORMAN GLADSTONE**—Entered the military service September 3, 1918, and was sent to Camp Wheeler for training. Promoted from private to battalion sergeant-major. Discharged December 27, 1918, at above mentioned camp.
- (10)—**PETERS, H. DEWEY**—He was admitted to the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Tennessee in September, 1918, but transferred in October to the Infantry Officers' Training Camp at Camp Pike. He received his discharge in December, 1918.
- (11)—**BYRD, LEE**—Enlisted in Naval Air Service on December 12, 1917, and was stationed at the following posts: Pensacola, Canal Zone, Hayti, Jamaica and Cuba. With the rating of chief mechanic was mustered out July 21, 1919.
- (12)—**SLOVER, EDWARD L.**—During the World War was a member of Company E, 57th Pioneer Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Enlistment period was from October, 1918, to December, 1918. Rank, private.
- (13)—**WARD, JOHN, JR.**—Entered the military service July 1, 1918, and was assigned to Ordnance Department. Embarked for France October 6, 1918, and upon arrival was sent to Gievres. Returned to the States July 19, 1919, and was mustered out July 31, 1919, private.
- (14)—**PAVID, HENRY G.**—After entry into the military service July 29, 1918, was assigned to the Aviation Section, Signal Corps. Stationed at Vancouver, Washington, until discharged February 11, 1919. Rank, private.
- (15)—**SMELSER, WILLIS JAMES**—Enlisted in the United States Navy May 1, 1918, and sent to the U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, for training. Discharged as a gunner's mate, second-class, August 5, 1919.
- (16)—**DURHAM, JAMES A.**—Began his military career December 15, 1917, as a member of the Signal Reserve Corps. Assigned to 871st Aero Squadron, Aviation Mechanics Training School, at St. Paul. He was later transferred to the 197th Aero Squadron, Love Field, Texas. Mustered out February 1, 1919, with rank of private.
- (17)—**SLOVER, WAYLAND**—He was assigned to the 318th Guard and Fire Company after his entry into service August 5, 1918. He received training at Newport News, Virginia, until discharged in December, 1918. Rank, private.
- (18)—**SCHAAD, EMIL AUGUSTUS**—His career in the military service began March 22, 1918, when he was admitted to the Naval Aviation Section at Pensacola. Embarked for France July 28, 1918, and was active at Pauillac, France, and Whiddy Island, Ireland. Discharged with the rating of carpenter's mate, second-class, February 4, 1919.
- (19)—**LEEPER, CHARLES L.**—In June, 1917, became a member of the 86th Aero Squadron, stationed at San Antonio, Texas. Served with A. E. F. from February, 1918, to May, 1919. Mustered out in June, 1919, with rank of private, first-class.
- (20)—**OVERMAN, EDWARD WYNNE**—Entered the military service September 20, 1917, and was assigned to Company B, 113th Machine Gun Battalion. On October 14, 1917, he transferred to 1st Provisional Company, Headquarters 7th District, Camp Merritt, N. J., remaining at this post eleven months. Was in charge of service record station, receiving and sending overseas all colored men. Discharged June 28, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (21)—**FILDEN, EDGAR ELMER**—After entering the military service June 24, 1918, was sent to Camp Sevier but later transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., and assigned to the First Casual Company. Was at sea when the armistice was signed, and on receipt of this information he returned to the States. Discharged with rank of private on December 15, 1919.
- (22)—**WILSON, WILLIAM D.**—Enlisted on February 3, 1918, as a member of the 40th Balloon Company. He was stationed at Camp John Wise, Texas until mustered out June 25, 1919. Held the rank of private.
- (23)—**MOOERS, GEORGE ANSEL**—Admitted to the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Tennessee in September, 1918. He remained in training there until his discharge from federal service in December, 1918.
- (24)—**LOCKETT, WILLIAM HOWARD**—Enlisted in April, 1918, and assigned to Company A, 6th Ammunition Train, 6th Division. Embarked for France July 14, 1918, and was engaged in the fighting in the Vosges Sector and in the Argonne Forest. Mustered out July 8, 1919, at Camp Gordon. Rank, sergeant.
- (25)—**CONNOR, CARL**—Volunteered for military service July 25, 1917, and was assigned to Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry. Transferred to 13th Company, 4th Regiment, Air Service Mechanics, and sailed for overseas service July 13, 1918. Discharged with the rank of private in February, 1919. After being discharged from the army entered the service of the American Red Cross.
- (26)—**WOOD, BRUCE A.**—During the World War was a member of the 16th Aero Construction Company, A. S. A. Foreign service dates from August 8, 1918, to April 14, 1919. Enlisted May 17, 1918, and was discharged May 3, 1919. Rank, private.
- (27)—**DEAVER, ERNEST ROGERS**—Became a member of the Training Detachment at the University of Tennessee on July 1, 1918, and was an instructor during his services. Discharged December 7, 1918, with rank of sergeant.
- (28)—**BROWNLEE, JOHN WYLIE**—Volunteered his services to the United States Army September 9, 1918, and was assigned to the Ordnance Department. On September 26, 1918, transferred to Psychological Company No. 1, Morale Branch, stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. Honorably discharged February 6, 1919, with rank of sergeant, first-class.
- (29)—**BRABSON, OSCAR THOMAS**—His career in the military service began August 1, 1918, when he was admitted to Aviation Corps, at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. Transferred in September, 1918, to Buffalo, New York, and discharged at this post December 22, 1918. Rank, private.
- (30)—**HENDRIX, ERNEST E.**—After entry into the military service December 6, 1917, was assigned to 134th Aero Squadron. On February 1, 1918, was transferred to 653rd Aero Supply Squadron. Transferred to 335th Aero Service Squadron July 7, 1918, and sailed for France August 8, 1918. Mustered out December 23, 1918, with rank of private.



- (1)—**ROGERS, JOHN PERRY**—Entered active duty on February 7, 1918, and was assigned to the 14th Balloon Company. Stationed at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, for training. Sailed for France on July 26, 1918, and while on active service was assigned to the 42nd Balloon Company. As a private saw action in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles. Discharged August 14, 1919.
- (2)—**DANCE, JAMES WHITMAN**—On January 18, 1918, became an active member of the United States Army and was assigned to the 220th Air Squadron. In September was transferred to the 88th Air Squadron of the 7th Corps. Embarked on foreign service in March 1918 and during the war was located on the Verdun Front. Rank, private first-class.
- (3)—**SINCLAIR, WILLIAM CLYDE**—After becoming a member of the army on March 9, 1918, was located at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, and assigned to 63rd Balloon Company. Was in training at this place until April 21, 1919, when he was discharged with rank of private first-class.
- (4)—**RECTOR, CLISBE AUSTIN**—Enlisted in the Air Service on December 8, 1917, and was attached to 819th Aero Squadron. On August 15, 1918, was transferred to Camp John Wise and made first sergeant of 76th Balloon Company. Was trained at Kelly Field No. 1 Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas. Discharged January 23, 1919.
- (5)—**HILLER, HARRY S.**—Entered the Air Service on December 15, 1917, becoming a member of the 360th Aero Squadron. Received preliminary training before going overseas at Fort Oglethorpe and Kelly Field. Embarked for France in June, 1918, and transferred to the Second Air Park Service.
- (6)—**HEINS, GEORGE HERMAN**—On July 29, 1918, entered the military service of the United States and became a member of the 48th Spruce Squadron of the 13th Division. Was stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Was discharged on December 11, 1918, as a musician.
- (7)—**CASH, LUKE B.**—After entering service on May 17, 1918, was assigned to the Air Service and stationed at Camp Sevier, Camp Greene, and Camp Mills for training. Was mustered out of service with rank of private in February 1919.
- (8)—**CLAPP, ROSS J.**—Entered the naval air service on December 18, 1917, and was stationed at Pensacola, Fla. Received training at this post and was discharged as a second-class petty officer on February 8, 1919.
- (9)—**BALES, ROBERT C.**—Volunteered in the Air Service on October 4, 1917, and was assigned to the First Company of the First Regiment of the Air Service Mechanics. Was stationed at Camp Jackson, Camp Gordon, and Camp Hancock before sailing for France on February 8, 1918. Rank, private first-class.
- (10)—**HUSKEY, ERNEST S.**—On November 9, 1917, entered military service of the United States and became a member of the 247th Aero Squadron. Was in training at Waco, Texas, and Beverley, England. Sailed on foreign service February 6, 1918, returning to America March 7, 1919. Rank, sergeant first-class.
- (11)—**TYSON, LAWRENCE B.**—On July 27, 1917, volunteered his services in the military forces of the United States. Became a member of the 487th Aero Construction Squadron. Before going overseas on December 1, 1917, was trained at Kelly Field, Texas. Returned to America May 2, 1919, and was discharged as a sergeant on May 14.
- (12)—**KROPFF, EUGENE M.**—Volunteered for military duty on July 13, 1918, and was assigned to the naval air service. Was on the receiving ship at Pensacola, Fla., and Charleston, S. C. Placed on inactive list on November 6, 1918.
- (13)—**PERNETT, WALTER LEE**—Entered the military service in February, 1918, and became a member of the 605th Construction Squadron. Stations include Langley Field, Hampton, Va., and Waco, Texas. Mustered out of service December 28, 1918, with rank of corporal.
- (14)—**BROWN, ROY R.**—In February, 1918, became a member of the United States Army and was stationed at San Antonio, Texas. Here he was assigned to the 43rd Balloon Company and sailed with this unit for France in June, 1918. Returned to America in May, 1919, and was discharged from Fort Oglethorpe.
- (15)—**CHESHER, CHARLES E.**—Entered military service in the fall of 1917, becoming a member of the 503rd Aero Squadron. Trained at Middleton, Pa., until discharged as a corporal in March, 1919.
- (16)—**BARBER, FRANK D.**—After entering service on February 27, 1918, was assigned to the United States Naval Air Service. Was located at Pensacola, Fla., and Charleston, S. C. Foreign service began on July 17, 1918, and was discharged in January, 1919, as a first-class carpenter's mate.
- (17)—**LEIGH, WILL**—In August, 1918, entered the service of the United States and became a member of the Air Signal Service. Was stationed at Camp Mills until December, 1918, when he was mustered out of service.
- (18)—**WOLFE, WILLIAM L.**—Entered military service in December, 1917, as a member of the United States Naval Aviation, and was located at Pensacola, Florida. Embarked on foreign service on January 21, 1918, returning to America on December 12, 1918. Was mustered out as a mechanic first-class on February 22, 1919.
- (19)—**AGEE, DURWALD C.**—Volunteered his services in July, 1917, and became a member of the 485th Aero Squadron. Was in training at Fort Sam Houston until mustered out of service in May, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (20)—**SHIPE, BREWSTER ROSS**—After entering military service in February, 1918, became a member of the 307th Aero Squadron. The training stations were Waco, Texas, and Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla. Mustered out of service in April, 1919, with rank of mechanic.
- (21)—**BLOOMER, GEORGE ALBERT**—Enlisted on July 14, 1917, in the Signal Corps and was assigned to Transportation Department of the Air Service, Balloon Section. Passed examination for Officers' Training Camp, but failed to get commission on account of armistice. Was stationed at Fort Omaha and Camp John Wise while in service. Discharged December 27, 1919, as a sergeant, first-class.
- (22)—**RICHARDSON, HENRY LILLARD**—On March 22, 1918, enlisted in the United States Naval Air Service. Was sent to Hampton Roads, then Charleston, S. C., and later to Key West, Fla., for training. Was mustered out of service on March 19, 1919, as a quartermaster second-class.
- (23)—**HUNTER, BRUCE L.**—Volunteered for duty on December 6, 1917, and became a member of the 669th Aero Squadron. Was in training at Kelly Field and Wilbur Wright Field. As a sergeant received his discharge on February 28, 1919.
- (24)—**SHOEMAKER, HUGH R.**—Volunteered his services to his country on November 25, 1917. Was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, then to San Antonio, Texas, where he was put into Air Service. On February 27, 1918, he embarked on foreign service, returning to America on December 4, 1918, and received his discharge on December 27, 1918. Rank, private.
- (25)—**WALLACE, STEVE S.**—On November 12, 1917, entered the United States Air Service, being assigned to the 219th Aero Squadron, stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. On April 15, 1917, was ordered on foreign service, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., January 18, 1919.
- (26)—**RAGAN, JOSEPH H.**—Volunteered on April 10, 1917, and became a member of the 9th Aero Squadron. Was stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., San Antonio, Texas, before going overseas on November 25, 1917. Saw service in France in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles. Discharged as corporal on July 1, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (27)—**WINGERT, GEORGE D.**—Entered the military service of the United States on November 9, 1917, and became member of 676th Aero Squadron. While stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Kelly Field, and Little Rock, Ark., was a mess sergeant, and as such was discharged on March 24, 1919.
- (28)—**MELLEN, GEORGE FREDERICK, JR.**—On July 17, 1918, entered the Naval Aviation Service as a cadet, and was in training at the University of Washington. Was placed upon inactive duty on January 10, 1919.
- (29)—**ROEHL, ALBERT N.**—Volunteered on December 10, 1917, and became a member of the 25th Balloon Company. Trained at Kelly Field, Fort Sill, and Camp Morrison, Va. Sailed for foreign service in June, 1918, returning to America in the summer of 1919, when he was honorably discharged on July 4.
- (30)—**TIPTON, CHESTER H.**—December 13, 1917, was the day on which he entered the military service of the United States, becoming a member of the 350th Aero Squadron. For training was stationed at Kelly Field and Camp Mills. Embarked on July 15, 1918, for foreign service, and was mustered out at Camp Taylor on December 18, 1918.



- (1)—**McCARY, GEORGE**—On January 30, 1918, entered military service of the United States and was assigned to the Mechanics School Detachment of the Air Service. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Kelly Field, Texas. Served throughout his period of enlistment at these places, being discharged on June 13, 1919.
- (2)—**POWERS, CHARLES RUFUS**—Volunteered his services to his country on April 12, 1917, and became assigned to the Second Regiment, 14th Company of the Air Service. Was located at Camp Sevier and Camp Hancock where he was in training for foreign service. Embarked for France March 4, 1918, where he engaged in Champagne-Marne Defensive and Oise-Marne Offensive. Made sergeant May 1, 1918. Discharged June, 1919.
- (3)—**SPARKS, EDWARD H.**—On August 7, 1917, enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to the 99th Aero Squadron of the Aviation Corps. Foreign service began on November 13, 1917, and he was transferred to Headquarters of the 5th Army Corps of the Air Service. He saw active service while in France.
- (4)—**COPELAND, CARL**—On October 18, 1917, enlisted in the United States Army in the Air Service, and was Air Service, Aviation Section. His stations were Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Wadsworth, from which latter place he was discharged on December 31, 1918.
- (5)—**BAILEY, FRANK F.**—On December 13, 1917, entered the United States Army in the Air Service, and was assigned to the 616th Aero Squadron. As a mechanic he was stationed at Middletown, Pennsylvania, and was on duty at this place throughout the war. Mustered out of service January 22, 1919.
- (6)—**RICHARDS, WILLIAM B.**—Enlisted in the army on January 5, 1918, and was assigned to the Balloon Division, Aviation Section, Signal Corps. On May 15, was transferred to Austin, Texas, and became a member of the aviation section. Later was transferred to the University of Tennessee Training Detachment, Chisholm Park, from which place he was sent to an Officer's Training School at Camp Gordon. Mustered out of service November 29, 1918, as a cadet candidate.
- (7)—**CASSADY, JOHN W.**—After entering military service on December 10, 1917, was located at Kelly Field, Texas, and became a member of the 619th Aero Squadron. Was later assigned to the 181st Aero Squadron and transferred to Eberts Field, Arkansas. Discharged as a sergeant on February 4, 1919.
- (8)—**RICHARDS, FRANK G.**—Began his military career on December 2, 1917, as a member of the 329th Aero Squadron which was located at Kelly Field, Texas. On August 1, 1918, embarked on foreign duty and returned to America where he was discharged on December 18, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (9)—**HENCK, CHARLES L.**—Enlisted for military duty on April 21, 1917, and entered the Air Service of the United States Army. For training was at Vancouver, Washington, San Antonio, Texas, and Dayton, Ohio. Sailed for overseas service in October, 1917, and saw active service in the St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Was promoted in order from private to sergeant, first-class. Mustered out April 5, 1919.
- (10)—**MELLEN, SETH R.**—On January 7, 1918, entered the United States Army and was sent to Austin, Texas, where he became a member of the Air Service. Called to ground school, Austin, Texas, May 11, 1918, and completed course August 3. From then until discharged November 27, he was stationed as a flying cadet at Camp Dick, Dallas, and Barron Field, Fort Worth.
- (11)—**HUMBARD, JOHN LARUE**—Entered active duty on January 26, 1918, as a member of the aviation section of the Air Service. On October 27, 1918, was transferred to Aviation Concentration Camp, at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas. From this place he was discharged as a private first-class on December 4, 1918.
- (12)—**BROGDON, JOHN ETHRIDGE**—On March 7, 1918, entered military service and was assigned to the 112th Squadron, Aviation Corps. Was in training at Waco, Texas. As a chauffeur, first-class, was discharged from military service on January 25, 1919, at Americus, Ga.
- (13)—**MARGUERAT, EDWARD PAUL**—Entered military service on March 3, 1918, and for duty was assigned to the Air Service Mechanics. On November 23 was transferred to the 871st Repair Squadron. Has been stationed at St. Paul, Minnesota, and various other camps, being discharged from Camp Taylor as a corporal on May 14, 1919.
- (14)—**McINTOSH, EDWARD D.**—Began his military career on December 12, 1917, when he became a member of the 276th Aero Squadron. Was located at Camp Jackson, Camp Bragg, and Kelly Field, Texas. Received his discharge May 30, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (15)—**OSBORNE, JOHN C.**—Volunteered in June, 1917, and became attached to the 477th Aero Squadron, Medical Detachment. Was located at Fort Thomas, Fort Benjamin Harrison, and Kelly Field, before departure overseas on March 2, 1918. While in France participated in the St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse Offensives.
- (16)—**MALCOLM, ROBERT SAMUEL**—Enlisted in August 1917, in the United States Army, and for duty was assigned to the 647th Aero Squadron. Was located at Fort Oglethorpe, Kelly Field, and Morrison, Virginia. From this latter place he was discharged in February, 1919, as a regimental sergeant-major.
- (17)—**FOWLER, JAMES A. M.**—Volunteered for service December 10, 1917, and was assigned to the First Balloon Company of the Aviation Corps, later transferred to the 39th Balloon Company. After a severe attack of sickness was discharged on August 27, 1918.
- (18)—**GARRETT, HENRY T.**—Enlisted in the United States Army on March 4, 1918, and was assigned to the Photographic Section No. 101, of the 2nd Corps, Aerial School. Sailed for France in July, 1918, and returned to America in the summer of 1919.
- (19)—**HOPPER, HENRY C.**—On March 5, 1918, began his military career as a member of the Air Service. Was stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and discharged from the same place as a private, first-class, on February 6, 1919.
- (20)—**FULKERSON, ARTHUR Y.**—Entered military service on December 13, 1917, and was assigned to 505th Aero Squadron. In September, 1918, was transferred to Quartermaster Corps, and was stationed at Camp Pike. Mustered out at latter place as a private on December 5, 1918.
- (21)—**BEAN, ROY CURTIS**—On December 13, 1917, he entered the military service of the United States Army and was assigned to the 357th Aero Squadron located at Kelly Field. In June, 1918, was transferred to Battery B, 343rd F. A. Embarked on foreign service on June 28, 1918, and after the armistice went into Germany as a member of the Army of Occupation. Returned from overseas June 6, 1919, and mustered out at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (22)—**SMITH, ARMON E.**—After entry into military service on May 17, 1918, became a member of the 16th Aero Construction Company of the Air Service. For training was located at Camp Sevier and Mitchell Field, New York. Foreign service began on August 8, 1918, and ended April 14, 1919.
- (23)—**PRIVETTE, ROBERT D.**—Became a member of the United States Navy on January 15, 1918, and was assigned to the naval air service. Was stationed at Pensacola, Florida, and as a mechanic was discharged from this place on February 26, 1919.
- (24)—**ENSOR, CHARLES W.**—On August 5, 1917, enlisted in military service, and as a cook became a member of the 98th Aero Squadron. Before going overseas on November 14, 1917, was stationed at Kelly Field, Texas. Returned to America April 24, 1919, and was discharged a few days later at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (25)—**FAULKNER, WILLIAM ANDREW**—Entered military service on July 29, 1918, and was assigned to the 24th Company, 2nd Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Transferred to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and was located at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Received his discharge on January 24, 1919, with rank of corporal.
- (26)—**HOUSEHOLDER, HOWARD S.**—Enlisted in March, 1918, in the United States Navy, and was assigned to naval air service. Was stationed at Charleston, South Carolina, and Pensacola, Florida, during the war, and held the rank of mechanic.
- (27)—**HENSON, NATHAN T.**—Began his military career on December 9, 1917, and was assigned for duty to the 668th Aero Squadron, being later transferred to the 242nd Aero Squadron. Was first located at Kelly Field and then at Dorr Field. Discharged in the summer of 1919.
- (28)—**WALLACE, WALTER**—Entered military service on December 6, 1917, and assigned to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. At Kelly Field became a member of the Second Air Park with which he sailed for France June 30, 1918, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. After armistice went into Germany as a member of the Army of Occupation with the rank of sergeant, first-class. Discharged July 14, 1919.
- (29)—**GORMAN, CONAN D.**—Became a member of the United States Army on December 11, 1917, and was assigned to Air Service, stationed at Kelly Field, Texas. Here he was assigned to Squadron I, Aviation Section. Mustered out of service June 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, as a sergeant, first-class.
- (30)—**COFFMAN, CHARLES W.**—Enlisted in the Air Service on December 6, 1917, and became a member of Aircraft Acceptance Park No. 2. Was in training in this country until July 26, 1918, when he embarked on foreign duty. Was located at Norwich, England, and Calais, France, until ordered back to America in December. Received his discharge on December 18, 1918, from Camp Taylor, with rank of sergeant.



- (1)—**MORRIS, ELLISON CALLOWAY**—Was called into service August 30, 1918, at Knoxville and ordered to Camp Johnston, Florida, for duty. He was assigned to the 544th M. T. C., 427th M. S. T. Ordered overseas in September, 1918, and remained there until June, 1919. Mustered out July 16, 1919, as a corporal at Camp Gordon.
- (2)—**DAVIS, WILLIAM B.**—After induction into the army at Knoxville in 1918, he was assigned to Camp Gordon for unitary training. He was ordered overseas where he was in the army transport service. Private Davis returned to America in 1919, and received his discharge.
- (3)—**JENKINS, HERMAN H.**—After entering the service May 21, 1918, he trained in this country until October 27, when he sailed for France. There he was assigned to Company B, 116th Engineers, 41st Division. In January, 1919, he was transferred to the 157th Depot Brigade. He returned home and was mustered out January 24, 1919, at Camp Gordon. Rank, supply sergeant.
- (4)—**SULLIVAN, ALBERT E.**—He was called into military service June 24, 1918, and was assigned to the 17th Company, 5th Training Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade. He was ordered overseas September 1, and became a member of the 3rd Company, Ordnance Repair Shop Detachment. Private Sullivan was discharged April 5, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (5)—**LEWIS, CHARLES H.**—Enlisted in May, 1917, and was assigned to Company D, 429th Motor Supply Train. Trained at Camp Pike and Camp Shelby. Was supply and mess sergeant of his organization, as well as assistant truck master.
- (6)—**BALLEW, FRANK A.**—He became a member of the army September 3, 1918, and was assigned to 15th Company, 5th Training Battalion but later transferred to Company C, 81st Engineers. Sergeant Ballew saw service at Camp Sherman and Fort Benjamin Harrison. Received his discharge January 22, 1919.
- (7)—**WILLARD, JAMES EDWARD, JR.**—Called into service August 14, 1918, and assigned to 4th Company, 5th Training Regiment at Camp Humphreys. Transferred September 9, to Company F, 605th Engineers. Sailed for France September 29, and after arrival was transferred to Company F, 29th Engineers. December 1, he again transferred to Company A, 74th Engineers. Mustered out March 29, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (8)—**COOK, FRANK M.**—Entered the army April 1, 1918 and was assigned to Service Park Unit No. 371, Motor Transport Corps. Was stationed at Fort Bliss, Camp Jessup, and Camp Greene. Mustered out April 18, 1919 as a sergeant, first-class, at Camp Jessup.
- (9)—**TATE, EDWARD M.**—Enlisted December 8, 1917, in Company K, 23rd Engineers, which trained at Camp Meade. Sailed March 31, 1918, and took part in the Argonne Forest battle. Corporal Tate received his discharge at Fort Oglethorpe on June 17, 1919.
- (10)—**WHITE, DAN E.**—Private White was called into service July 26, 1918, and was placed in the infantry unassigned. After training at Camp Gordon he went overseas September 21 and remained until January 9, 1919. Mustered out February 22, at Camp Taylor.
- (11)—**MOORE, WALTER R.**—He became a member of the army June 25, 1918, and was assigned to the 157th Depot Brigade at Camp Gordon. Later he transferred to Company B, 216th Engineers, and saw service at Camp Humphreys and Camp Kearney. He was mustered out as a private on January 9, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (12)—**MAPLES, WESLEY W.**—After induction into service July 1, 1918, he was assigned to the 543rd Motor Truck Company at Camp Johnston, Fla. Sailed with his organization in October, 1918, returning as a sergeant, first-class in 1919.
- (13)—**CURTIS, EARL E.**—After entering the army June 25, 1918, he was ordered to Camp Gordon, where he was assigned to Company D, 29th Engineers. Later he transferred to Company D, 74th Engineers. Sailed for France August 30, and during his overseas service he attended the Flash and Sound Ranging School at Langres. Mustered out March 29, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (14)—**TOPPINS, MIKE E.**—Entered the army December 11, 1917, and became a member of Company C, 309th Motor Repair Unit, with which he trained at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Sailed for France September 13, 1918. Sergeant Toppins returned in the summer of 1919.
- (15)—**WEBB, OTE**—Became a member of the army September 1, 1918, and was assigned to the Motor Mechanics Detachment at Chilhowee Park. Later he was transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, where he was discharged as a private in January, 1919.
- (16)—**BARBER, D. WEST**—Enlisted on September 21, 1917 and was assigned to the 40th Engineers. Trained at Washington, D. C., until departure overseas on January 2, 1918. Participated in the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. Sergeant Barber returned with his organization in January, 1919, and was discharged February 14, at Camp Gordon.
- (17)—**FRAZIER, ROBERT BRUCE**—Entered the army in July, 1918, and was assigned to the 528th Motor Truck Company, 425th Supply Train at Camp Johnston, Fla. He remained in training there until his departure overseas September 29. Corporal Frazier returned home in the summer of 1919.
- (18)—**BOWLING, ALONZO**—After induction on August 28, 1918, he was ordered to Camp Greene for military duty. There he remained in Recruit Camp No. 4 until his discharge December 21, 1918. Rank, private.
- (19)—**CLONIGER, CHARLES J.**—He was assigned to the 483rd Company, Motor Transport Corps, at Camp Johnston, after he entered the army on June 1, 1918. He remained on duty there until his discharge February 20, 1919, at Camp Sevier. Rank, private. He was also a member of 20th Division Supply Train at Camp Hancock.
- (20)—**BOONE, GEORGE E.**—After entering the army August 5, 1918, he was assigned to the 146th Company, Railway Transport Corps, 23rd Grand Division, with which he sailed to France on October 7. His organization operated a line of trucks near Verdun. Returned and mustered out as a private on June 24, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (21)—**LUSK, VON BEECHER**—Enlisted in the army December 1, 1917, and became a member of the 327th Division operated in the Verdun sector. Returned and mustered out as a private on June 24, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (22)—**RUSSELL, ROY**—After entering the army in July 1918, he was assigned to the 19th Spruce Squadron, 2nd Provisional Regiment, S. P. Division, B. A. P. He became its mess sergeant and served with it until his discharge in January, 1919, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.
- (23)—**WILSON, ARTHUR H.**—He was assigned to the 71st Company, Motor Transport Corps, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, after he entered the army on May 17, 1918. Left the United States for foreign service July 13, 1918, and remained on duty abroad until June, 1919. Mustered out as a sergeant, first-class, on June 23, at Camp Dix, New Jersey.
- (24)—**COPELAND, GURLEY O.**—Corporal Copeland was assigned to Company C, 77th Engineers, after he joined the army in June, 1918. He was stationed at Camp Sevier until sailing for France July 29. Participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest while abroad. Returned and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe in May, 1919.
- (25)—**HARTH, LEROY D.**—He entered the military service on June 24, 1918, and was assigned for duty to the Motor Transport Corps at Camp Gordon. Sergeant Harth remained in service there until his discharge on December 3, 1918.
- (26)—**UNDERWOOD, FRED T.**—After induction into the army at Knoxville on June 24, 1918, he was assigned to the 4th Company, 1st Training Battalion, 158th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. He remained on duty there until his discharge on December 6, 1918. Rank, corporal.
- (27)—**OGLE, LEE**—Became a member of the military forces of the United States in May, 1918, and was assigned to the 511th Motor Truck Company, 423rd Motor Supply Train, at Camp Jackson. He trained there until departure for France July 1, 1918. Remained on foreign duty for a year, returning home in the summer of 1919.
- (28)—**BURKHART, BRUCE E.**—After joining the army at Knoxville on December 12, 1917, he was assigned for military training to Company G, Signal Battalion, at Camp Pike, Arkansas. He transferred a year later to Motor Transport Corps. Received his discharge at Fort Oglethorpe on February 19, 1919, as a private, first-class.
- (29)—**BAKER, ERNEST ALLEN**—Was assigned to the 802nd Company, Motor Transport Corps, after he became a member of the army at Knoxville on August 25, 1918. He received his training at Camp Johnston and Camp Dodge. Mustered out of the service as a private on April 6, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (30)—**COOPER, HOBART S.**—Joined the army at Knoxville on November 8, 1917, and was assigned to the 40th Engineers, Camouflage Corps. Received training at American University, Washington, D. C., until his departure for France January 4, 1918. Was engaged in the fighting in the Argonne Forest and around Verdun. Returned to America January 24, 1919, and discharged as a private, first-class, at Camp Gordon.



- (1)—**OAKES, EDGAR M.**—Answered the call to the colors in June 1918. His organization was the 428th Motor Supply Train, Motor Truck Company No. 546. Prior to sailing for France in September 1918, was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. Held the rank of private.
- (2)—**MESSER, ARLEY H.**—Began his military career at Camp Gordon, Ga., on November 29, 1917. He was a member of the 444th Motor Truck Company. Embarked for France in March 1918. As a corporal returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged.
- (3)—**BIDDLE, CHARLES P.**—Entered the military service in December 1917. Prior to sailing for France in September 1918, was a member of the Motor Transport Corps, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 339, stationed at Camp Travis, Texas. As a member of the A. E. F. was stationed at Dijon. Rank, sergeant.
- (4)—**MITCHELL, JAMES P.**—On July 1, 1918, began his military career at Knoxville, Tenn. As a member of the 541st Motor Transportation Corps, 427th Supply Train was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. Sailed for France September 27, 1918, being stationed at Gevins and attached to the First American Army. Rank, private.
- (5)—**ATKINS, FARRIS C.**—Enlisted in the military service in July 1918. His organization was Motor Truck Company No. 536, Motor Supply Train No. 426, stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Sailed for overseas duty in October, 1918. Rank, corporal.
- (6)—**BURRIS, WILLIAM H.**—After enlistment in July 1918 and training a few weeks at Knoxville, Tennessee, was transferred as a member of the Motor Supply Truck Company No. 428, Motor Transportation Corps, No. 546, to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Qualified for overseas duty and embarked in September 1918.
- (7)—**KNABE, KARL CATES**—Began his military career as a member of the University of Tennessee Training Detachment in July 1918. As a member of the 526th Motor Truck Company, 424th Supply Train, was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Sailed for France in the fall of 1918 and during the war was stationed at Lyons, France. Corporal Knabe returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and was mustered out of the service.
- (8)—**ALLEN, ROBERT E.**—Enlisted on May 23, 1918 as a member of the 2nd Motor Corps, Ammunition Train, Company B. In October 1918 was transferred to Company G, Provisional Development Regiment, 156th Depot Brigade. During his military career was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Sevier, S. C. Private Allen received his honorable discharge on December 11, 1918 at the latter mentioned camp.
- (9)—**BYUS, JAMES A.**—On June 28, 1918 enlisted in the U. S. Army. Received his military training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, with the 426th Supply Train, 535th Motor Truck Company. Sailed for overseas duty in October, 1918. Had the rank of sergeant.
- (10)—**CAMPBELL, ERNEST R.**—Began his military career on July 1, 1918, as a member of the 394th Motor Truck Company. Was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida and Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Private Campbell was mustered out of the service on February 28, 1919 at Camp Pike, Arkansas.
- (11)—**CARR, FRED C.**—After enlistment on January 15, 1918 as a member of the 524th Motor Truck Company was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. On his arrival in France was assigned to duty at Bordeaux. Held the rank of first sergeant.
- (12)—**YARNELL, OTTIS**—Entered the military service in August 1918. He saw service with the 551st Motor Transport Corps at the following posts: Knoxville, Tennessee, Camp Joseph E. Johnston and Camp Humphreys. Held the rank of private.
- (13)—**LILLARD, ROBERT TOWER**—Began his military career at Knoxville, Tennessee in June 1918. Transferred to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida and after a period of training at this post qualified for overseas duty. As a member of the 541st Motor Truck Company, 427th Motor Supply Train sailed in October 1918. Rank, corporal.
- (14)—**HILL, HOMER**—After three months training in the United States as a member of the 533rd Motor Truck Company, 426th Motor Supply Train stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, sailed for overseas duty on October 1, 1918. Date of enlistment was from July 1, 1918 to the summer of 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (15)—**SARTIN, FLOYD I.**—On July 23, 1918 began his military career at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y., and in August 1918 sailed for France. He was a private in Company D, 308th Motor Supply Train.
- (16)—**TUTTEROW, WILLIAM A.**—On December 11, 1917 enlisted as a member of the 399th Motor Transport Corps. Received his military training at Camp Travis, Texas. Sailed for France on September 6, 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F., was engaged in the activities of his unit. Rank, corporal.
- (17)—**MOLES, CARL L.**—Called to the colors October 22, 1918. Received his military training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., as a member of the 405th Motor Truck Company, Motor Transportation Corps. With the rank of cook received his honorable discharge on April 3, 1919.
- (18)—**DALTON, ROY F.**—On July 27, 1918 entered the U. S. Army and was assigned to the 148th Company, Motor Transport Corps, stationed at Knoxville, Tennessee and Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Sergeant Dalton was mustered out of the service February 6, 1919 while stationed at the latter mentioned camp.
- (19)—**ADAMS, SAM B.**—Began his military career on June 1, 1918 as a member of the 549th Motor Truck Company, 428th Motor Supply Train. Before going overseas on September 2, 1918 was stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J. Had the rank of corporal.
- (20)—**ARNOLD, ROY THOMAS**—Entered the service on July 1, 1918, as a member of the Motor Truck Corps. Transferred on August 28, 1918 to the 1st Ordnance Replacement Company, on October 4, 1918 to Embarkation Hospital No. 2, in November 1918 to Casual Company No. 566. Was stationed at the following camps: Knoxville, Tennessee, Camp Hancock, Camp Upton, Camp Merritt, Camp Lee, and Camp Sevier.
- (21)—**BURKE, ERNEST D.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on December 4, 1917. With the 399th Motor Truck Company received his military training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Sailed for France on March 30, 1918. Private Burke participated in the Marne, Chateau-Thierry, and Argonne Forest Offensives.
- (22)—**HENRY, SAM J.**—Answered the call to the colors in July 1918. As a member of the 428th Motor Supply Train, 546th Motor Truck Company received his military training. After qualifying for overseas duty in various camps in the United States embarked for France in October, 1918. Rank, private.
- (23)—**MAXWELL, LESTER**—After enlistment in July 1918 was assigned to the 544th Motor Truck Company, 427th Motor Supply Train. Received his military training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Sailed for overseas duty on October 1, 1918 and returned to the States in the summer of 1919 with rank of corporal.
- (24)—**SMITH, WALTER L.**—Entered the service on June 28, 1918, and as a member of the Motor Truck Supply Company, stationed at Knoxville, Tennessee, began his military training. In October 1918 was transferred to the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army. As a member of this branch was stationed at the following posts: Camp Penman, Virginia, Curtis Bay, Maryland, Fort Wingate, New Mexico.
- (25)—**STEWART, CHARLES O.**—Began his military career in September 1918 at Knoxville, Tennessee. As a member of the 692nd Motor Transport Company was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida and Philadelphia, Penn. Had the rank of sergeant.
- (26)—**BROOKS, HERBERT D.**—In July 1918 for military duty was assigned to the training unit at Knoxville, Tenn. On August 28, was transferred to the 533rd Motor Truck Company, 426th Motor Supply Train, stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Corporal Brooks sailed for overseas duty in October, 1918, and during the World War was engaged in carrying supplies to the First Air Depot, A. E. F.
- (27)—**MANIS, WILLIAM M.**—After enlistment in April 1918 was assigned to the 29th Company, Transportation Corps, stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. As a member of the 30th Company sailed for France in August 1918. Private Manis was active in all engagements of his unit.
- (28)—**BOWLING, JAMES EDGAR**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on July 1, 1918. After a period of training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, was assigned for overseas duty. Sailed for France in September, 1918. His organization was the 550th Company, 428th Motor Supply Train. Held the rank of corporal.
- (29)—**ADAMS, CHARLES B.**—Enlisted on July 1, 1918 for military duty. Received his training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, and as a member of the Motor Transportation Corps sailed for France on September 23, 1918. Rank, private.
- (30)—**COLLINSWORTH, WILLIAM F.**—Entered the military service on May 27, 1918 and for training was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas. Corporal Collinsworth sailed for France on July 15, 1918 as a member of the 456th Motor Truck Company, 415th Motor Supply Train.



- (1)—**SHERROD, DANIEL ELMORE**—He was assigned to the 254th Company, Field Hospital, 14th Division, after he entered the army on May 26, 1918. He was stationed at Fort Riley until July, when he was ordered to Battle Creek, Michigan. He was first cook of the 14th Sanitary Train. Received his discharge May 2, 1919, at Battle Creek.
- (2)—**MCCOY, LEWIS TILLMAN**—He enlisted May 31, 1917, in the University of Tennessee Ambulance Unit and was ordered to Allentown, Pa., where he remained in training until he sailed August 20, 1917. Took part with the French army in the Noyon-Montdidier Offensive. Transferred August 20, 1918 to Ambulance Service Reserve Park. Returned to States and mustered out as a sergeant, first-class, on April 24, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.
- (3)—**SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM B.**—After becoming a member of the army on June 24, 1918, Corporal Schneider was assigned to the 17th Company, 157th Depot Brigade at Camp Gordon. Later he transferred to Company A, 1st Development Battalion. Mustered out March 31, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (4)—**CURRIER, JOHN L.**—Entered the service at Knoxville in May, 1918, and was assigned to the Medical Detachment of the Base Hospital at Camp Gordon. He remained in the army until August 26, 1919, when he was mustered out at Camp Gordon. Rank, corporal.
- (5)—**WILLIAMS, CHARLES A.**—He answered the call to the colors on July 26, 1918, and was assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 35 at Camp Gordon, where he was sent for training. Ordered overseas September 13, 1918, and joined the 6th Engineers. Remained in France until April 23, 1919. Received discharge as a private at Mitchell Field, Long Island, June 10, 1919.
- (6)—**COLEMAN, AMBROSE**—He enlisted June 6, 1917, in the First Tennessee Ambulance Unit. After training at Allentown, Pa., he went to France on December 26, 1917. His unit, which became the 533rd Service Sanitary, attached to the 8th French Army, took part in these battles: Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Picardy-Aisne. He was awarded the French Croix de Guerre. Returned to States April 20, 1919.
- (7)—**SHULTZ, OLLIE D.**—Sergeant Shultz went into the army in March, 1916, and during the World War was a member of the 166th Ambulance Corps, 42nd Division. He sailed to France in June, 1918, and took part in the fall campaigns of his division, as well as went to Germany with it as a member of the Army of Occupation. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe in April, 1919.
- (8)—**ISRAEL, ISAAC P.**—Prior to the World War, Sergeant Israel saw four years of service in the army. As a member of the medical detachment of the 31st Regiment of Engineers with which he trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he embarked for overseas duty in June, 1918. Foreign service continued until February, 1919. Rank, sergeant, first-class.
- (9)—**RHEA, GEORGE CECIL**—Private Rhea enlisted in the army April 1, 1918, and became a member of the staff of Camp Hospital No. 115, at Camp Dix, N. J. Remained on duty there until October, when he was ordered overseas. Returned home in the summer of 1919 and received discharge.
- (10)—**HAWKINS, JAMES C.**—After induction into service in May, 1918, he was sent to Camp Pike, where he was placed in the infantry, unassigned, for training. Embarked for France in August, 1918, and on arrival became a member of Prisoner of War Escort Company No. 77. Rank in army, private.
- (11)—**BRIGHT, LAFAYETTE**—Saw service in the United States Army during the World War. Received military training at various camps in the United States.
- (12)—**WAGNER, CHARLES**—On August 16, 1917 became a member of the United States Army. Prior to sailing for France was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Foreign service dates from May 1918 to July 12, 1919. Mustered out of the service in July 1919 with the rank of private.
- (13)—**GODWIN, JACOB NEIL**—After entering the military service on September 3, 1918 was assigned to the Medical Corps, United States Army. Stationed at Camp Wheeler, Georgia for military training. Discharged January 31, 1919 at the above mentioned camp. Rank, private first-class.
- (14)—**JOHNSON, JOSEPH B.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on May 28, 1918. Sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas for training and sailed for overseas duty on August 16, 1918. On September 3, 1918 transferred to Ambulance Company 330, 308th Sanitary Train. With the rank of wagoner returned to America on February 2, 1919 and in the same month received his honorable discharge.
- (15)—**WILSON, FRANK W.**—Became a member of the Hospital Corps, Dental Department in August 1918. Stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio and Charleston, S. C. During the recent emergency acted in the capacity of dental assistant.
- (16)—**BURNS, JAMES V.**—Entered the military service on June 25, 1918. For duty was assigned to Company C, 6th Infantry, Replacement Regiment, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Received his honorable discharge in December 1918. Rank, private.
- (17)—**LACKEY, JOHN S.**—Enlisted for military duty on July 20, 1917 and was assigned to the 110th Telegraph Battalion. After a period of training in the States sailed for France. Mustered out of the service on July 10, 1919. Rank, sergeant first-class.
- (18)—**FOWLER, JAMES ALEXANDER, JR.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on July 26, 1918, and for duty was assigned to Camp Gordon, Georgia. First a member of the 39th Company, 157th Depot Brigade and later transferred to Company C, Divisional Training Camp. Mustered out at the above mentioned post on December 14, 1918.
- (19)—**KING, CHARLES M.**—Joined the military force of the United States on May 17, 1918. His outfit was the 34th Field Hospital, Sanitary Train, 7th Division. After training at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia sailed for France on August 14, 1918. With the rank of private returned to the States in June 1919.
- (20)—**KERR, WILLIS**—After induction on May 25, 1918 was assigned to Company H, 131st Infantry, 33rd Division. Became a member of the A. E. F. in August 1918 and took part in all of the engagements of his command. Returned to the States on January 20, 1919 and in April was mustered out as a corporal.
- (21)—**STALLINGS, CHARLES M.**—On February 23, 1918 entered the military service. For duty was assigned to Field Hospital No. 9, later transferring to Base Hospital No. 10. Saw active duty with the A. E. F., sailing May 30, 1919. Rank, musician. Returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.
- (22)—**SCRUGGS, J. HENRY**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on June 28, 1918. Assigned to the Sanitary Corps, Camp Medical Supply Depot. Stationed at Camp Greene, N. C. and Camp Eustis, Va. With the rank of sergeant received his honorable discharge on December 11, 1918 at the latter mentioned camp.
- (23)—**GILES, EDWARD P.**—Entered the military service on June 24, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Camp Gordon, Georgia. Sailed for France on September 26, 1918. Became a member Base Hospital No. 72 and as a member of the Army of Occupation was transferred to Evacuation Hospital No. 12 with headquarters at Treves, Germany. Returned to the States on June 27, 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (24)—**ZOLLMAN, ROBERT**—In December 1917 began his military career as a member of the Hospital Corps and for duty was assigned to the X-ray Department. Stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J. Discharged on July 17, 1919 at Camp Gordon, Ga. Rank, private first-class.
- (25)—**HUFFSTETLER, CECIL C.**—After entering the military service on May 18, 1918 was assigned to the 15th Construction Company. Transferred to the 159th Depot Brigade. His post was Camp Sevier, S. C. Foreign service dates from August 8, 1918 to November 18, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Kentucky on December 18, 1918. Rank, private.
- (26)—**BERRY, WILLIAM J.**—As a member of Company D, 151st Infantry sailed for France in October 1918. Took part in all actions of his command and returned to the States in June 1919. Enlistment period dates from July 27, 1918 to June 1919. Rank, private.
- (27)—**CAMPBELL, RAYMOND M.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 7, 1917. His outfit was the University of Tennessee Ambulance Unit. After a short period of training at Allentown, Pa., sailed for France. Sailing date December 25, 1917. Took part in all of the battles of his organization and returned to the States on June 4, 1919. Mustered out June 15.
- (28)—**CLAIBORNE, HORACE M.**—After entering the military service in July, 1918, for duty was assigned to the 28th Company, 157th Depot Brigade. Prior to sailing for France was located at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Embarked for foreign service on July 18, 1918 and returned to America in summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (29)—**HELTON, HUEY INMAN**—Joined the army on June 23, 1918 and for military training was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. First assigned to Base Hospital No. 51, and later transferred to 101st Wagon Company. Saw service with the American Expeditionary Force. Held the rank of private.
- (30)—**SPITZER, CHARLES JEROME**—Entered the military service on April 1, 1918. Received his training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. As a member of the United States Ambulance Service sailed for France on June 8, 1918. Was in the fighting at Meuse-Argonne and the Somme Offensive. Wounded twice. Returned to States on May 2, 1919. Rank, sergeant, first-class.



- (1)—**BROWN, PAUL M.**—Entered the U. S. Army on June 24, 1916, and was assigned to the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and on November 14, 1918, embarked for France. Took part in all engagements of the 166th Ambulance Company and returned to America on April 25, 1919.
- (2)—**WEBSTER, JAMES F.**—On August 4, 1918 began his military career as a member of the Medical Department, unassigned. Was stationed at General Hospital No. 30, Plattsburg, N. Y. Received his honorable discharge on June 19, 1919, with the rank of private.
- (3)—**WEBB, JOSEPH C.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army in June 1918, and was assigned to Base Hospital No. 72, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Foreign service dates from October 1918 to April 1919. Sergeant Webb was mustered out in May, 1919.
- (4)—**CHARLES, BOYD WILLIAM**—Entered the U. S. Army in 1917 and became a member of the 106th Sanitary Train, 31st Division, stationed at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Sergeant Charles went overseas in October 1918 and returned to the States in the summer of 1919.
- (5)—**BLAIR, JAMES GARFIELD**—Enlisted for military service in June 1917 and was assigned to the hospital corps. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Fort Jay, N. Y. Sailed for France in September 1917, and upon his arrival was assigned to the American Red Cross, Military Hospital No. 1, with headquarters at Paris.
- (6)—**SPURLOCK, WYLLIE**—Became a member of the U. S. Army in April 1918, and was assigned to Ambulance Company No. 36, stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. Sailed for overseas in August 1918 and participated in all engagements of his unit. Private Spurlock was mustered out of the service in the summer of 1919.
- (7)—**FAYETTE, CHARLES LOUIS**—Enlisted for military service on August 21, 1917, and became a member of the 43rd Battalion, 20th Engineers, Medical Detachment. Received his military training at the American University at Washington D. C. Private Fayette received his discharge on June 17, 1918.
- (8)—**YOUNG, CLIFFORD C.**—Began his military career with the University of Tennessee Ambulance Unit, stationed at Allentown, Pa. Sailed for France on December 25, 1917. As a member of the A. E. F. was assigned to the French Army. Saw action on the Marne, Mt. Kemmel and Soissons, during which he was wounded and gassed.
- (9)—**BROWNING, JOHN H.**—Entered the U. S. Army on April 28, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Camp Hospital No. 3. Was a member of the A. E. F., from June 8, 1918 to June 8, 1919. Honorably discharged on June 17, 1919. Rank, private.
- (10)—**HENSLEY, LOUIS HEISKELL**—Answered the President's call on July 25, 1917, and was assigned to the Field Hospital, 2nd Division. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Sailed for France in the fall of 1917 and participated in all engagements of his unit.
- (11)—**WYLLIE, WILLARD HOBART**—Enlisted June 7, 1917, and after training at Allentown, Pa., sailed December 26, 1917. With the A. E. F., Sergeant Wyllie saw service with the French Army, 31st Division, and was a participant in the following engagements: Vosges Sector, Chemin des Dames, Aisne-Oise, Oise-Marne and Picardy-Aisne. He received the French Croix de Guerre on September 14, 1918 and on November 3, 1918, received the Croix de Guerre with Palm.
- (12)—**BEARDEN, HEED**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in January 1918, and was assigned to Base Hospital No. 88, stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Sailed for France in August 1918, and returned to the United States in the summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (13)—**SILER, WYMER G.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 7, 1917, and as a member of the University of Tennessee Ambulance Unit, received his military training at Allentown, Pa. Sailed for France on December 26, 1917 and took part in the following battles: Picardy-Aisne, Marne and Mt. Kemmel. Returned to the States on April 19, 1919.
- (14)—**BURKHART, HENRY W.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on August 24, 1917, and was assigned to the 20th Ambulance Company, 6th Sanitary Train. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Camp McClellan, and Camp Wadsworth S. C. Foreign service dates from July 7, 1918 to June 18, 1919. Saw service in Vosges Mountains and was in Argonne Forest when armistice was declared.
- (15)—**KING, CHARLES NATHANIEL**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on June 4, 1917, and was assigned to the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division. Prior to sailing overseas on November 14, 1917 was stationed at Camp Mills, N. Y. Was in the following engagements: Luneville Sector, Baccarat Sector, Champagne Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne.
- (16)—**BURNETTE, CONNER ALEXANDER**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on December 8, 1914. During the World War was a member of the 118th Field Hospital, 105th Sanitary Train. On December 28, 1917 was transferred to the Medical Detachment, 310th Auxiliary Remount Depot. His station was Camp Sevier. Discharged January 30, 1919, as sergeant.
- (17)—**LEWIS, LOWELL**—Entered the military service in May 1918, and for duty was assigned to Walter Reed General Hospital, stationed at Tacoma Park, Washington, D. C. Rank, private.
- (18)—**SEGASSER, ARLIE BERNARD**—Saw service on the Mexican Border in 1916. Was again called to the colors in 1917, and was assigned to the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division. Prior to sailing for France in November 1917, was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Camp Mills, N. Y. As a member of the A. E. F., participated in the following engagements: Luneville Sector, Baccarat Sector, Champagne Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.
- (19)—**WAGNER, CHARLES E.**—Enlisted for military service in August 1917 and became a member of Camp Hospital No. 118, American Red Cross. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Sailed for France in 1917 and returned in summer of 1919.
- (20)—**DALY, CLYDE B.**—Answered the President's call in June 1918. After a period of training at Chilhowee Park, Knoxville, Tennessee was transferred to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. As a member of the 137th Motor Transport Company, sailed for France on September 29, 1918. As a member of the A. E. F., was in the Ambulance Service.
- (21)—**ENGERT, WALTER A.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 5, 1917, and was assigned to the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train. Embarked for France in October 1917, and was in the following battles: Marne Salient, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Was also a member of the Army of Occupation.
- (22)—**JENKINS, VIVIAN M.**—Enlisted on June 10, 1917 with the 533rd Ambulance Company. Received his military training at Allentown, Pa. As a member of the A. E. F., participated in all battles of his unit. Received the French Croix de Guerre. Returned to the States in April, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (23)—**DOYLE, HORACE EUGENE**—Enlisted for military service on July 16, 1917. He was assigned to the Medical Detachment of the U. S. Army. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Camp Mills, N. Y. Sailed for France on September 9, 1917, and returned in summer of 1919.
- (24)—**ELMORE, JESSE C.**—Entered upon military service on July 20, 1918, and for duty was assigned to Base Hospital No. 53. Received training at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia and Camp Merritt, N. J. Foreign service dates from September 14, 1918 to May 9, 1919.
- (25)—**VENTIS, REUBEN KELSIE**—Became a member of the Base Hospital, U. S. Army Medical Detachment, in October 1917. During the war was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Rank, private.
- (26)—**SWAGGERTY, JAMES T.**—Answered the call to the colors in June 1918, and was assigned to the Medical Depot, stationed at Camp Raritan, N. J. Sergeant Swaggerty received his honorable discharge at this camp in April 1919.
- (27)—**STONE, FRED B.**—Joined the U. S. Army in November 1917 and became a member of the 42nd Ambulance Company. Received military training at Camp Taylor, Kentucky and Camp Gordon, Georgia. Saw one year foreign service. Mustered out of service on June 15, 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Rank, private.
- (28)—**BUTTERS, JAMES H.**—Volunteered his services to U. S. Army in June 1917, and was assigned to Base Hospital No. 14, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Sergeant Butters received his honorable discharge in the summer of 1919.
- (29)—**BAKER, HERBERT L.**—Entered the service in June 1917. On December 26, 1917 as a member of the American Ambulance Unit No. 593, sailed for France. While in the A. E. F., took part in the following engagements: Alsace, Mt. Kemmel, Champagne, Vesle, St. Mihiel and Argonne. Received American and French citations. Returned to the States on April 2, 1919.
- (30)—**HALLIBURTON, JOHN REAVES**—Entered military service on September 7, 1918. His organization was Convalescent Camp No. 10, Medical Corps. Foreign service dates from October 26, 1918 to May 1, 1919. Mustered out of the service on May 17, 1919, while located at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Rank, corporal.



- (1)—**LOVE, HERMAN EDWARD**—Volunteered in military service on June 14, 1917, and entered the United States Army Ambulance Service, Section No. 584. Was attached to the Tenth French Army. Was stationed at Allentown, Pennsylvania, until January 9, 1918, when he sailed on foreign service. Took part in the Champagne, Marne-Aisne, Marne-Oise and Somme battles.
- (2)—**SCHNEIDER, LESLIE A.**—Volunteered for active duty on September 1, 1917, and was assigned to the Base Hospital Detachment at Camp Gordon, Ga. Throughout his military duty was located at this place, being discharged on February 5, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (3)—**DUNN, WILLIAM C.**—Enlisted in the army in June, 1915, and during the World's War was a private, first-class, in the 166th Ambulance Company of the 117th Sanitary Train. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Mills before going on foreign service in October, 1917. While in France took part in all the actions of his unit, the 42nd Division. Discharged May 13, 1919 as a private, first-class.
- (4)—**KETCHEN, F. EARL**—Entered army in September 1917, being assigned to 23rd Engineers. Discharged month later on physical disability. Again entered service in April 1918, training at Fort Riley, Kansas, Sailed to France June 11, 1918, seeing service with Evacuation Hospital No. 8, in Marne, St. Mihiel, Soissons, and Argonne battles. Went to Germany with Army of Occupation. Discharged at Camp Gordon August 13, 1919, as sergeant.
- (5)—**WEBSTER, JAMES F.**—On August 5, 1918, entered the military service of the United States and was assigned to the 63rd Company at the 16th Battalion Base Hospital, located at Plattsburg, New York. Rank, private.
- (6)—**SHARP, LON L.**—Entered the military service on September 1, 1917, becoming a member of General Hospital No. 6, located at Camp McPherson, Georgia. As a private served at this post throughout his military career.
- (7)—**DUNSTON, JOHN**—After entering military service on July 25, 1918, was assigned to the Medical Department and located at Camp Gordon. Sailed on foreign service in August, 1918, and was located at various French camps. Rank, private, first-class.
- (8)—**TURNER, McKINLEY**—On March 9, 1918, became a member of the military forces of the United States, and was assigned to Base Hospital No. 67. On July 8, 1918, embarked for France, returning to America on April 27, 1919. Was discharged on May 9, 1919, with rank of private while stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- (9)—**BLACKARD, GUY W.**—After volunteering on May 9, 1915, entered the First Tennessee Field Hospital. Was later transferred into the 166th Ambulance Company of the 42nd Division. Before sailing on November 18, 1917, was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Mills. After arrival overseas participated in all actions of his unit and received his discharge on May 13, 1919.
- (10)—**BYRD, LEONARD WILLIAM**—In December, 1917, entered military service as a member of Base Hospital No. 1, Unit D. Was stationed at Fort McPherson, Georgia, until ordered overseas in February, 1918. Returned to America in April, 1919, and was discharged from Camp Taylor the following month.
- (11)—**BARRETT, EARL S.**—In June, 1918, entered the military service, becoming a member of Field Hospital No. 22. Received training at Fort Oglethorpe before going overseas on August 15, 1918. Was located at various camps while in France and had the rank of private.
- (12)—**LAWLESS, HENRY C.**—On September 3, 1918, entered the military service of the United States, and was assigned to the Medical Depot at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Served at this post until discharged, with rank of private, on January 31, 1919.
- (13)—**PRATT, JOHN HARRISON**—After entering military service on September 3, 1918, was assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 36. In December, 1918, was transferred to Company No. 2 of the Development Battalion. Served throughout his military career at Camp Wheeler, receiving discharge as a private on December 8, 1918.
- (14)—**CROWDER, ROBERT P.**—In August, 1918, became a member of the United States Army and was assigned to the Medical Corps. His military service was spent at Camp McClellan and Camp Gordon. As a private, was honorably discharged on December 11, 1918.
- (15)—**SPANGLER, MARTIN LUTHER**—On April 15, 1918, became a member of the United States Army, being assigned to Company No. 2, 15th Battalion of the Hospital Corps. Was later transferred to the Army Ambulance Service Corps and sailed on June 6 for foreign service. Participated in the battle of the Marne, in the Argonne and on the Verdun front. Rank, private.
- (16)—**RAWLS, WILMER RUTHVEN**—Enlisted in military service in November, 1917, and was assigned to Base Hospital No. 91 of the Medical Corps. Was stationed at Fort Scriven, Camp Greenleaf, and Camp Gordon. Sailed on November 9, 1918, with his unit, and was promoted to a corporal in February, 1919. Mustered out August 15, 1919.
- (17)—**DUNN, ROBERT H.**—Became a member of the military forces in July, 1917, and was assigned to the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train. Received training at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Mills, before sailing for France in October, 1917. Took part in all actions of his unit until July 15, 1918, when he was wounded. As a private, first-class, was discharged on May 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe. His division was the 42nd.
- (18)—**SHETTERLY, ERNEST C.**—On October 1, 1918, entered active service and was assigned to the Medical Detachment at Base Hospital at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. On January 13, 1919, was mustered out of service from this post as a private, first-class.
- (19)—**STEWART, GEORGE R.**—After entering service in June, 1918, became a member of the Medical Detachment at the Base Hospital located at Camp Pike, Arkansas. His military service was spent at this camp and he had the rank of sergeant.
- (20)—**GRADY, JENNINGS B.**—On June 26, 1916, enlisted for active service and was later assigned to Ambulance Company No. 166 of the 117th Sanitary Train. In October, 1917, embarked on foreign service and while in France participated in all actions in which his unit was engaged. Discharged as a private, first-class on April 25, 1919.
- (21)—**HOUSER, L. CALOWAY**—On June 14, 1917, enlisted for active duty and became a member of the United States Army Ambulance Service, Section 584. Was stationed at Allentown, Pennsylvania, before sailing for France on January 9, 1918. Was attached to the Tenth French Army and saw action in Champagne, at Marne-Aisne, Oise-Aisne, on the Somme, and in Flanders. As a mechanic was discharged on May 26, 1919.
- (22)—**GRIFFIN, JAMES WALTER**—After entering military service on February 2, 1918, was sent to Camp Bowie, Texas, and attached to the Base Hospital. Served throughout the war here and had the rank of sergeant.
- (23)—**EDWARDS, MELBORN T.**—On June 24, 1918, entered active duty and was assigned to the Medical Corps. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, and was discharged on November 4, 1918, as a private.
- (24)—**PHILLIPS, OLIVER WENDELL**—Served with General Pershing in Mexico in 1916, and re-enlisted in August, 1918, and was assigned to the Hospital Corps. Was located at West Baden, Indiana, and Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Mustered out of service in January, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (25)—**RINEY, BERNARD M.**—Enlisted in the army on April 26, 1917, and became a member of the 152nd Field Hospital of the 38th Division. Was transferred on May 4, 1918, to Headquarters Company of the 113th Sanitary Train. Sailed for France October 6, 1918, and as a private, first-class, received discharge April 2, 1919.
- (26)—**GIFIN, CLIFFORD E. B.**—On September 3, 1918, entered the United States Army and became a member of the Medical Department, and was located at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Was stationed there until discharged as a private on February 3, 1919.
- (27)—**CARR, MARTIN L.**—On July 25, 1918, became a member of Intermediate Medical Supply Depot No. 2, and was stationed at Camp Gordon for training. In September, 1918, embarked for foreign service and was promoted in order from private to sergeant.
- (28)—**JONES, FRANK L.**—After volunteering in the military service on July 25, 1917, was assigned to the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train of the 42nd Division. Received preliminary training at Fort Oglethorpe before sailing for France on October 30, 1917. Took part in the various actions of his unit, and returned to America in April, 1919. Rank, private.
- (29)—**CASE, JAMES A.**—After volunteering for military duty on December 17, 1917, was assigned to Hospital Train No. 63. Before sailing for France in April, 1918, received training while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe. Returned to America in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.
- (30)—**SULLENBERGER, CHARLES PRESLEY**—On June 17, 1918, became a member of the military forces of the United States, being assigned to Base Hospital No. 136. Stations in this country included Camps Greenleaf, Wheeler, Merritt, Lee and Sevier. As a corporal was discharged on December 19, 1918, from Camp Sevier.



- (1)—**PETERSON, IRA MONROE**—Became a member of the army July 7, 1918, and ordered to Camp Sheridan where he was assigned to Company A, 46th Infantry, 9th Division. Reached the rank of corporal. After the armistice was on guard duty at Picon, Arkansas, Camp Bragg, N. C., and Charleston, S. C. Discharged August 12, 1919.
- (2)—**ASHE, GREGORY P.**—Called into the service July 16, 1918, and reported for duty at Camp Shelby, Miss., where he became a member of the 138th Field Artillery, 38th Division. He went overseas with his organization in October, 1918, but arrived only a short time before the armistice. Mustered out early in 1919 at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Rank, private.
- (3)—**McMANUS, STEPHEN H.**—Saw service on the Mexican Border with the Third Tennessee Infantry. Transferred from the 117th to the 324th Machine Gun Company, 81st Division. Departed overseas August 1, 1918, and took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Received regimental citation. Mustered out June 23, 1919.
- (4)—**WEAVER, SCOTT**—Answered the call to the colors on May 6, 1918, and was ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, where he was assigned to Company E, 51st Infantry. He departed for overseas duty on July 6, 1918, and saw service in the Vosges Mountains and in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Discharged June 19, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (5)—**TUCKER, JOHN EDGAR**—Corporal Tucker enlisted in 1917 and was assigned to Company B, 6th Infantry, 5th Division. Went overseas April 9, 1918, and saw service in the St. Die, Bois D'Armont, Frapelle, St. Mihiel and Argonne sectors. He accompanied his division to Germany as part of the Army of Occupation.
- (6)—**MYNATT, ROY**—Went into the army on September 4, 1917. Saw service in the 49th and 57th Pioneer Regiments, Infantry, and in the 83rd Division. Sailed to Europe September 29, 1918, but his organization arrived too late to get into action. Returned and mustered out March 20, 1919.
- (7)—**DAWSON, ROBERT ALVIN**—Assigned to Battery B, 11th Field Artillery, 6th Division, after he became a member of the army on June 30, 1917. Sailed for overseas duty July 26, 1918, and remained in France until April 25, 1919. Mustered out of the service May 10, 1919, at Camp Meade. Rank, private.
- (8)—**LEE, HARRY D.**—Responded to the call to the colors on June 24, 1918, and was ordered to Camp Gordon, where he became a member of Company C, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Left the United States August 26, 1918, but his boat, the Persic, was torpedoed on the way across. Private Lee returned from France April 27, 1919, and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe May 21.
- (9)—**MORTON, WILLIAM R.**—Corporal Morton was ordered to Camp Shelby, Miss., after he was inducted into service August 5, 1918. He became a member of the Headquarters Company, 149th Infantry, and sailed with it to France on October 2. Returned home and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe on June 15, 1919.
- (10)—**BROWN, THOMAS ARTHUR**—Became a member of the army May 28, 1918, and was assigned to Camp Pike for military training. Went overseas August 15, 1918, joining Company L, 128th Infantry, and seeing service with it in the battle of the Argonne Forest. Mustered out May 16, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (11)—**SLOVER, CHARLES L.**—Entered the military service on June 25, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Camp Gordon, Georgia. His organization was Headquarters Company, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Foreign service dates from August 1918 to May 1919. Mustered out of the service on May 24, 1919.
- (12)—**FINGER, JEPSIE A.**—On May 7, 1917 became a member of the United States Army. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and in August 14, 1918, sailed for France. His outfit was Battery C, 78th Field Artillery. Private Finger returned to the States on June 19, 1919.
- (13)—**PETREE, ISAAC C.**—Became a member of Company L, 49th Infantry on June 24, 1918. After a short period of training at Camp Gordon, Georgia embarked for France, on August 20, 1918. With the rank of corporal returned to America on January 21, 1919.
- (14)—**CHRISTOPHER, EPHRAIM G.**—After enlisting in the military service on March 22, 1917 was assigned to Company F, 42nd Infantry. Saw active duty at the following posts: Fort Oglethorpe, Fort Bliss, Camp Douglas, and Camp Dodge. Rank, corporal.
- (15)—**BRADLEY, ALVIN F.**—He was inducted into service July 26, 1918, and was ordered to Camp Gordon for military instruction and training. With Company E, 150th Infantry, he sailed for France in October, 1918 but arriving in France too late for the fighting, he returned to the States January 30, 1919.
- (16)—**SUMMERS, MARCUS O.**—After becoming a member of the army, he was ordered to Camp Sheridan in Alabama and assigned for military training to Company B, 46th Infantry. He did not get overseas before the armistice and was mustered out in the summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (17)—**BRIMER, JAMES P.**—Private Brimer was called to the training camp at Camp Gordon on July 26, 1918, and ordered overseas on September 14. He joined at once the 120th Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division and with it saw service in the Argonne Forest campaign.
- (18)—**GRAW, HOWARD P.**—Enlisting in the service April 26, 1918, he was assigned to the 156th Depot Brigade at Camp Jackson, but later transferred to the Headquarters Company, 316th Field Artillery, in which he rose from private to sergeant-major. He departed for overseas duty August 5, 1918, and returned to this country June 3, 1919.
- (19)—**DUNN, JEROME**—After a period of service in the training camps in this country, he went overseas in the summer of 1918 and was assigned to Company L, 110th Infantry, 28th Division, getting into the thick of the fighting during the Argonne Forest campaign.
- (20)—**BOSHEARS, CHESTER B.**—Sergeant Boshears was ordered to Eagle Pass, Texas, for training after entering the army on January 6, 1918. With his organization the 13th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division, he sailed to France April 23. Saw active service in the St. Die sector and the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Went to Germany with Army of Occupation.
- (21)—**ARRENDAL, CHARLES G.**—Inducted into the military service at Knoxville on July 7, 1918, and ordered to Camp Sheridan for military training. Until his discharge at Camp Taylor on February 3, 1919, he was a member of the Headquarters Company, 46th Infantry, 9th Division.
- (22)—**HARRISON, RUSSELL, JR.**—Entered the army March 29, 1918, and became a member of Company C, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division, at Camp Gordon. He was transferred to the Headquarters, 164th Infantry Brigade, on July 1, because of his skill and ability as a draftsman. Sailing May 1, 1918, he saw service in the Toul sector in June and July, in the St. Mihiel Offensive in September, and the Argonne Campaign in October and November. Discharged June 2, 1919.
- (23)—**LONG, FRED R.**—Corporal Long enlisted August 16, 1917, in Company B, 136th Machine Gun Battalion 37th Division. Trained at Camp Sheridan and departed for France June 22, 1918. Saw service in Baccarat sector, the Argonne campaign and the Ypres-Lys Offensive in Belgium in November, 1918.
- (24)—**DISNEY, ROBERT C.**—His service in the army dates from August 4, 1918, to April 15, 1919. After training at Camp Shelby, Miss., he was ordered overseas October 6, 1918, and joined Company B, 106th Infantry, 27th Division. He arrived too late to get in the fighting.
- (25)—**KEITH, OMER**—He was assigned to Company C, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division, at Camp Gordon for training after he was inducted into service on March 28, 1918. Sailed April 25, and saw service in the Toul and Marbache sectors and the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Wounded October 7, 1918. Private Keith was mustered out May 26, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (26)—**McLEMORE, CHARLES J.**—He entered the army on June 24, 1918, and after a short period of training at Camp Gordon, he went overseas on August 26, receiving an assignment to Company K, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. He remained in France until May, 1919. Discharged May 24, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (27)—**FORD, CHARLES**—He was a member of Company D, 150th Infantry, 38th Division, after he was inducted at Knoxville on August 5, 1918. He trained at Camp Shelby, Miss., until October 4, 1918, when he departed for France. Remained there until February, 1919. Discharged with rank of private on April 19.
- (28)—**MATTHEWS, SAMUEL W.**—He enlisted in Battery A, 137th Field Artillery, 35th Division, on August 5, 1917. He went to France in 1918 and saw service in all the engagements of his unit. Returning home in December 1918, he was mustered out on January 13, 1919, at Fort Benjamin Harrison.
- (29)—**MOORE, SAMUEL R.**—Went into the service in 1917 and became a member of Company B, 6th Infantry, 5th Division. He sailed in 1918 for France and was engaged in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Went with his regiment into Luxemburg as a member of the Army of Occupation.
- (30)—**HEART, HERBERT L.**—He volunteered for service on July 18, 1917, and became a member of Company A, 102nd Field Signal Battalion, 27th Division. He went overseas May 17, 1918, and was engaged in the following battles: Dickebusch sector, Le Catelet sector and St. Souplet sector. He rose to the rank of master signal electrician. Received discharge April 4, 1919.

- (1)—MALOY, BRUCE—Began his military career on May 28, 1918 as a member of Company A, 329th Infantry, 83rd Division. Stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas for training. Foreign service dates from August 16, 1918 to January 30, 1919. Private Maloy was mustered out of the service on February 15, 1919.
- (2)—SNAVELY, JACK JENNINGS—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on September 5, 1917. As a member of the 324th Infantry, 81st Division sailed for France August 6, 1918. Took part in the fighting in Argonne Forest. With the rank of sergeant returned to the States in June 1919.
- (3)—ROOP, HENRY M.—After induction into the service on April 26, 1918 for duty was assigned to the 114th Field Artillery. Sailed for France May 26, 1918 and was active in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woivre. With the rank of private returned to the States on March 8, 1919.
- (4)—LeFORCE, GEORGE A.—After entering the service in June 1918 for duty was sent to Camp Gordon, Ga. As a member of Headquarters Company, 34th Infantry embarked for France in August 1918. Participated in the battles of Meuse-Argonne and in Belgium. Returned to the States in March 1919 and in the following month was mustered out of the service.
- (5)—KARNES, WILLIAM H.—Began his military career at Camp Gordon, Georgia, on October 3, 1917. His organization was the Supply Company, 326th Infantry, 82nd Division. Embarked for France in April 1918 and participated in all engagements of his command. First Sergeant Karnes returned from overseas duty on May 28, 1919. Mustered out June 10, 1919.
- (6)—JOHNSON, WALTER—Entered upon active duty in April 1918. For training was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia and assigned to Company C, 321st Machine Gun Battalion. Sailed for overseas duty in May 1918 and was active in all engagements of his unit. With the rank of private returned to the states in May 1919.
- (7)—WALKER, JAMES H.—After entry into the service on June 24, 1918 for duty was assigned to Company B, 383rd Infantry, 96th Division, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Held the rank of sergeant with duties of instructing in use of small arms and bayonets. Discharged in December 1918.
- (8)—SEATON, JACOB FRED—After enlistment on October 2, 1917 was assigned to Battery F, 322nd Field Artillery, 83rd Division. Embarked for France on June 12, 1918 and was active in the fighting at Verdun and Meuse-Argonne. Five months with the Army of Occupation. Returned from overseas on May 16, 1919 and in the same month was mustered out.
- (9)—ROBERTS, JESSE LEE—Began his military career on September 6, 1917 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Was a member of Machine Gun Company, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Sailed for France on April 25, 1918. Took part in all battles of his command until wounded on October 15, 1918. With the rank of cook returned to the States in May 1919.
- (10)—McLAIN, BURT—After entering the service on September 8, 1917 was assigned to Company L, 324th Infantry. After a short period of training in the United States, embarked for France on August 5, 1918. Was active in all battles of his unit. Returned to the States in June 1919.
- (11)—MYNATT, BYRON—Entered the military service on September 3, 1918 and for duty was assigned to the Supply Company, 67th Pioneer Infantry. Sailed for France on September 29, 1918 and upon his arrival was transferred to the 49th Infantry. Returned from overseas duty on January 16, 1919.
- (12)—SMITH, BERTIE T.—After entering the military service on September 21, 1917 was assigned to Company D, 306th Engineers, 81st Division. Prior to sailing for France in July 1918 was stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia and Camp Jackson, S. C. With the rank of sergeant returned to the States in June 1919.
- (13)—MAPLES, JOHN B.—Began his military career on April 27, 1918 and for duty was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. His organization was Battery D, 316th F. A., 81st Division. Foreign service dated from August 1918 to June 1919. With the rank of private was mustered out of service in July, 1919.
- (14)—AULTUM, JOHN W.—After enlistment in September 1917 was assigned to the Supply Company, 324th Infantry, 81st Division. Prior to sailing for France in August 1918 was stationed at Camp Gordon and Camp Jackson. Participated in all the engagements of this unit. With the rank of private returned from overseas duty in June 1919 and in the same month received his honorable discharge.
- (15)—MORRIS, PAUL—Entered upon active duty in the U. S. Army in June 1918. Received his military training prior to sailing for France in September 1918, at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Private Morris was a member of the 82nd Division.
- (16)—AULTUM, JOHN W.—Began his military career in September 1917. His organization was the 324th Infantry, 81st Division, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Was a member of the American Expeditionary Force. Honorably discharged in June 1919 while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (17)—COPELAND, R. D. C.—After entering the military service on May 27, 1918, for duty was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia. As a member of the 63rd Replacement Battalion, sailed for France on July 26, 1918. Upon his arrival was transferred to Headquarters Troop, 83rd Division. With the rank of sergeant returned from overseas duty in February 1919.
- (18)—YATES, LUCIAN WALTER—In June 1918 was inducted into the military service, and for duty was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. As a member of Battery E, 340th Field Artillery, embarked for France in August 1918, and was active in the fighting at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. With the rank of private returned from overseas duty in May 1919.
- (19)—McDANIEL, HARRY W.—On April 25, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army. For duty was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., and assigned to the Supply Company, 316th Field Artillery, 81st Division. Foreign service dates from August 3, 1918 to June 9, 1919.
- (20)—HUBBARD, NATHAN J.—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on May 7, 1918. His organization was Battery E, 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division. Foreign service dates from July 14, 1918 to May 25, 1919. On June 3, 1919 received his honorable discharge.
- (21)—MORRIS, HOWARD J.—Joined the U. S. Army on April 25, 1918. For duty was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. and assigned to the 316th Field Artillery, 81st Division. Embarked for France on August 25, 1918 and returned to the States May 28, 1919. With the rank of private was mustered out June 17, 1919.
- (22)—BUCKNER, ENOCH M.—Entered upon active duty September 17, 1917. Received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia as a member of Battery D, 319th Field Artillery. Private Buckner was mustered out of the service on October 5, 1917.
- (23)—YOUNG, JOSEPH CARLTON—Volunteered his service to the U. S. Army on April 6, 1918. After a short period of training at Camp Gordon, Ga., sailed for France on May 19, 1918. Was in the fighting at St. Mihiel, Argonne and Toul. Gassed October 8, 1918. His organization was the 325th Ambulance Company 82nd Division. Returned from overseas duty on January 19, 1919.
- (24)—LOVEDAY, OTHA R.—After entering the military service on September 20, 1917, was assigned to Battery E, 318th Field Artillery, 81st Division. Prior to sailing for France on June 3, 1918 was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. With the rank of private first-class returned from overseas duty on June 11, 1919.
- (25)—MITCHELL, ELI S.—On May 6, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army. His organization was Battery D, 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division, stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland. Foreign service dated from July 13, 1918 to May 25, 1919. With the rank of wagoner received his honorable discharge on June 3, 1919.
- (26)—MILLER, JOSEPH FREDERICK—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on March 28, 1918. As a member of Company B, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division, sailed for France on April 25, 1918. Took part in the fighting at Meuse-Argonne. With the rank of private first-class returned from overseas March 3, 1919.
- (27)—STUART, GEORGE R.—After induction on May 6, 1918, was assigned to Headquarters Company, 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division. Foreign service dated from July 14, 1918 to May 25, 1919. Discharged on June 3, 1919 with rank of private.
- (28)—DAVIS, WILLIAM BLAINE—Inducted into military service on May 28, 1918. As a member of Machine Gun Company, 345th Infantry, sailed for France on August 16, 1918. With the rank of sergeant returned to the States in January, 1919.
- (29)—UNDERWOOD, BRUCE—Began his military career on April 26, 1918. His organization was Company L, 321st Infantry, 81st Division. Sailed for France on August 1, 1918 and took part in the fighting at St. Die and Meuse-Argonne. Returned from overseas duty on June 11, 1919.
- (30)—SCHRIVER, T. C.—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on September 5, 1917. For duty was assigned to Battery D, 321st Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. On May 19, 1918 sailed for France and was actively engaged in the fighting at Marbach, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned from overseas on May 20, 1919. Rank, sergeant.



- (1)—**TURNER, WILLIAM M.**—On October 6, 1917, entered the United States Army, and became a member of Company B, 26th Engineers. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe for training until ordered overseas on October 31, 1917. Saw action in the St. Mihiel Drive, and the Toul Sector. On April 23 was discharged from service as a private.
- (2)—**ARMSTRONG, DARAK R.**—Became a member of the military forces of the United States on September 12, 1917, and joined Company E, 21st Engineers, at Camp Grant, Illinois. Sailed for France on December 26, 1917, and returned to America in the summer of 1919.
- (3)—**WADE, Z. WALTER**—After becoming a member of the United States military forces was assigned to Company C, 308th Engineers. Before sailing for France was in training at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Departed on foreign service in May, 1918, and while in France saw action as a member of his unit. Rank, private.
- (4)—**HARRIS, HOWARD R.**—Entered the military service on September 10, 1917, and was assigned to Company E, 21st Engineers. As a member of this outfit sailed for France on December 24, 1917, after having been trained at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Grant. Participated in the fighting in the Toul sector, St. Mihiel salient, and the Argonne Forest, returning to America in the summer of 1919.
- (5)—**JONES, ROBERT TAYLOR**—On June 5, 1917, became a member of the military forces of the United States, and joined Company C of the 7th Engineers while located at Fort Leavenworth. On March 16, 1918, embarked for France, was in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. As a corporal was discharged from service in the summer of 1919.
- (6)—**BROWN, RICHARD D.**—Enlisted on May 18, 1918, in Headquarters Company, 211th Engineers. While in service was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Meade. Received his discharge from the latter place on January 23, 1919, with the rank of corporal.
- (7)—**NEWMAN, ROBERT L.**—On September 22, 1917, joined Company C of the 605th Engineers. Before going overseas was located at Camp Gordon, Camp Jackson and Camp Forrest. Sailed on foreign service in September 1918, and has the rank of cook.
- (8)—**WOODS, ELVIS ALEXANDER**—Entered service in September 1917, and became a member of Headquarters Detachment of 106th Engineers. Received training at Camp Gordon and Camp Wheeler, and departed on foreign service in September 1918. Rank, private.
- (9)—**CUNNINGHAM, SAMUEL G.**—After having entered service on September 26, 1917, was assigned to Company C of the 21st Engineers. Was later transferred to Company E of the same organization. On December 26, 1917, left for France, and took part in all the actions in which his unit was engaged. Discharged June 18, 1919.
- (10)—**ROBEY, HERBERT O.**—On January 9, 1918, entered the military service of the United States and became a member of Company A, 24th Engineers. Was in training at Camp Taylor and Camp Dix before departing for France on March 29, 1918. While on foreign service took part at the Meuse-Argonne, Toul, Verdun and St. Mihiel Sectors. Received discharge June 10, 1919, as a Private, first-class. Gassed at Bouillonville.
- (11)—**WADE, CLARENCE E.**—After joining the military forces of the United States on June 24th, 1918, became a member of Company M, 35th Engineers. Was located at Camp Gordon and Washington Barracks before departure overseas. Sailed August 26, 1918, returning to America April 27, 1919. Discharged May 13, 1919.
- (12)—**NEUBERT, HERMAN GAMBLE**—After entering service on September 10, 1917, was assigned to Company B, 21st Engineers. On December 26, 1917, embarked for France, and saw action in the Toul, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. As a private first-class, received his discharge on June 17, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (13)—**HOUSEHOLDER, FRED T.**—Enlisted in the army in May, 1918, and became a member of Company C, 47th Engineers, being later transferred to 43rd Engineers, 23rd Grand Division. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Humphreys, and sailed for France in June 1918. While overseas saw service on the Verdun Front. Returned on transport Liberator and discharged in June, 1919.
- (14)—**MOORE, FRANK**—On July 17, 1917, became a member of the 19th Engineers, and received training at Camp Zachary Taylor. Foreign service dates from March 30, 1918, to March 21, 1919. Mustered out April 12 at Camp Taylor.
- (15)—**GRAHL, OLLIE A.**—Entered service on September 29, 1917, and was assigned to the 29th Engineers of the 26th Division. At Camp Devens was trained for overseas service and departed for France on January 30, 1918. As a wagoner took part in the St. Mihiel Drive and was discharged from service on March 29, 1919.
- (16)—**LYONS, WILLIAM A.**—Entered service in October, 1917, and became a member of the 14th Railway Engineers. While training, was located at Camp Pike, Camp Sheridan and Camp Merritt. Embarked in February, 1918, and took part in the Meuse-Argonne and Verdun offensives. Mustered out as a private first-class on May 16, 1919.
- (17)—**DONALDSON, JOHN T.**—Volunteered his services on May 18, 1918, and was assigned first to the 3rd Engineers, later to the 2nd Engineers and finally to Company E, of the 215th Engineers. Was located at Camp Humphreys, Camp Logan and Fort Oglethorpe, being discharged from Camp Pike as a private first-class on February 10, 1919.
- (18)—**NICHOLS, HAROLD E.**—After enlisting in military service of his country in June, 1917, was assigned to the 19th Engineers. In March 1918, sailed for France, where he participated in several actions, later being transferred to the 60th Company of the Transportation Corps. Mustered out of service in April 1919, as a bugler.
- (19)—**JACKSON, CALEB H.**—Entered service on October 1, 1917, and became a member of Company E, 15th Engineers. Trained at Camp Jackson until March 14, 1918, when he departed for overseas service. Promoted to corporal October 24, 1918. Mustered out of service May 12, 1919, at Camp Zachary Taylor.
- (20)—**WALKER, ROY JOSEPH**—Volunteered on May 27, 1918, in Company H, 2nd Engineers. For training was located at Camp Humphreys, Camp Taylor and Fort Oglethorpe. Mustered out of service as a corporal in January, 1919.
- (21)—**SELVIDGE, WILLIAM R.**—After entering service on June 25, 1918, was assigned to Company F, 1st Replacement Regiment of Engineers. Was stationed at Washington, D. C., and Camp Gordon. On October 9, 1918, received his honorable discharge.
- (22)—**THOMAS, JOHN H.**—Became a member of Company K, 23rd Engineers on December 9, 1917. Was situated at Camp Meade before going overseas. Sailed March 29, 1918, and participated in the fighting in the Argonne Forest from October 28 to November 11. Sailed for home June 9, 1919.
- (23)—**EVANS, FRED B.**—Volunteered for active service on May 25, 1918, becoming a member of Company B, 69th Engineers. While located at Camp Meade and Fort Meyer was in training preparing for overseas service. Sailed in September 1918, and returned to America on January 31, 1919, being mustered out on March 4, 1919.
- (24)—**FRENCH, JAMES HOBART**—After becoming a member of the military forces on September 4, 1917, was assigned to 308th Engineers of the 83rd Division. Departed for foreign service in March 1918. Saw action in the Argonne and St. Mihiel Sectors. Wounded October 23 and received French Croix de Guerre. Discharged as a sergeant first-class on April 14, 1919.
- (25)—**HENSLEY, SETH A.**—Enlisted in October, 1917, in Company B, 30th Engineers, which later became the 1st Gas and Flame Regiment. Sailed December 26, 1917, and was brigaded with British during the spring offensive of 1918. Was probably first man from Knox County to be wounded. Awarded Croix de Guerre. Discharged as a master engineer, junior grade, May 24, 1919.
- (26)—**PHIFER, LEXEY G.**—Volunteered in December 1917, and became a member of Company C, 28th Engineers. Before going overseas was stationed at Camp Meade. Embarked in July 1918, and while a sergeant saw active service on the Western Front.
- (27)—**IRISH, CLARENCE E.**—After entering service in June 1917, was assigned to Company E of the 10th Engineers Forestry, of the First Army Corps. Was stationed at Washington, D. C. before sailing for France in September, 1917. As a supply sergeant and sergeant first-class, received his honorable discharge in March, 1919.
- (28)—**MCDANIEL, DONALD C.**—Became a member of the army in May, 1917, and was assigned to Company L of the 1st Engineers. Was quartered at Washington Barracks and Fort Foote before sailing on September 22, 1918. Returned to America in May 1919, and was discharged from Fort Oglethorpe on June 4, 1919.
- (29)—**HIGHTOWER, MARLEY L.**—Went into service in January 1918, and became a member of the 35th Engineers. Sailed for France in March, 1918, and was engaged with his outfit in its various occupations while on foreign service.
- (30)—**EARL, CLYDE**—Entered service in September, 1917 as a member of Headquarters Company, 318th Engineers. Embarked on headquarter service on March 10, 1918, and took part in all the actions in which his unit was engaged. Returned to America in the summer of 1919 and received his discharge soon after arrival in the states.



- (1)—**CLOYD, WALTER H.**—Entered military service on May 28, 1918, being assigned to Third Company, 331st Infantry, 83rd Division. Later transferred to Company E, 157th Infantry, 40th Division. He went overseas in October, 1918, and returned in April, 1919. Discharged with rank of sergeant at Ft. Oglethorpe on April 26.
- (2)—**JOHNSON, HENRY**—Inducted into the service September 21, 1917, and assigned to Camp Gordon for training. Later transferred to Camp Jackson, where he became member of Battery E, 318th F. A., 81st Division. Went overseas in August, 1918. Returned with his organization as corporal in June, 1919.
- (3)—**PHILLIPS, ERNEST ABNER**—After entering the service May 27, 1918, he was assigned to Machine Gun Company, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. He had received his training previously at Camp Pike, Arkansas. After trip overseas, he was in battle line and received one wound. Returned with his division and discharged as private.
- (4)—**MCNEELY, ARCH RONEY**—After going into the army May 6, 1918, he received his training at Camp Buell, Ky. Later he was sent to the Headquarters Company, 312th F. A., 79th Division. Went overseas with his organization in July, 1918, participating in the great Argonne Forest battle. Returned home May 25, 1919, with rank of private.
- (5)—**PIATT, ALFRED C.**—Entered the army April 26, 1918, and was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., for training. His assignment was to the 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division. Saw service overseas with his organization in Argonne Forest. Returned in June, 1919, and discharged as private, first-class.
- (6)—**HUBBS, HERMAN A.**—Assigned to Battery E, 318th F. A., 81st Division at Camp Jackson, S. C., shortly after he entered the military service on September 21, 1917. Sailed to France in July, 1918, returning with his battery in May, 1919. His rank was corporal.
- (7)—**MYNATT, CLARENCE E.**—Was assigned to the 310th Trench Mortar Battery, 85th Division, after he entered the army on November 19, 1917. His training was received at Camp Custer, Michigan, and Camp Coetquidan, France. Arrived overseas in August, 1918, and saw service in Toul and Pont-a-Mousson sectors. Discharged as corporal March 24, 1919.
- (8)—**MOYERS, LEANDER E.**—After going into the army on April 24, 1918, he was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., for assignment and training with Battery C, 318th F. A., 81st Division. Sailed to France on August 7, 1918, and participated in the fighting just before the armistice. Returned home in May, 1919.
- (9)—**WHITTLE, WILLIAM EARL**—Entered military service in September, 1917, as member of Battery C, 318th F. A., 81st Division. Stationed at Camp Gordon and Camp Jackson. Sailed to France in July, 1918. Returned home with organization in June, 1919, with rank of cook.
- (10)—**STERN, WILLIAM ALVIN**—After entering the service May 7, 1918, he was sent to Camp Buell, Ky., from which he was assigned to Machine Gun Company, 304th Infantry, 76th Division. Sailed in July, 1918. Transferred after arrival to Hospital Corps No. 24 at Langres, France. His rank in army was private, first-class.
- (11)—**DRINNEN, ALAN R.**—After induction into service May 27, 1918, at Sevierville, he was assigned to Company B, 312th Supply Train, 87th Division. He was transferred June 12 to Cook and Bakers' School, and in August to Company D, Second Replacement Regiment. Sailed October 28, 1918. He returned and was mustered out at Camp Taylor, Ky., Feb. 27, 1919, as a private.
- (12)—**MOGUIN, WILLIAM J.**—On entering military service May 24, 1918, he was assigned to Battery A, 13th Battalion, 5th Regiment, at Camp Jackson. Went overseas on September 26, and on October 10 he was transferred to Company D, 316th Infantry, 79th Division, with which he fought in the Argonne Forest. His rank was sergeant.
- (13)—**EVANS, CLYDE M.**—Private Evans went into the service May 13, 1918, at Knoxville. He was assigned to Company A, 55th Infantry, 7th Division, at Waco, Texas, with which he went to France in August, 1918. His regiment got into the last few days of fighting near Metz.
- (14)—**RHINEHEART, MACK**—After short stay at Camp Gordon on entering the army in April, 1918, he was sent to Camp Jackson, where he became a member of Battery E, 318th F. A., 81st Division. Went to France in August, 1918, but saw little hard fighting on account of armistice.
- (15)—**GANN, JAMES ARTHUR**—Corporal Gann was sent to Camp Buell after induction into service in May, 1918. He was later transferred to Battery D, 312th F. A., 79th Division, with which he served in France during the fall and winter of 1918. Returned home in summer of 1919.
- (16)—**COLUMBER, ROY E.**—After training at Camp Shelby, Miss., he went overseas in September, 1918, and was assigned to Company E, 320th Infantry, with which he fought in the Argonne Forest. His rank in the army was private, first-class. He returned in summer of 1919.
- (17)—**LUTTRELL, JAMES J.**—After receiving training at Camp Gordon from his induction into the army on June 24, 1918, he sailed for France on August 22. His boat was torpedoed 200 miles off the Irish coast. Fought in last few days of Argonne battle with Company C, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division.
- (18)—**LYNCH, OTEY**—Private Lynch entered the service at Knoxville on June 25, 1918. After short period in training camp, he sailed for France August 26, 1918. In France he was assigned to Company K, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Discharged April 23, 1919, at Camp Taylor.
- (19)—**GAINES, JOHN O.**—After being called to the colors April 27, 1918, at Knoxville, he was sent to Camp Jackson, where he was assigned to the Headquarters Company, 318th F. A., 81st Division. He sailed with his organization in August, 1918, arriving in France in time to see some service before the armistice. Rank in army, private.
- (20)—**STAIR, JOHN M.**—Entering the service in May, 1918, he was sent to Camp Taylor and Camp Jackson, where he was assigned to Company G, 323rd Infantry, 81st Division. He sailed with division to France on July 30, 1918, taking part in the fighting on American front just before armistice.
- (21)—**DOUGLAS, ALFRED V.**—Sergeant Douglas, after being called to colors on June 24, 1918, was sent to Camp Sherman and Camp Taylor. Sailed to France September 1, 1918, and assigned to Company E, 309th Supply Train, 84th Division. He was engaged in convoy work to the front until November 30, when transferred to Military Police Corps. Discharged May 16, 1919, at Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- (22)—**COLVIN, SAMUEL M.**—Sergeant Colvin, who entered service May 6, 1918, after short stay at Camp Buell, sailed for France in July, 1918. His assignment was with the 154th F. A. Brigade Headquarters, 79th Division. Participated in all battles of his outfit, being wounded once. Returned home in summer of 1919.
- (23)—**SCHNEIDER, LOUIS B.**—Joining the colors May 6, 1918, at Knoxville, he was sent to Camp Meade, where he was assigned to Battery D, 312th F. A., 79th Division. Sailed with his organization on July 14, 1918, and participated with it in all its fighting on American front. Rank, private, first-class. Discharged in summer of 1919.
- (24)—**HUDNALL, WARREN L.**—Inducted into the service in August, 1918, he sailed a few days later in September for France. His brief training was at Camp Gordon. Served with his organization, Company G, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division, until his return home in May, 1919. His rank in army was private.
- (25)—**WHITTLE, ERNEST H.**—Left Knoxville on April 21, 1918, with the men who were later organized into the Second Corps Artillery Park. In August, 1918, after arrival overseas, he transferred to Battery D, 77th F. A., 4th Division. Saw service in all fall engagements of the Fourth Division. Returned home in July, 1919.
- (26)—**KNOTT, ALBERT E.**—Sergeant Knott went into the army September 20, 1917, being assigned to Company A, 316th Military Police, 91st Division. Later he transferred to Company C, Third Army M. P. Battalion. His rank in army was mess sergeant.
- (27)—**DIGGS, SAMUEL O.**—Called to the colors September 6, 1917, he was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., where he received his training with Battery D, 318th F. A., 81st Division. He sailed with his division in summer of 1918, reaching France to take part in last of fighting just before the armistice. Returned home in spring of 1919. Rank, private.
- (28)—**MYNATT, KERNEY**—Entering army March 29, 1918, he was assigned to Supply Company, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division. Sailing in May, he was in the fighting in Toul, Marbache, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne sectors. His rank was wagoner. Returned to States May 22 and discharged May 28, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (29)—**BAILEY, JAMES W.**—Private Bailey answered the call to the colors on May 24, 1918, and received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C., where he was assigned to Company L, 324th Infantry, 81st Division. Went overseas with his organization in July, and participated with it in all its activities up to armistice. Rank, private.
- (30)—**GERVIN, HARRY ALLEN**—After call to colors on August 12, 1918, he was sent to Camp Shelby and assigned to Battery B, 138th F. A., 38th Division. Went overseas with it in October, but arrived too late to get in fighting. Returned and mustered out Jan. 11, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky., as a private.



- (1)—**REYNOLDS, RICHARD**—Entered the U. S. Army on September 20, 1917, and was assigned to Company M, 6th Infantry, 5th Division, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Went overseas in March 1918 and while a member of the A. E. F., participated in all battles of the 6th Infantry until wounded on October 14, 1918. Private Reynolds returned to the state on March 11, 1919, and in the same month received his discharge.
- (2)—**MATTHEWS, RAYMOND A.**—Enlisted on May 29, 1917, in the U. S. Army. His organization was Battery B, 110th Field Artillery, 29th Division. Foreign service dates from June 28, 1918 to May 21, 1919. Mustered out of the service on June 2, 1919, while stationed at Camp Meade, Md. Rank, first sergeant.
- (3)—**MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM ALLEN**—Answered the President's call in May 1918, and was assigned to Company B, 164th Infantry, 41st Division. Private Montgomery sailed for France on July 21, 1918, and returned to America on March 11, 1919.
- (4)—**SARTIN, MURPHY**—Began his military career on April 9, 1911. During the recent war was a member of Company L, 18th Infantry, 1st Division. Became a member of the A. E. F. in June 1917, and participated in all engagements of his unit.
- (5)—**WILLIAMS, ELMORE**—Answered the call to the colors on August 5, 1918. First assigned to Company D, 151st Infantry, 38th Division, and later transferred to Company E, 330th Infantry, 83rd Division. Foreign service dates from October 4, 1918 to January 29, 1919. Private Williams received his honorable discharge on February 15, 1919, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.
- (6)—**CHANDLER, AYON W.**—Began his military career in July 1918 as a member of Company H, 18th Infantry, 1st Division. Received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Embarked for France in September 1918 and took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Private Chandler returned to the states in the summer of 1919 and received his discharge.
- (7)—**OGLE, ALBERT**—Entered the military service on October 23, 1917. As a member of the 103rd Field Artillery received his military training while stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Became a member of the A. E. F. in March 1918, and saw service on the following fronts: Toul Sector, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Verdun and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to the states in April 1919, and in the following month while located at Fort Oglethorpe, was discharged.
- (8)—**ASBURY, WILLIAM**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1917, and was assigned to the 45th Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Morgan, Alabama. Embarked for France in October 1918 and returned to the states on April 1, 1919. Honorably discharged as corporal.
- (9)—**POWERS, ROSS H.**—Began his military career on May 25, 1917, as a member of Company F, 11th Infantry. Received training at Camp Sherman, Ohio and Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Foreign service dates from April 23, 1918 to December 9, 1918. Mustered out of the service on January 25, 1919, as a private.
- (10)—**ROBERTS, MILLARD FILMORE**—Volunteered his services in the U. S. Army on July 12, 1917. As a member of Company M, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division, sailed overseas on September 6, 1917. Was in action at Chateau Thierry and Soissons. Wounded June 6, 1918 and on the same day became a prisoner of war. Released on December 6, 1918. Returned to the states on February 11, 1919, and at the present time holds the rank of sergeant in the Regular Army.
- (11)—**BAKER, LEONARD DOYLE**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1902. During the recent emergency was a member of the Supply Company, 19th Field Artillery, 5th Division. Embarked for France in April 1918, and as a member of the A. E. F., saw service at St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse. Was a member of the Army of Occupation.
- (12)—**SCATES, LUTHER F.**—Entered the U. S. Army on June 4, 1918, and was assigned to Company C, 168th Infantry, 42nd Division. Embarked for France on August 1, 1918, and while there participated in all engagements of his unit, until wounded on October 16, 1918. Returned to America on April 2, 1919 and in the same month received his honorable discharge at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Rank, private.
- (13)—**BELL, FRANK L.**—Responded to the President's call on June 24, 1918, and became a member of the U. S. Army. His organization was Company M, 5th Infantry, 6th Division. Foreign service dates from August 26, 1918 to June 10, 1919. Corporal Bell was mustered out of the service on June 20, 1919.
- (14)—**THRESS, CLARENCE JOHN**—On July 23, 1918 entered the U. S. Army, and became a member of Company K, 161st Infantry. Private Thress was stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, until he sailed overseas on September 14, 1918. Returned to the States on February 14, 1919, and was discharged on April 29, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (15)—**BEBBER, JOSEPH A.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on February 25, 1918, and was assigned to Company C, 3rd Ammunition Train, 3rd Division, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. On April 6, 1918 went overseas and while a member of the A. E. F., took part in the battles in St. Mihiel Sector, Verdun and Argonne. Private Bebbber returned to the United States in March, 1919.
- (16)—**SPURLOCK, STEPHEN S.**—Enlisted in the United States Army on September 15, 1913. During the World War was a member of Company K, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division. Embarked for France in August 1917, and while a member of the A. E. F., participated in all engagements of his command. Saw service with the Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (17)—**SCHNICKE, FRED J.**—Entered the military service on May 28, 1918, and was assigned to Company G, 148th Infantry, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Embarked for France on August 13, 1918. Saw service on the Verdun and Argonne Front with Company B, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Wounded on October 11, 1918. Returned to the States on April 1, 1919, and in the same month was mustered out of the service.
- (18)—**NOLAND, CARL A. J.**—Volunteered his services in the U. S. Army on May 5, 1917, with Company K, 142nd Infantry, received his military training at a post in Texas. Sailed for France in June, 1918, and saw service in Champagne and Toul sectors. Wounded on August 2, and again on October 8, 1918. Returned to America on February 8, 1919, and in May, 1919, was discharged.
- (19)—**MANGUM, JOHN M.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in August 1913. During the recent war saw active service with Company L, 26th Infantry, 3rd Division. Became a member of the A. E. F. in June 1917, and took part in all battles of his command. Was a member of the Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (20)—**LANDERS, CLARK**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in August 1917. With Company B, 52nd Infantry, 6th Division sailed for France on July 6, 1918. Saw service in the Vosges Mountains and Argonne Forest. Returned to the states in June 1919, and while stationed at Camp Gordon, was mustered out as sergeant.
- (21)—**AUSTELL, LEMUEL A.**—Answered the call to the colors on May 28, 1918, and was assigned to Company M, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sailed overseas on August 15, 1918. Corporal Austell returned to the states on April 1, 1919, and in the same month received his discharge.
- (22)—**DRINNEN, CALVIN MORGAN**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on January, 29, 1918. His organization was Company D, 53rd Infantry, 6th Division, in training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Became a member of the A. E. F. in June, 1918, and was in all engagements of his outfit. Saw service with the Army of Occupation. Discharged September 25, 1919.
- (23)—**GILBERT, WILLIAM C.**—Answered the call of the President on July 7, 1918. For military training was assigned to Company B, 46th Infantry, 9th Division. He received training at the following stations: Charleston, S. C., Camp Sheridan, Alabama, Camp Bragg, N. C., and Fort Thomas, Kentucky.
- (24)—**MAPLES, LEVI**—Began his military career on August 6, 1918, as a member of Company D, 149th Infantry, stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Foreign service dates from October 2, 1918 to April 23, 1919. Corporal Maples received his discharge on May 15, 1919.
- (25)—**MAPLES, LUTHER**—Entered the military service on November 26, 1917 and was first assigned to Company D, 23rd Infantry, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Embarked for France on September 14, 1918. He was in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Private Maples returned to America on April 25, 1919 and two weeks later at Fort Oglethorpe received his discharge.
- (26)—**CAMPBELL, MICHAEL R.**—Began his military career on August 6, 1918, as a member of Company D, 150th Infantry. In November 1918, was transferred to Company E, 114th Infantry. Foreign service dates from October 3, 1918 to May 6, 1919. Discharged May 17, 1919.
- (27)—**REYNOLDS, JOHN P.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in April 1917. First assigned to Company L, 2nd Pioneer Infantry, with headquarters at Camp Forest, Georgia. Later transferred to Company F, 51st Infantry, 6th Division. Embarked for France on July 6, 1918. While a member of the A. E. F., participated in all battles of his unit.
- (28)—**HUMBARD, BENJAMIN PRESTON**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on March 8, 1916. His first organization was Company B, Richmond Light Infantry Blues. On November 24, 1917 transferred to Company F, 104th Ammunition Train. On March 10, 1918 transferred to School of Aerial Photography, stationed at Rochester N. Y. Promoted from private to sergeant major. Discharged January 10, 1919 at Langley Field.
- (29)—**JOHNSON, THOMAS ALEXANDER**—Began his military career on August 20, 1917 as a member of Company C, 18th Infantry, 1st Division, stationed at Camp Travis, Texas. Embarked for France on January 20, 1918 and was in the following battles: Soissons, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to the states on March 31, 1919, and was mustered out of the service in the following month while stationed at Camp Bowie, Texas. Sergeant Johnson is a survivor of the transport Tuscania, sunk by U-boat off Scotch Coast.
- (30)—**RICHARD, WILLIAM H.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on August 8, 1918 and was assigned to Company I, 68th Infantry, 9th Division. Received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and honorably discharged on February 8, 1919 at the same camp. Rank, private.



- (1)—**McMILLAN, LON THOMAS**—In July, 1918, became a member of the military forces of the United States, and was stationed at Camp Gordon until ordered on foreign service in August. Was assigned to Company G, 18th Infantry. After the armistice went into Germany as a member of the Army of Occupation. Returned to America in the summer of 1919 and received his discharge.
- (2)—**HENSLEY, ORA M.**—After entry into service on May 30, 1918, was assigned to Company F, 124th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, where he was in training for foreign service. While in France took part in one engagement, and returned to America in April, 1919. Rank, private.
- (3)—**HODGES, CHARLES C.**—On March 6, 1917, entered military service, and became a member of Battery D, 8th Field Artillery of the 7th Division. Received his preliminary training at Camp Wheeler and Fort Sill. Embarked for France in August 1918, and was on foreign service until June 20, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (4)—**VALENTINE, WILLIAM**—Became a member of the United States Military forces on September 21, 1917. His unit was Battery E, 147th Field Artillery. Received training at Camp Jackson until March 11th, 1918, when he embarked for overseas service. Saw action in the Alsace-Lorraine Sector, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne. Discharged as a private May 27, 1919.
- (5)—**SCOTT, THOMAS**—After entering the military service of the United States was assigned to Company F of the 5th Ammunition Train. During the war was stationed at Douglas, Arizona, and in the A. E. F. Was discharged in May 1919, as a private.
- (6)—**HYDER, JOSEPH F.**—Joined the United States Army in May 1918, and was assigned to Company F of the 11th Infantry, being later transferred to Company E of the 23rd Infantry. Before departure for foreign service was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sailed in August, 1918, and returned with his unit in the summer of 1919.
- (7)—**WAGGONER, CHARLES L.**—Enlisted in the United States Army September 18, 1917, and became a member of Company A, 6th Infantry 5th Division. Was located at Camp Gordon, Camp Jackson and Fort Oglethorpe, before embarking for France on April 11 1918. Was wounded on August 13, 1918, and after the armistice became a member of the Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (8)—**CATE, JOSEPH BURLEY**—On May 24, 1918, entered military service and for duty was assigned to Battery D, 7th Field Artillery. Was located at Camp Jackson until July 21, when he departed for France. Saw action in the Toul Sector and in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. As a corporal received his discharge on June 4, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (9)—**WEAVER, ALFRED MONROE**—On October 3, 1917, entered military service, becoming a member of Company C, 11th Infantry. His training stations were Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Sherman. Foreign service dates from April 24, 1918, to February 28, 1919. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensive. Was wounded on October 14, and discharged from Camp Sherman on May 13, 1919.
- (10)—**EVANS, THOMAS**—Volunteered on May 18, 1916. Has done duty at various camps in the United States, and during the past emergency, was a member of Supply Company, 28th Infantry. Sailed with his unit for France, and while overseas took part in all its actions.
- (11)—**SMITH, JAMES RUSSELL**—Entered active service as a member of Company I, 52nd Infantry of the 6th Division. After training at Fort Oglethorpe sailed for France with his unit, and participated in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive. Returned to America in the summer of 1919. Discharged as corporal.
- (12)—**KELLEY, EARL HOUSTON**—Enlisted for active service on September 6, 1917, and was assigned to Company H, 38th Infantry, of the 3rd Division. Embarked for France in May, 1918, where he took part in the various activities in which this division was engaged. After armistice went into Germany with the Army of Occupation and returned to the states in the summer of 1919. Discharged on arrival.
- (13)—**HAGGARD, ROBERT YOUNG**—Volunteered in the United States Army on October 14, 1916, and during the war was a member of Company H, 28th Infantry. Sailed in June, 1917, for France, and took part at Catigny and Soissons, being wounded at the latter place. Later returned to duty, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Returned on February 27, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (14)—**SMITH, DANIEL ROSCOE**—After entry into military service on June 28, 1918, became a member of Company E, 114th Infantry, 29th Division. After a period of training in America he departed for overseas service in October, 1918. Mustered out May 6, 1919.
- (15)—**GREENFIELD, ADOLPHUS G.**—Saw service on the Mexican Border in 1916, and during the recent war was a member of Company F, 3rd Supply Train. Sailed for France in May 1918, and while on foreign duty saw action in the various engagements of his unit. Rank, sergeant, first-class.
- (16)—**BURCH, JAMES J.**—On March 11, 1918, became an active member of the United States Army and was assigned to Company C of the 149th Infantry. Before departure overseas in October, 1918, was trained at Camp Shelby, Miss. Returned from foreign duty on March 1, 1919, and discharged at Camp Taylor.
- (17)—**CHANEY, CLIFFORD**—After becoming a member of the military forces of the United States on August 6, 1918, was trained at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Began his foreign service in September, 1918, and after armistice was a member of the Army of Occupation.
- (18)—**SCHMID, EDWARD C.**—Entered active service May 3, 1918, and was assigned for duty to the 6th Ammunition Train of the 6th Division. Received training at Camp Wadsworth until departure overseas on July 14, 1918. Saw action in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive, and as a sergeant was mustered out June 17, 1919.
- (19)—**DONALDSON, CLARENCE E.**—Entered military service on May 28, 1918, and became a member of Company F, 127th Infantry. Trained at Camp Pike until August 15, when he was ordered overseas. Was on the front morning of November 11 and went into Germany with the 32nd Division. Mustered out May 20, 1919.
- (20)—**BLACKWELL, BOYD W.**—After entry into service on September 24, 1917, was located at Camp McArthur, Texas, and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. On August 22, sailed for France as a member of Battery A, 80th Field Artillery. Received his discharge as a private, first class, June 28, 1919.
- (21)—**KRAUSE, WILLIAM F.**—Became a member of the United States military forces on May 24, 1918 and was transferred from June Automatic Replacement Detachment to Battery C, 148th Field Artillery. Embarked in June, 1918 for France where he saw action in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive. Returned to America as a sergeant and received his honorable discharge.
- (22)—**HARRISON, JOSEPH PATTERSON**—After entering military service on May 22, 1918, was located at Camp Jackson for training. Became a member of Battery D, 119th Field Artillery, and sailed with this unit for France on July 18, 1918. Took part in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive, returning to America on May 4, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Oglethorpe May 15.
- (23)—**LONG, DAVID J.**—Entered active duty on October 5, 1917, as a member of Machine Gun Company, 6th Infantry. Was later transferred to Company H of the same regiment, and was trained at Camp Gordon and Camp Jackson. Embarked for foreign duty in April, 1918, and while in France participated in all the battles of his unit until October 14, when he was wounded. Was member of Army of Occupation.
- (24)—**WARWICK, JESSE B.**—Enlisted in the army on September 17, 1914, and has been stationed at various posts in the United States. During the war was a member of Company H, 54th Infantry. Foreign service began on July 6, 1918, and ended June 10, 1919, during which time he saw action in the Vosges Mountains and the Argonne-Meuse Offensive. Held rank of sergeant.
- (25)—**SUTTLES, WILLIAM L.**—On May 24, 1918, became a member of the military forces of the United States and after a period of training at Camp Jackson, S. C., sailed for France on July 20. As a member of Company L, 168th Infantry, saw action on the St. Mihiel and Argonne fronts. Discharged May 14, 1919.
- (26)—**REAGAN, SAMUEL WORTHINGTON**—Joined United States Army in May 1918, and was assigned to Company C, 101st Machine Gun Battalion of the 26th Division. Was located at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, where he received his training until ordered overseas. Mustered out of service in April, 1919.
- (27)—**BAIN, HENRY FRANKLIN**—Became a member of the military forces of the United States in May, 1918, and for duty was assigned to Company F, 147th Infantry. Was trained at Camp Lee and Camp Dix until July, when he embarked for foreign service. Was in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive, in which he was severely wounded and returned to America in January, 1919.
- (28)—**RENZIGER, CLIFFORD HURST**—After entry into military service on September 20, 1917, became a member of the 162nd Infantry, and on October 20, 1918, was transferred to Company B, 126th Infantry. Received his training at Camp Gordon and Camp Jackson and began his foreign service on August 31, 1918 and participated in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive. Sergeant Renziger was discharged May 20, 1919.
- (29)—**JOHNSTON, DAVID SKILLING**—Entered the military service of the United States in October 1917, and was assigned to 123rd Infantry, being later transferred to Division Headquarters of the 31st Division. Received his training in America at Camp Pike, Camp Wheeler and Camp Mills. Embarked on foreign service on October 3, 1918. Rank, sergeant.
- (30)—**TASCNER, CHARLES WILLIAM**—On October 3, 1917, became a member of the military forces of the United States, and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he was a member of Company M, 347th Infantry. Before going to France in the spring of 1918 was also located at Camp Sherman, Ohio. After arrival overseas was transferred to the 96th Company of the 21st Grand Division with the rank of mess sergeant.



- (1)—**SCHETTLER, CLARENCE G.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army in May 1918, and was assigned to Company B, Second Corps Artillery Park. Received military training at the following camps: Fort Thomas, Kentucky, Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and Camp Hill, Virginia. Sailed on foreign service in July, 1918 and took part in the four offensives of his regiment.
- (2)—**FOX, ROY ELMER**—Enlisted for military service on March 29, 1918, and received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. His organization was Company C, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division. Sailed for France on April 28, 1918. Private Fox participated in the battles of the Argonne and St. Mihiel and was wounded on October 14, 1918. Discharged April 3, 1919.
- (3)—**LESTER, JAMES HENDERSON**—Entered the U. S. Army on September 20, 1917, and was assigned to Company G, 345th Infantry, 87th Division. Stationed for military training at Camp Dodge, Iowa and Camp Pike, Arkansas. Foreign service dates from August 24, 1918 to January 18, 1919. Received his honorable discharge at Camp Gordon, Ga., on February 21, 1919 with the rank of mechanic.
- (4)—**FRENCH, WILLIAM M.**—In April, 1918, became a member of Company L, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division. Stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and Camp Merritt, N. J., before sailing for France in June 1918. Took part in the following battles: Argonne, St. Mihiel and the Meuse. Corporal French received the Distinguished Service Cross. Discharged in May, 1919.
- (5)—**SCATES, WILLIAM T.**—Enlisted for active service in the U. S. Army on September 20, 1917, and became a member of Company A, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division. For military training was stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia and Camp Jackson, South Carolina. At last camp he transferred to Company A, 306th Engineers, 81st Division. Private Scates was mustered out of the service on November 20, 1917.
- (6)—**McMAHAN, JACKSON C.**—Answered the President's call on April 30, 1918 and was assigned to the 89th Company, Military Police, 355th Infantry, 89th Division, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. On May 10, 1918 embarked for France. Participated in all battles of the 355th Infantry. Returned to the states in June 1919, and was honorably discharged on June 10, 1919, with the rank of private.
- (7)—**LANE, ROBERT**—On April 26, 1918 entered the U. S. Army and became a member of Battery A, 316th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Went overseas on May 5, 1918 and returned to the United States on June 9, 1919. Private Lane was mustered out of the service on June 16, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (8)—**ALLEN, DANIEL F.**—Began his military career on September 18, 1917, as a member of the 13th Company, Depot Brigade. Received his military training at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Private Allen received his discharge on October 1, 1917.
- (9)—**CLANTON, JESSE**—Became a member of Company F, 306th Engineers, 81st Division in October 1917. Stationed at Camp Jackson and Camp Sevier, S. C. until ordered on foreign service on July 31, 1918. Took part in all engagements of the 306th Engineers. Returned to the states on June 15, 1919, and was mustered out of the service on June 23, 1919. Rank, cook.
- (10)—**TROUTMAN, CONRAD E.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on October 22, 1918. For military training was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and assigned to Company G, 353rd Infantry. Mustered out of the service on December 17, 1918. Rank, private.
- (11)—**ATCHLEY, GRADY**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on September 21, 1917, and was assigned to Company B, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division, transferred to Company D, 306th Engineers. After a period of training at various camps in the states sailed for France on July 31, 1918. Was in the following engagements: St. Die, Somme Offensive, Meuse and Argonne. Corporal Atchley returned to the states in June, 1919 and received his honorable discharge.
- (12)—**OWENS, JESSE EDWARD**—In June 1918 became a member of the 316th Machine Gun Battalion 81st Division. Received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Saw service in the A. E. F., and while in action was wounded. Private Owens returned to America in June, 1919 and discharged July 2, 1919.
- (13)—**SMITH, ROBERT F.**—As a member of Company E, 324th Infantry, 81st Division, sailed for France on August 5, 1918. While a member of this unit was in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Enlistment dates from September 20, 1917 to June 25, 1919. Rank, bugler.
- (14)—**CAMPBELL, GLENN A.**—Entered the military service on September 19, 1917, and was assigned to Company B, 328th Infantry. After a period of training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, in May 1918 he went overseas. Sergeant Campbell was in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Mentioned in orders for meritorious conduct. Returned to the States in May, 1919.
- (15)—**HARMON, ROBERT**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in June 1914. During the World War was a member of Company F, 324th Infantry, 81st Division. Sailed for France on August 5, 1918 and while a member of the A. E. F., participated in all engagements of his unit. Private Harmon returned to America on June 16, 1919, and was honorably discharged.
- (16)—**HICKEY, ROBERT**—Entered the military service on September 20, 1917. After a short period of training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and Camp Jackson, S. C., with Battery A, 318th Field Artillery, 81st Division, sailed on foreign service on August 8, 1918. Returned from overseas on June 9, 1919, and was mustered out of the service on June 18, as private, first-class.
- (17)—**VAN HOOSIER, ANDY**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on September 27, 1917. First assigned to Company A, 332nd Infantry, and later transferred to the 20th Engineers, Forestry. Received his military training at various camps in the United States. Foreign service dates from March 29, 1918 to June 1, 1919. Honorably discharged on June 11, 1919.
- (18)—**MORRIS LLOYD LEONARD**—Began his military career on May 6, 1918, as a member of Battery D, 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division. Foreign service dates from July 14, 1918 to May 25, 1919. Mustered out of service on June 3, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Rank, corporal.
- (19)—**HAYNES, RULE**—In September 1917, began his military career, as a member of Machine Gun Company, 332nd Infantry. Sailed for France on June 8, 1918 and was in active service on the Piave Front. Private Haynes returned from overseas on April 17, 1919. Honorably discharged at Camp Sherman on May 5, 1919.
- (20)—**WILLOX, WILLIAM PEYTON**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1914. As a member of Company G, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division, sailed overseas in August 1918. Sergeant Willox returned to the United States on June 8, 1919. On account of injuries to his foot, he has not been discharged from service.
- (21)—**TROTTER, GEORGE R.**—Entered the military service on April 25, 1918, and received his military training while a member of Battery A, 316th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Foreign service dates from August 5, 1918 to June 9, 1919. Mustered out of the service at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on June 16, 1919. Rank, chief mechanic.
- (22)—**BURNETT SAMUEL E.**—Began his military career on September 20, 1917, as a member of Company B, 317th Machine Gun Battalion. Foreign service dates from July 31, 1918 to June 19, 1919. Honorably discharged on June 28, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, with the rank of private first-class.
- (23)—**BERRY, LLOYD EDWARD**—Entered the military service on September 4, 1918, and was assigned to Company I, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Transferred to Company E, 49th Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Became a member of the A. E. F., in October 1918 and returned to the states on January 16, 1919. Private Berry received his discharge February 24, 1919.
- (24)—**WARWICK, ERNEST W.**—In September 1917, he was assigned to Battery D, 319th Field Artillery, 82nd Division. Received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Sailed for France on May 4, 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F., took part in the following battles: Marbache, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne. Returned to the states on May 11, 1919, and discharged at Fort Oglethorpe. Rank, cook.
- (25)—**WESTERN, CHARLES WESLEY**—Began his military career on February 23, 1918, and was assigned to Company B, 350th Infantry, stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Sailed for France on May 19, 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F., was in the following engagements: Wesserling, St. Mihiel and Verdun. Returned to the states on April 25, 1919, and was mustered out of service on May 7, 1919, at Camp Grant, Illinois with the rank of private.
- (26)—**YODER, HUGH H.**—As a member of the 57th Pioneer Infantry, began his military career in June 1918. Prior to sailing overseas in August 1918 was assigned to Company K, 330th Infantry, 83rd Division. Returned from France on January 31, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Jackson, S. C., on February 11, 1919. Rank, private first-class.
- (27)—**McCOLLUM, JESSE E.**—In May 1918, was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas for military training. He was assigned to 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Sailed for France on June 28, 1918. While acting as a runner on the Argonne Front was wounded. Returned to the United States on March 9, 1919, and received his honorable discharge in the same month at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (28)—**COTTON, JAMES WHITE, Jr.**—On May 24, 1918, became a member of Company L, 324th Infantry, 81st Division. In August 1918, was transferred to Company C, 142nd Machine Gun Battalion, 39th Division, and in the same month sailed on foreign service. Returned from overseas on December 16, 1918, and was mustered out of service on January 13, 1919.
- (29)—**JOHNSON, HUBERT EARL**—Entered the U. S. Army on May 16, 1918, was assigned to Company B, 314th Infantry, 79th Division. Stationed at Clemson College, S. C., before going overseas on July 9, 1918. Took part in St. Mihiel defensive, Argonne-Meuse offensive, and returned to the States in May, 1919. Corporal Johnson received his discharge on June 4, 1919.
- (30)—**DODSON, PAUL BIDDLE**—Enlisted on January 3, 1918. Went to an Officer's Training Camp for three months. In April, 1918, was transferred to Headquarters Company, 334th F. A., 87th Division. Foreign service dates from August, 1918 to March, 1919. Corporal Dodson was mustered out of the service in April, 1919.



- (1)—**NEEDHAM, HUBERT J.**—Immediately after entering the service May 22, 1918, he was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., from which he soon sailed on foreign service. Assigned to Company G, 315th Ammunition Train, 90th Division. Took part in activities in sectors in which his Division was engaged. Reached grade of corporal. Discharged June 15, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (2)—**MONDAY, SAMUEL LEE**—Answered call to the colors on September 5, 1917, going to Camp Gordon for training. Sailed for France April 1, 1918 and there took part in all activities of his unit, Company B, 319th Machine Gun Battalion, of the 82nd Division. Returned home with it as cook on May 8, 1919, and discharged a few days later at Camp Dix, N. J.
- (3)—**DAVIS, EVERETT E.**—Entering federal service September 4, 1918, he was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for a few days and then rushed to a port for overseas duty. Arrived in France in October 1918, and remained there until January, 1919. Returned and discharged February 26, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (4)—**PATTERSON, TOBE L.**—He was assigned to Battery B, 318th Field Artillery, 81st Division, after he arrived at Camp Jackson, S. C. from Knoxville, where he came into the service April 26, 1918. Sailed with his unit for overseas duty on August 8, 1918. Remained in France until May, 1919. Discharged at Camp Mills.
- (5)—**DANIELS, ROSCOE**—First ordered to Camp Gordon and then to Camp Jackson, after he was inducted into service at Knoxville, September 20, 1917. Assigned at first to Company D, 328th Infantry, 81st Division. Transferred later to Company B, 316th Machine Gun Battalion, of same division. Sailed July 31, 1918. In battle of Argonne Forest. Corporal Daniels was discharged June 26, 1919.
- (6)—**GOFORTH, LLOYD HUBERT**—Entering the service May 28, 1918, he finished his training and sailed for France on August 15, 1918. He was assigned to Company C, 307th Infantry, and took part in the bitter Argonne battle. Discharged as a private May 9, 1919.
- (7)—**THOMPSON, CLARENCE E.**—Served throughout the war as a member of Headquarters Company, 320th F. A., 82nd Division, of which he became a member in September 1917. Sailed in May 1918, taking part in St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Rose from private to color sergeant. Mustered out May 21, 1919.
- (8)—**WRIGHT, WILLIAM HOBART**—Went into the service on September 4, 1918, and to Camp Wadsworth for training. Departed for foreign service on September 29, but his unit, Headquarters Company, 329th Infantry, 83rd Division, arrived too late to engage in fighting. Discharged in February, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- (9)—**PRESTON, RALEIGH H.**—Became a member of the army on June 22, 1918, and received his training at Camp Gordon and Camp Wadsworth. Assigned to Company A, 363rd Infantry, 96th Division, but later transferred to the Headquarters Company of the same unit. Rose to grade of corporal. Discharged December 17, 1918, at Camp Wadsworth.
- (10)—**SPITZER, JUDSON DOUGLAS**—After entering the service on September 20, 1917, he received orders to report at Camp Gordon, but soon was transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C., where he was assigned to the 81st Division for training. Sailed with his unit, Company C, 317th Machine Gun Battalion, on July 31, 1918, and arrived in time to take part in final fighting in Argonne Forest. Private Spitzer was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe June 28, 1919.
- (11)—**CANNON, LESLIE A.**—Sergeant Cannon entered the army on September 5, 1917, becoming a member of the 362nd Ambulance Company, of the 316th Sanitary Train, 91st Division. In overseas warfare, he took part in the St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse and Lys-Scheldt offensives. Mustered out May 13, 1919, at San Francisco.
- (12)—**LOVE, HENRY C.**—Private Love became a member of the army on May 28, 1918, and received his training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for foreign service July 10, 1918. Assigned to 315th Ammunition Train, 90th Division. Took part in its engagements against Germans. Went into Germany with Army of Occupation.
- (13)—**NEEDHAM, ARVLEY**—Inducted into the service December 17, 1917, being assigned to the Military Police of the 82nd Division at Camp Gordon. Went across with his unit in April, 1918, taking part in all of its engagements in France. Returned home June 22, 1919.
- (14)—**ROACH, HOBART M.**—Took the oath as a member of the army on June 29, 1918, going to Camp Wheeler for training. At first he was assigned to the 122nd Ordnance Depot Company, 31st Division but later this company became a part of the 99th Division. Discharged as a private, first-class, on February 25, 1919.
- (15)—**DAVIS, HENRY W.**—After entering the army June 25, 1918, he became a member of Company G, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Sailed to France August 26 and arrived in time to take part in latter part of the fighting. Returned home May 17, 1919, and discharged May 26 at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (16)—**CARTER, BRUCE M.**—He was assigned to Camp Gordon for military training after he was inducted into service on July 26, 1918. Sailed for foreign service on September 12, being assigned to the Headquarters Troop, 82nd Division. His rank was wagoner. Returned and was mustered out at Fort Oglethorpe on May 30, 1919.
- (17)—**CALLOWAY, SAMUEL D.**—After serving for a short time at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., where he went from Knoxville early in September, 1918, he departed September 29 for foreign service, being assigned on arrival overseas to Company C, 316th Infantry, 78th Division. Returned home and discharged as a private at Fort Oglethorpe on June 11, 1919.
- (18)—**WADE, CLYDE**—Corporal Wade was a member during the war of Company G, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division, with which he trained both at Camp Jackson, S. C., and overseas. He sailed August 8, 1918, arriving in time to participate in the closing days of the attack in the Argonne Forest battle. Discharged with rank of corporal June 16, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (19)—**SINGLETON, OSCAR M.**—Private Singleton became a member of the army in May, 1918, going to Camp Gordon for his military training. He went overseas and for several months in France he was a member of the Machine Gun Company, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Returned in May, 1919, and mustered out in June of that year.
- (20)—**LONG, WILLIAM GREEN**—Went into the army May 28, 1918, at Knoxville. Assigned to Company F, 329th Infantry, 83rd Division. Went overseas on August 15, 1918, and was in reserve when fighting ceased. Mustered out of service February 15, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (21)—**HORNER, EUGENE FRENCH**—Served during period of war with the 317th Machine Gun Battalion of the 80th Division. He left Knoxville on September 17, 1917, and received his training at Camp Lee, Virginia. Sailed April 5, 1918. Engagements: St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives. Discharged with the rank of mechanic June 11, 1919, at Camp Lee.
- (22)—**GUIDER, JOHN W.**—Entered the service September 21, 1917. Assigned to Company D, 316th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged at same place November 8, 1917.
- (23)—**DAY, JAMES MARTIN**—Entered the military service September 23, 1917, at Knoxville. Assigned to Camp Gordon, later Camp Jackson, for training. Became member of Company B, 316th Machine Gun Battalion, 81st Division. Sailed for France in August, 1918. Returned on May 29, 1919, with rank of cook.
- (24)—**HAMMOND, HARVEY**—Corporal Hammond became member of the army for the war on April 26, 1918. Trained at Camp Jackson, where he was assigned to Battery D, 316th Field Artillery, 81st Division. Sailed in June 1918 for France and participated in last few weeks of fighting. Returned home in summer of 1919.
- (25)—**JENKINS, JOE**—Called to the colors on April 25, 1918, he was assigned to Company C, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division, at Camp Jackson. Sailed for France August 1, 1918. Took part in fighting north of Verdun, November 8-11. Returned home May 13, 1919, and mustered out a week later at Mitchell Field, N. Y.
- (26)—**CLAPP, LELAND S.**—Inducted into the service in April 1918 and assigned to Headquarters Company, 337th Field Artillery, 163rd Brigade. In training camps at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Clairmont, France. Sailed for foreign service August 7, 1918. Returned and discharged in February, 1919, at Camp Merritt, N. J.
- (27)—**MARINARO, EMANUEL**—Joined the army April 25, 1918, at Knoxville and assigned to Headquarters Company, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division. After training at Camp Jackson, S. C., he went to France in July, 1918, remaining there until June, 1919, when he reached the states. Discharged latter part of that month.
- (28)—**DEVERO, TONEY**—Inducted into service September 21, 1917, and assigned to the 328th Infantry, 82nd Division, at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Later he transferred to the Utilities Division and served at Camp Jackson. Discharged as a private, first-class, on April 28, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (29)—**ENGLAND, BERNARD P.**—Sergeant England, who entered the army in September 1917, was a member of Company A, 307th Engineers, 82nd Division. With it he trained at Camp Gordon, sailed to France on June 12, 1918, and was engaged in Marbache, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse sectors. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 21, 1919.
- (30)—**SMITH, JOHN DAVIS**—Called to colors in May 1918 and received orders to report to Camp Buell, Ky. Then ordered to join the 79th Division, of which he became later a private of Battery D, 312th Field Artillery. Sailed to France July 14, 1918, but arrived too late to get in fighting. Discharged in summer of 1919.



- (1)—**WOODY, JAMES**—Entered the service March 29, 1918, at Knoxville. Received training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and went overseas a few weeks later. Took part in battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest as member of 327th Infantry, 82nd Division. His rank was private. Discharged March 27, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (2)—**UNDERWOOD, JAMES W.**—After entering service May 24, 1918, he went to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for training. Sailed July 21, and on arrival in France was assigned to Headquarters Company, 150th Field Artillery, 42nd Division, with which he fought in the Argonne Forest. Returned and was discharged in May, 1919. His rank was private.
- (3)—**MELL, JAMES L.**—Entered service October 2, 1917. Assigned to Supply Company, 325th Infantry, but transferred to Company D, 105th Supply Train, 30th Division. Sailed June 11, 1918, and was engaged from July to November in driving trucks from Bordeaux to Dijon, France. Rose from private to sergeant. Mustered out April 14, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (4)—**SCARLETT, GEORGE R.**—Went to Camp Gordon after entering service in March, 1918. Assigned to Company C, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division, with which he went overseas in April and took part in St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest battles. His rank was private.
- (5)—**BOWMAN, WILLIAM A.**—Entered the service June 28, 1918. Went to Camp Gordon for training and sailed for France on August 29, 1918. Assigned to Company I, 137th Infantry, 35th Division, with the rank of private. Returned from overseas on April 21, 1919.
- (6)—**CLEAR, FOSTER W.**—Entered the service in July, 1918, and was sent to Camp Gordon for infantry training. Sailed to France September 7, 1918, was assigned to Company C, 161st Infantry, 41st Division, as a private. He returned home March 1, 1919, and was mustered out of service at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (7)—**SIMPSON, ALBERT LEE**—After entering the service at Knoxville on March 28, 1918, he was assigned to Company H, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division, at Camp Gordon, where he was trained. Went overseas May 1, but was returned July 12. He was discharged in New York on October 20, 1918, on account of physical disability.
- (8)—**BAILEY, JOHN A.**—Entered the service September 22, 1917. Went to Camp Gordon, from which he was transferred to Company B, 117th Infantry, 30th Division, with which he saw service in all the battles of that organization in Belgium and in Flanders against the Hindenburg Line. Returned and discharged April 13, 1919, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
- (9)—**MONTGOMERY, GEORGE RALPH**—Entered army May 19, 1918, and sent to Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, later to Camp Jackson, and then to Camp Sevier. Became member Company M, 322nd Infantry, 81st Division. Sailed July 31 and took part in battle of Argonne Forest. Wounded in right cheek above Verdun on November 7, 1918. Discharged March 19, 1919.
- (10)—**CLAPP, LEONIDAS H.**—Went to Camp Shelby, Miss., after entering service in July, 1918. Assigned to Machine Gun Company, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division, with which he served in France. Returned home as private and mustered out May 26, 1919.
- (11)—**GARNER, WILLIAM II.**—Went into the service at Knoxville on March 10, 1918, and was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for his training. He was assigned to Company I, 331st Infantry, 83rd Division, for duty. He sailed with it to France, but missed the fighting because this division did not get into the line. His rank was cook.
- (12)—**SMITH, FRED EMERSON**—After entering the army in September, 1917, he went to Camp Gordon for training and was assigned to the Machine Gun Company, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Went overseas in spring of 1918, and took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. He was promoted to sergeant. He was mustered out in May, 1919.
- (13)—**DAY, JAMES M.**—Went into federal service on April 4, 1918, and was assigned to the 329th Infantry, 82nd Division. He went overseas in the summer of 1918. While in France he was transferred to the First Provisional Cook Company. His rank was private.
- (14)—**MYNATT, JOHN L.**—Entered the service May 6, 1918, and was sent to Camp Buell, Kentucky, from which he was transferred to Headquarters Company, 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division, at Camp Meade. Sailed overseas July 14, 1918, and took part with his regiment in attack in Argonne Forest. He was a private. Discharged June, 1919.
- (15)—**STANLEY, JOHN**—Went into the army on September 6, 1917, at Knoxville. Was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he joined Battery F, 324th Field Artillery, 83rd Division. Sailed to France in June, 1918. He was in all engagements of his organization. Returned home May 22, 1919. His rank was private.
- (16)—**McBRYANT, ANDREW E.**—Entered the service June 24, 1918, and was sent to Camp Gordon for training. He was assigned to Company K, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. He sailed in August to France. His rank in the army was private. He returned and was mustered out at Ft. Oglethorpe on May 24, 1919.
- (17)—**FOX, TIM**—Entering the army at Knoxville on May 21, 1918, he was sent to Camp Jackson for preliminary training. Went overseas on July 21 and was assigned to the 316th Trench Mortar Battery, 91st Division. In the engagements of St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, and around Verdun. Discharged March 28, 1919.
- (18)—**PILANT, WILLIAM B.**—After entrance to service on March 30, 1918, he was assigned to Company A, 321st Machine Gun Battalion, 82nd Division, with which he sailed to France on May 20. Took part in the St. Mihiel drive and attack in Argonne Forest. Returned and was mustered out on February 22, 1919.
- (19)—**SLATERY, PATRICK H.**—Went into the army on April 26, 1918, at Knoxville, and was sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for training. He was assigned to Company C, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division, and went overseas with it on August 8, 1918. He rose to the rank of corporal. Took part in Argonne-Meuse offensive. Discharged June 30, 1919.
- (20)—**FARTENRERRY, BENJAMIN A.**—Assigned to Battery A, 319th Field Artillery, 82nd Division, at Camp Gordon, where he was sent after entering the service at Knoxville on March 29, 1918. He went overseas with his organization on May 19, and was engaged in the Toul and Marbache sectors and the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensive. His rank was private.
- (21)—**LAWRENCE, ROBERT E. LEE**—Went into federal service on June 22, 1918, and was sent to Camp Gordon. Sailed for France from Camp Merritt, N. J., on August 31. Assigned to Company H, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. He came back May 18, 1919, and was mustered out at Ft. Oglethorpe May 26. Rank, private.
- (22)—**LOVE, JAMES B.**—Left Knoxville for Camp Jackson on April 26, 1918, and was assigned to Company B, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division. Went overseas in August and remained in France until the spring of 1919. His rank in the army was private.
- (23)—**HAWS, CLAUDE C.**—After entering the army at Knoxville on May 6, 1918, he was sent to Camp Buell, Kentucky, and then to Camp Meade, Maryland. His first assignment was to mechanical training corps, but later transferred to Battery E, 312th F. A., 79th Division, with which he went to France July 14, 1918. He was in the battle of Argonne Forest. Rank, private.
- (24)—**BALLINGER, EDGAR F.**—Entered the army April 25, 1918. Was sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for training. His organization was Battery B, 316th F. A., 81st Division. Sailed to France August 4, but did not get through training in time to get into large battles. His rank was private, first-class. Returned to America June 9, 1919.
- (25)—**CLAPP, HARRY R.**—Went to Camp Gordon for training after entering the army at Knoxville on September 21, 1917. Later he was transferred to Camp Jackson and assigned to Company C, 318th Machine Gun Battalion, 81st Division. He did not get overseas on account of physical disability, for which he was discharged at Camp Jackson on Jan. 12, 1918.
- (26)—**WHITAKER, HAROLD G.**—Went into the army June 24, 1918, and after training at Camp Gordon he was sent overseas August 24. He was assigned to Company L, 307th Infantry, 77th Division. He was a private, first-class. Discharged May 17, 1919.
- (27)—**ROWLAND, JOHN H.**—Was sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for training after entering service at Knoxville April 26, 1918. He was assigned to Company F, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division. Sailed to France in August, 1918. Organization took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was a private, first-class.
- (28)—**DYER, CARL B.**—Went into army in October, 1917, and sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. Assigned to Company M, 329th Infantry, 83rd Division. Sailed June, 1918, and transferred in France to 26th Division. In battles of the Marne, St. Mihiel, and Argonne Forest. His rank was corporal. Returned and mustered out at Camp Sherman in February, 1919.
- (29)—**FOSTER, CHARLES F.**—After entrance in army as June, 1918, he was sent to Camp Gordon for training. Went overseas on September 7, 1918, and assigned to Company M, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. Arrived too late for fighting. Returned and discharged April 23, 1919. His rank was private.
- (30)—**HIBBERTS, JESSE L.**—Went into the army April 26, 1918, and was sent to Camp Jackson for artillery training. Assigned to Battery B, 316th F. A., 81st Division. Participated with it in its engagements. He was a private, first-class. Returned from France June 9, 1919, and discharged a few days later.



- (1)—**PHILLIPS, FRANK L.**—First began his military career in 1916. During the recent emergency was a member of Company G, 50th Infantry, stationed at Rockford, Illinois. Foreign service dates from October 1918 to May 1919. Holds the rank of sergeant.
- (2)—**BOATMAN, EDGAR**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on April 23, 1917. His organization was Company K, 17th Infantry. Was on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia and Camp Meade, Maryland. With the rank of private was discharged on February 10, 1919.
- (3)—**DISNEY, CHARLES E.**—Entered the military service on April 15, 1917. After a period of training at Camp Greene, N. C., embarked for France on April 15, 1918. As a member of Company B, 61st Infantry, 5th Division was actively engaged at St. Die, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to the states and was discharged in July, 1919. Bugler Disney received a brigade citation for bravery in the Argonne Forest.
- (4)—**DUKES, GARRETT**—After entry into the military service in June 1917 was assigned to Company H, 52nd Infantry, 6th Division. Prior to sailing for France in July 1918 was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Took part in the fighting at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to the states and was discharged in June 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (5)—**JAMES, SAMUEL**—Began his military career on July 8, 1918. His organization was Company G, 46th Infantry, stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Mustered out of the service with the rank of private on February 18, 1919.
- (6)—**FROST, WILLIAM OSCAR**—During the World War was a member of the United States Army, but organization and activities are unknown.
- (7)—**CATRON, MARTIN LUTHER**—At the present time is serving on his third enlistment. His organization is Troop C, 12th Cavalry, operating in the Panama Canal Zone. Holds the rank of sergeant.
- (8)—**BOATMAN, WALLACE R.**—Entered the military service in September 1918. After a short period of training in the United States embarked for France. Held the rank of private in Company E, 49th Infantry.
- (9)—**CALDWELL, EVERETT E.**—Began his military career on September 4, 1918 as a member of Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. After a three week stay at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., sailed for France. Returned from overseas duty on July 5, 1919 and one week later was mustered out of service. Rank, private.
- (10)—**BLACKSTOCK, SAMUEL F.**—Entered upon active duty July 7, 1918 and was assigned to Company B, 46th Infantry. With the rank of private was mustered out of service on June 23, 1919 at Port Terminal, S. C.
- (11)—**YARNELL, JOHN WHITE**—Enlisted in the Regular Army on November 12, 1913. During the recent war was actively engaged with Company I, 55th Infantry, on the Verdun Front. Returned to the states on March 11, 1919, and was stationed at Camp Gordon. Rank, first sergeant.
- (12)—**HILL, MALCOLM CARNES**—After induction in January 1918 was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia for training. Sailed for France in July 1918 and participated in all engagements of the Headquarters Company, 54th Infantry until wounded on September 30, 1918. With the rank of private, first-class, returned to America in November, 1918 and remained in the hospital until mustered out of the service in April, 1919.
- (13)—**NICHOLS, LINDLEY J.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on April 3, 1918. His organization was Company L, 48th Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Later transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Tokoma Park, Washington, D. C., and discharged January 15, 1919. Rank, Private.
- (14)—**TUCKER, OMAR JOEL**—After enlistment in May 1918 was assigned to Company M, 90th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., and Camp Greene, N. C. With the rank of private was mustered out of the service at the latter mentioned camp in 1919.
- (15)—**JOHNSON, PAUL R.**—Entered upon active duty on September 4, 1918. First assigned to the 57th Pioneer Infantry, later transferred to Supply Company, 49th Infantry. Foreign service dates from September 28, 1918 to January 16, 1919. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia on May 5, 1919. Rank, wagoner.
- (16)—**VIARS, LONNIE HERBERT**—On July 7, 1918 was assigned to Company C, 46th Infantry. Actively engaged at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, Camp Sheridan, Ala., and New Orleans, Louisiana. Private Viars was mustered out of the service on May 31, 1919.
- (17)—**MARTIN, GROVER C**—Became a member of Company C, 46th Infantry, on June 7, 1918. Stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama and New Orleans, Louisiana. With the rank of private was discharged at the latter mentioned post Map 31, 1919.
- (18)—**TUCKER, JOSEPH H.**—Volunteered his services to the Regular Army in 1916. Sailed for France in June 1917 as a member of Company A, 2nd Field Battalion, Signal Corps, with the 1st Division. Was actively engaged at Montdidier, Soissons, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Was a member of the Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (19)—**KING, WILLIAM HARRISON**—In March 1918 entered the military service. For duty was assigned to the Ordnance Headquarters Company, Curtis P. G. S., Ordnance Department. Stationed at South Baltimore, Maryland. With the rank of sergeant was discharged in March 1919.
- (20)—**HAMMER, OLIVER D.**—After a period of training at Camp Sevier, he went overseas May 10, 1918, with his organization, Company B, 114th Machine Gun Battalion. Took part in all battles of 30th Division in Belgium and France. After armistice he transferred to Company D, 39th Infantry. Returned home and mustered out May 29, 1919. Rank, private.
- (21)—**TROTT, JAMES HENRY**—On September 3, 1918 was inducted into military service. First assigned to the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry, and later transferred to the 49th Infantry. Sailed for France in September 1918 and was active in the Argonne Drive. With the rank of sergeant returned to the states and was discharged on February 20, 1919.
- (22)—**TROUTT, WILLIAM F.**—Entered upon active duty September 4, 1918, and for military training was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. and assigned to Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Transferred to the 49th Infantry and sailed for France on September 29. Returned from overseas duty in January 1919 and was discharged in May. Rank, wagoner.
- (23)—**ELLIS, CLARENCE F.**—Began his military career on July 5, 1918 as a member of Company B, 68th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sheridan, Alabama and was discharged at the same camp in February 1919 with the rank of private.
- (24)—**OLIVER, PAUL MACKLIN**—Volunteered his services for military duty in 1917. First assigned to the Machine Gun Troop, 17th Cavalry and later transferred to Troop K, 7th Cavalry. Stationed at Douglas, Arizona and Fort Bliss, Texas. Rank, corporal.
- (25)—**HICKMAN, TALMAGE S.**—After entering the service in January 1918 was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia for training. As a member of Company F, 53rd Infantry, 6th Division sailed for France in July 1918. Took part in the fighting in the Vosges Mountains and Argonne Forest. With the rank of private returned to the U. S. and was mustered out of service in June 1919.
- (26)—**FROST, ROBERT WALTER**—Was a member of the United States Army during the World War, but his organization and activities are not known.
- (27)—**DISNEY, ROBERT**—Began his military career on January 19, 1918, at Camp Greene, N. C. As a member of Company M, 59th Infantry, 4th Division sailed for France on May 5, 1918. Was actively engaged at Chateau Thierry. Wounded on July 19, 1918. Returned to the states on January 1, 1919 and in the following month was mustered out of the service. Rank, private first-class.
- (28)—**MYERS, GEORGE WALTER**—After entering the service on September 4, 1918 was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for military training. As a member of Company H, 59th Infantry sailed for France September 29, 1918. With the rank of private returned to the states and was discharged on February 25, 1919.
- (29)—**BEAIS, ROY**—After entry into the service on September 3, 1918 was assigned to the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Later transferred to the 49th Infantry. Sailed for France on September 29, 1918 and on December 3, 1918 was transferred to the Graves Registration Service. With the rank of sergeant returned from overseas duty on June 18, 1919. Discharged July 19, 1919.
- (30)—**DOSSER, ALBERT T., Jr.**—After entering the service in December 1917 was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., for military training. Sailed for France on July 13, 1918, held the rank of corporal in the 6th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop 6th Division. Returned to the states and was discharged on June 23, 1919.



- (1)—**HARBISON, VERNON M.**—Entered the service March 29, 1918 at Knoxville, and was assigned to Company L, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division, with which he sailed for France on May 2, 1918. Took part in St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Captured by the Germans in latter fight on October 9, but released December 19, and joined his former organization. Returned and discharged on May 28, 1919.
- (2)—**WILLIAMS, RUFUS L.**—Entered military service on September 19, 1917 and while stationed at Camp Gordon, was assigned to Battery B, 318th F. A., 81st Division. As a corporal sailed for foreign service August 8, 1918. Participated in all actions of his unit while in France.
- (3)—**BROWN, BAILEY B.**—On September 22, 1917 entered service and became a member of Company K, 323rd Infantry, 81st Division. Was stationed at Camp Jackson, and Camp Sevier, S. C. On November 7, 1917, received his honorable discharge with rank of private.
- (4)—**WELCKER, FREDERICK WILLIAM**—After having entered service on September 15, 1917 was sent to Camp Gordon where he became a member of the 319th Machine Gun Battalion. Sailed on May 3, 1918 with this unit and saw action in the Buzancy sector and the Argonne-Meuse. Promoted in line from private to sergeant. Discharged May 20, 1919.
- (5)—**WHITTON, HERMAN D.**—Became a member of the military service on April 25, 1918 and trained at Camp Jackson with Battery A, 316th F. A. Ordered on foreign service August 5, 1918, returning to America June 9, 1919 to be discharged as a private first-class, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (6)—**GAINES, OSCAR**—After entry into the army on April 28, 1918 was assigned to the 318th F. A. Before going overseas on August 6, 1918 was in training at Camp Jackson. Saw action on the Western Front and was discharged in the summer of 1919.
- (7)—**STERCHI, ERNEST B.**—In January 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army, in the 307th Military Police Company. While stationed at Camp Gordon, was trained for overseas duty. Sailed in May 1918 and returned a year later for discharge. Rank, private, first-class.
- (8)—**COLLINS, JOHN S.**—After entering military service on April 25, 1918 was assigned to Company B, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division. Was trained at Camp Jackson, S. C. until he sailed for foreign service in July 1918. Participated in two engagements on the Western Front. Rank, wagoner.
- (9)—**WHITTLE, WILLIAM EARL**—Entered the U. S. Army on September 21, 1917, and was assigned to the 318th Field Artillery, 81st Division. After training at Camp Gordon and Camp Jackson, sailed on foreign service in August 1918. While stationed in France trained at various French camps, returning to America in the summer of 1919.
- (10)—**MIDDLETON, LLOYD H.**—Became a member of the military service on April 26, 1918 and was assigned to Company F, of the 306th Ammunition Train. While on foreign service saw three days' action on the front. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe on June 17, 1919.
- (11)—**DOWLING, JOE ROBERT**—After entry into the service on May 21, 1918 became a member of Company H, 322nd Infantry. Was transferred in October to Company H, of the 59th Infantry, which was then organizing for foreign service. Received discharge as a private on April 1, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (12)—**RYRD, ARCHIE L.**—Inducted into service on April 26, 1918, and assigned to Company G, 306th Ammunition Train. After sailing for France on August 12, 1918, saw action in Argonne Forest. Returned to America in May, 1919, and was discharged as a corporal.
- (13)—**POPE, ELMER**—Entering service on May 5, 1918 was stationed at Camp Jackson for training, and was in Battery B, 317th F. A., 81st Division. Sailed in July 1918, and returned in June 1919, and was discharged soon after return.
- (14)—**SHERROD, SENTER MOORE**—Became a member of the military forces of the U. S. on March 28, 1918. Received training at Camp Gordon before going overseas on April 29, 1918. As a member of Company H, 327th Infantry saw action in the Marbache Sector, St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. Was gassed in the Argonne. Discharged April 3, 1919, as a private.
- (15)—**BLAZIER, CHARLES WALKER**—After induction into service on April 26, 1918 was located at Camp Jackson, until ordered on foreign service in August. Returned to America in April 1919, and was discharged a little later at Fort Oglethorpe. He was a member of the 316th F. A., 81st Division.
- (16)—**WHITE, IRA EUGENE**—After entry into service on September 20, 1917, was assigned to Company A, 327th Infantry. Was transferred later to Company F, of the 324th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Gordon and Camp Jackson, and received his discharge at latter with rank of private on February 14, 1918.
- (17)—**WARWICK, FRANCIS N.**—Entered the military service of the U. S. Army on May 5, 1918, and was ordered to motor school at Camp Buell, Ky. Sent to Camp Meade July 1, and placed in Battery D, 312th F. A., 79th Division. Sailed for France July 14, 1918.
- (18)—**SMITH, HUBERT H.**—After induction into service on May 24, 1918, was assigned to Company M, 322nd Infantry of the 81st Division. Received training at Camp Sevier and Camp Jackson, also various French camps. Ordered on foreign service July 29, 1918, and while in France took part in all actions of his unit. As a private, received discharge in summer of 1919.
- (19)—**DAY, WALLACE A.**—On May 6, 1918 entered military service and became a member of Battery E, 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division. After being trained at Camp Buell, Kentucky, was ordered on foreign service, July 19, 1918. Has the rank of private, first-class.
- (20)—**ATTIVOLO, SAMUEL**—Entered active duty on April 26, 1918, and was assigned to Company A, 306th Ammunition Train of the 81st Division. Was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. until ordered overseas on August 7, 1918. Took part in all battles of the 81st Division, and after returning to America was discharged as a private in the summer of 1919.
- (21)—**CLARK, OTHA BERT**—After entry into military service on June 24, 1918, was assigned to Company E, 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. On August 28, 1918 sailed for foreign service and while in France took part in the battles of St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse. Discharged in the summer of 1919 with the rank of private, first-class.
- (22)—**LIVESAY, JOHN F.**—Became a member of the military forces on May 6, 1918 and was assigned to Battery D, 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division. Was in training at Camp Buell, Kentucky, before going overseas in July 1918. Returned to America in the spring of 1919 being mustered out soon after.
- (23)—**FOSTER, CHARLES F.**—Entered the military service on July 1, 1918 and was sent to Camp Gordon where he became a member of the 82nd Division. Sailed for foreign service with this unit in July 1918 and returned to America May 14, 1919 and received discharge as a private.
- (24)—**HAGLER, CHARLES D.**—After going into service on March 28, 1918, was assigned to Headquarters Company, 314th F. A. Was in training for foreign service at Camp Lee, until ordered overseas in May 1918. Took part in the action of the Argonne Forest and returned to America where he received his honorable discharge.
- (25)—**ROBEY, CHARLES W.**—After induction into service on May 29, 1918 went to Camp Shelby, Miss., for training. As a member of Machine Gun Company, 322nd Infantry, sailed for overseas on August 15, 1918 and served in the actions in which his unit was engaged. Returned to America with the rank of corporal and was mustered out of service in the summer of 1919.
- (26)—**MASSENGILL, FRED NATHANIEL**—On July 26, 1918, entered the military service of the U. S., becoming a member of Company M, 358th Infantry. On September 14, 1918 left America for foreign service. Returned June 7, 1919 and was discharged at Fort Oglethorpe on June 15, 1919.
- (27)—**BLAIR, SAMUEL H.**—September 22, 1917 was the day on which he entered the military service being sent to Camp Gordon for training. Also was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Jackson before going overseas. He saw foreign service as member of the Supply Company, 318th F. A., 81st Division.
- (28)—**STINNETT, BEN B.**—Became a member of Battery C, 316th Field Artillery on April 26, 1918. With this unit went overseas on August 5, where he was stationed at several French camps. Was discharged on June 16, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe as a private.
- (29)—**EMERT, ELMER WILLIE**—Having entered active service on April 1, 1918 was sent to Camp Gordon, where he was assigned to Company L, of the 327th Infantry. In April 1918, embarked for foreign service and took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Was wounded on July 22, returning to America on May 20, 1919 and was discharged eight days later at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (30)—**COGDELL, HORACE WINSTEAD**—On May 24, 1918 became a member of Company H, 322nd Infantry, 81st Division and received training at Camp Jackson. In August 1918 was ordered overseas and participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Returned to America and received his discharge in the summer of 1919.



- (1)—**CULTON, RALPH S.**—Began his military career on May 15, 1918. His organization was the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division. Prior to sailing for France in October, 1917, was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. As a member of the A. E. F., took part in all battles of his unit. Returned to the states in May, 1918.
- (2)—**DAVIS, GEORGE SAMUEL**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in June 1918. Received his military training at Camp Kearney, California. His organization was Company M, 160th Infantry, 40th Division. Foreign service dates from August 8, 1918 to April 3, 1919. Mustered out of the service on April 11, 1919, with the rank of corporal.
- (3)—**HAMPTON, JOE MINTON**—Answered the call to the colors on July 16, 1918. First assigned to Company C, 149th Infantry, and in October, 1918 was transferred to Company F, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Received his military training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Sailed for France on October 2, 1918 and returned to the states on May 24, 1919.
- (4)—**FOWLER, HARMON C.**—After enlistment on May 24, 1918 was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for overseas duty on July 27, 1918 and as a member of Battery A, 120th Field Artillery, 32nd Division, saw service at Soissons and Verdun. Sergeant Fowler returned from overseas on March 27, 1919.
- (5)—**GREEN, CLYDE M.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on May 8, 1918. As a member of the 2nd Trench Mortar Battery was stationed at Camp Jackson S. C. Embarked for overseas duty on July 22, 1918 and took part in the fighting at St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont, and Meuse-Argonne. Private Green returned to the States on April 19, 1919.
- (6)—**LAWSON, ERNEST E.**—Began his military career at Camp Gordon, Georgia in June 1918. After a period of training in the United States sailed for France in September 1918. As a member of the 168th Infantry, 42nd Division, was active against the Germans. Private Lawson returned from France in April 1919. Discharged on May 10th, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (7)—**ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM F.**—On August 5, 1918, entered the service of the U. S. Army. Sailed for France in October 1918 as a member of Company G, 150th Infantry, 38th Division. Transferred on November 11, 1918 to the Central Record Office, stationed at Bourges, France. Rank, private.
- (8)—**LANE, ARTHUR L.**—In May 1918 entered the military service of the U. S. Army. Received his training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida and Camp Stuart. Sailed for France on August 13, 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F., participated in the St. Mihiel offensive. Wounded on September 20, 1918. Sergeant Lane belonged to 201st Salvage Unit, 5th Division.
- (9)—**STANSBURY, JUNIOR BRYANT**—After enlistment in May 1918 was sent to Fort Thomas, Kentucky for military training. Sailed for France on May 18, 1918 and as a member of Battery D, 77th Field Artillery, 4th Division was in the Battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne and Clerly Le Grand.
- (10)—**BOHANAN, CLAUDE OSCAR**—Entered the service in October 1917, as a member of Company M, 60th Infantry, 5th Division. Later transferred to Battery D, 314th Field Artillery 80th Division. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Greene, and Gettysburg, Penn. Embarked for France in April 1918 and participated in all engagements of his command.
- (11)—**KING, HENRY**—Began his military career on August 6, 1918. After training two months in the states qualified for overseas duty. His organization was Battery A, 137th Field Artillery, 38th Division. Returned to the States on December 23, 1918.
- (12)—**MILES, CLAUDE WESLEY**—Entered the service on May 13, 1918 and for military training was sent to Camp Forrest, Ga. From New York embarked for France in July 1918. As a member of Company H, 51st Infantry, 6th Division took part in the fighting at Meuse-Argonne and Verdun. Saw service with the Army of Occupation. Rank, bugler.
- (13)—**FULKERSON, FRANK M.**—After enlistment on June 24, 1918, for military training was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. Embarked for service on October 13 1918. His organization was Supply Company, 117th Artillery, 31st Division. Private Fulkerson returned to the States in the fall of 1919 and received his discharge.
- (14)—**PARISH, OSCAR SAMUEL**—Enlisted in the service of the U. S. Army on May 24, 1918 and received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C., and upon receipt of same embarked for France in July 1918. Held the rank of bugler in Headquarters Company, 121st Field Artillery, 32nd Division.
- (15)—**BLOOMER, WILLIAM L.**—Responded to the call to the colors on May 24, 1918. Prior to sailing for France in July 1918 was stationed at Camp Jackson S. C. As a member of the 19th Field Artillery, 5th Division participated in the fighting at Argonne Forest. Sergeant Bloomer returned in the summer of 1919.
- (16)—**LYONS, WILLIAM L. Jr.**—Entered the service in August 1918. For duty was assigned to Headquarters Company, 76th Infantry, 13th Division stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington. Corporal Lyons received his honorable discharge on January 30, 1919 at Camp Kearney, California. Recommended for officers' school.
- (17)—**HUBBS, HENRY RICHARD**—Began his military career on June 25, 1918 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. As a member of Company E, 130th Infantry 33rd Division sailed for France on August 26, 1918. Private Hubbs was on the transport Persic when she was torpedoed 150 miles from the Irish Coast. He was rescued.
- (18)—**NICHOLS, GEORGE A.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on January 30, 1916. During the World War was a member of Company A, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Was in the fighting at Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel and Argonne. Private Nichols returned to States September 3, 1919.
- (19)—**BARRETT, ERNEST J.**—In February 1918 enlisted in the U. S. Army. After a period of training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., sailed for overseas duty, embarking July 1, 1918. As a member of Company B, 54th Infantry, 6th Division, fought in the Argonne Forest.
- (20)—**MALCOLM, CARL COOKE**—Entered the military service in July 1918. For training was sent to Camp Travis, Texas. Embarked for France on September 7, 1918, as a member of Company C, 64th Infantry, 7th Division. Private Malcolm as a member of the A. E. F., participated in all engagements of his unit.
- (21)—**HUSKEY, ROBERT L.**—Began his military career on May 27, 1918. His organization was Company A, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. Prior to sailing for France on August 15, 1918 was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Private Huskey participated in the following battles: Aisne-Marne Offensive, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne. Returned in May, 1919.
- (22)—**WRIGHT, WILEY MITCHELL**—On March 19, 1918 entered the military service. After training at Camp Greene, N. C., sailed for France on May 5, 1918. As a member of Supply Company, 58th Infantry, 4th Division participated in the Chateau Thierry engagement and was also active on the Vesle River. Private Wright returned from overseas on April 8, 1919.
- (23)—**HUTSON, IRBY EDGAR**—After enlistment on June 15, 1918, was sent to Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Sailed for France in September, 1918. As a member of the A. E. F., Private Hutson was first a member of Company B, 117th Machine Gun Battalion and later transferred to the 213th Military Police.
- (24)—**MILLER, EARL D.**—Responded to the call to the colors in May 1918. As a member of Company A, 331st Infantry was stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Sailed from New York for overseas duty in June 1918. In December 1918, Private Miller was transferred to Company I, 109th Infantry, 28th Division and returned to the United States on May 1, 1919.
- (25)—**MINGIE, WILLIAM L.**—Began his military career on November 12, 1917. For military training was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. Embarked for France on April 8, 1918 and upon arrival was sent to Camp De Coetquidan France, for intensive training. As a member of Battery D, 18th Field Artillery, 3rd Division was in the engagement at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Argonne. Returned March 25, 1919.
- (26)—**SCHUITEN, PETER**—On July 25, 1917 became a member of the U. S. Army. His training station was Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked for France in March 1918 and as a member of Company G, 108th Infantry, 27th Division was an active member on the front.
- (27)—**BURNETTE, FRED ESTELLE**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in June 1918. Prior to sailing for France was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Stuart, Virginia. Sailing date, September 1918. Private Burnette was a member of Battery B, 7th Field Artillery, 1st Division, and while in the A. E. F., was in action with his command.
- (28)—**DAVIS, ARTHUR EASTON**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on December 3, 1917. After a period of training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida embarked for France on June 10, 1918. Sergeant Davis was a member of Company C, Motor Supply Train, 5th Division. Transferred October 10, 1918 to Headquarters, 7th Army Corps, participating in Argonne battles. Discharged July 4, 1919.
- (29)—**JENNINGS, PERRY B.**—On August 6, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army. First assigned to Company D, 150th Infantry, 38th Division and on November 10, 1918 was transferred to Company F, 114th Infantry, 29th Division. Sailed for France on October 4, 1918 and returned to the States on May 6, 1919.
- (30)—**LUTTRELL, JOHN H.**—Entered the service on April 13, 1918. After the period of military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia sailed for France on July 1, 1918. While a member of the A. E. F., Corporal Luttrell was at various camps in France. He was assigned to Company H, 52nd Infantry, 6th Division.



- (1)—**WARDELL, ROBERT MILLER**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in 1917. Received his military training at Camp Pike, Arkansas as a member of Company C, 10th Field Signal Battalion, Wireless Section. Sailed for France in 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F., took part in all battles of his command. Sergeant Wardell returned to the states in the summer of 1919 and received his discharge.
- (2)—**LANE, WILLIAM**—Entered upon active duty April 26, 1918 as a member of Field Remount Squadron No. 309. Prior to sailing for France in July 1918 was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Returned to the states in the summer of 1919 and was mustered out of the service. Rank, private.
- (3)—**COPELAND, WILLIAM ANDREW**—Began his military career on October 3, 1917. Prior to sailing for France in May 1918, Private Copeland was in the following camps: Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Camp Sevier and Camp Jackson, S. C. His organization was Company A, 221st Military Police.
- (4)—**WRIGHT, HARRY B.**—Began his military career on May 24, 1918. Went overseas in July 1918 and while located at Brest, France was assigned to Brest Casual Company No. 243. Was a participant in the battles of St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest.
- (5)—**ANDERSON, MACK**—On May 24, 1918 entered the service of the U. S. Army and became a member of the Registrant Selective Service. Stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky for military training. Discharged on May 27, 1918 at the above mentioned camp.
- (6)—**MATTHEWS, HADLEY B.**—After enlistment in July, 1918 for duty was assigned to the 12th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Vail, N. J. Honorably discharged on January 17, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (7)—**GRIFFIN, CHARLES MICHAEL**—As a member of the 12th Trench Mortar Battery was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp McClellan, Alabama for training. Period of enlistment dates from June 1918 to February 1919. Sergeant Griffin was mustered out of service at Camp Grant, Illinois.
- (8)—**SMOOT, JOHN RAYMOND**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918 and for duty was assigned to the 13th Service Company, Signal Corps. Stationed at the following camps for military training: College Park, Maryland and Camp Vail, N. J. Private Smoot received his honorable discharge at the latter mentioned camp on December 5, 1918.
- (9)—**JONES, THOMAS E.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on May 28, 1918 and was assigned to Company 11, July Replacement Draft. On October 26, 1918 was transferred to Company K, 108th Infantry, 27th Division. Was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas and Camp Merritt, N. J., for training. Foreign service dates from August 14, 1918 to March 6, 1919. On April 5, 1919 was mustered out of the service.
- (10)—**TINDELL, VERNIE L.**—Entered military service on September 5, 1918 and received training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Went overseas in October 1918 and while located at Brest, France was assigned to Cook Company No. 2. Holds the rank of private.
- (11)—**UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM HARRISON**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on September 1, 1918. For duty was assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 36. On November 2, 1918 was transferred to Hospital and Medical Corps. For military training was stationed at Camp Wheeler, S. C., and various French camps. Holds the rank of sergeant.
- (12)—**DILLS, ROBERT LEE**—In June 1918 became a member of Company A, 57th Pioneer Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked for France on September 3, 1918 and while a member of the A. E. F., was transferred to 1st Cook Company. Returned to the states in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged from the service.
- (13)—**STOFFEL, JAMES N.**—Began his military career on May 21, 1918 as a member of Battery A, 13th Battalion. Stationed at the following posts before going overseas on July 21, 1918: Camp Jackson, S. C., and Fort Thomas, Kentucky. On August 10, 1918 was transferred to Company F, 315th Ammunition Train, 90th Division. Returned from France on June 3, 1919 and in the same month while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was discharged from service. Rank, private.
- (14)—**BORUFF, HARLEY**—On June 28, 1918 entered the service of the U. S. Army and became a member of the Registrant Selective Service. For military training was stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky until discharged on July 8, 1918. Rank, private.
- (15)—**GIEZENTANNER, JOHN ELMER**—Began his military career in January, 1917, at Seattle, Washington. Sailed for France in December, 1917, and became member of 2nd Division, fighting with it in all its battles. After armistice, transferred to Postal Express.
- (16)—**WARDELL, JAMES BOYD**—Entered military service in September 1917 and was assigned to the Wireless Section of the U. S. Army. Was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., until mustered out of the service in December 1918. Had the rank of sergeant.
- (17)—**ROBERTS, CARTER F.**—After enlistment on December 17, 1917 was sent to San Antonio, Texas for military training. Prior to sailing for France in August 1918 was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. His organization was the 397th S. P. U. Rank, private, first-class.
- (18)—**SHERROD, ADAM EDGAR**—Began his military career on April 26, 1918 as a member of the 24th Company 156th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Later transferred to Headquarters Detachment, same camp. His chief duty during the recent emergency was head clerk in the Information Section of the Camp Personnel Office. Honorably discharged on March 5, 1919 with the rank of battalion sergeant major.
- (19)—**TIBBS, DICK DOUGLAS**—Entered the military service on November 26, 1917 and for duty was assigned to the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army. Prior to sailing for France in May 1918 was stationed at the following posts: Camp Grant, Illinois, Columbus Barracks, Ohio and Camp Sheridan, Alabama. His organization in France was the 43rd Ordnance Casual Company, 6th Evacuation Battalion. Has the rank of sergeant.
- (20)—**CARPENTER, GORDON GLENN**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on September 4, 1918. Received his military training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. as a member of the 1st Company, 1st Development Battalion. With the rank of private was honorably discharged on November 11, 1918 at the above mentioned camp.
- (21)—**LONG, JOHN GAMBLE**—Began his military career on April 26, 1918. After a period of training at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Hancock, Georgia sailed for France. Foreign service dates from August 31, 1918 to March 24, 1919. Mustered out of the service on April 8, 1919 while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Rank, cook.
- (22)—**JOHNSON, EARL A.**—After enlistment on October 23, 1918 became a member of Company E, 32nd Pioneer Infantry. Received his training at Camp Wadsworth S. C., and Camp Stuart, Virginia. With the rank of private was mustered out of the service on February 9, 1919 at the latter mentioned camp.
- (23)—**LANE, LAWRENCE J.**—After enlistment on January 6, 1918 was assigned to the 5th Signal Reserve Corps. Stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia and Charleston, S. C. Discharged July 15, 1919, with rank of corporal.
- (24)—**GENTRY, CURTIS, G.**—Began his military career in June 1918 as a member of the University of Tennessee Training Detachment. Transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and assigned to Company C, 4th Training Battalion, Signal Corps. Was made instructor in gas defense warfare. Sergeant Gentry received his honorable discharge in January, 1919, at Camp Meade.
- (25)—**HOUSEHOLDER, LLOYD THOMAS**—Answered the call to the colors on August 30, 1918. As a member of the 2nd Company, 1st Development Battalion was stationed at Camp Greene, N. C., for military training. Honorably discharged on January 4, 1919 at the above mentioned camp with the rank of private.
- (26)—**CRAWFORD, WILLIAM S.**—Began his military career at Camp Gordon, Georgia on June 24, 1918. As a member of the 65th Company, 17th Battalion, 153rd Depot Brigade sailed for France on August 23, 1918. Returned from overseas duty on February 20, 1919 and one month later while located at Camp Taylor, Kentucky was discharged from the service. Rank, private.
- (27)—**CRUMLEY, ANDREW T.**—As a member of the 1st Replacement Depot, Supply Train was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, for military training, after enlistment on June 15, 1918. Embarked for France on October 26, 1918. Holds the rank of private.
- (28)—**SHUBERT, HENRY**—Enlisted in July 1918, as a member of Company B, Demonstration Battalion. Prior to sailing for France in November 1918 was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Rank, private.
- (29)—**HARMON, ALVIN C.**—Began his military career at Camp Pike, Arkansas as a member of the 94th Company, 24th Receiving Battalion, on October 8, 1918. Private Harmon received his honorable discharge at the above mentioned camp on October 18, 1918.
- (30)—**LUTTRELL, ROBERT S.**—On June 9, 1918, became a member of the 355th Butchery Company, Quartermaster Corps. Received his military training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Embarked for France in October 1918 and upon his arrival was stationed at St. Nazaire. Holds the rank of corporal.



- (1)—**BURCHFIELD, VICTOR**—Entered the U. S. Army on September 4, 1918, and was assigned to the 57th Pioneer Infantry. Later transferred to Company E, 49th Infantry. His station was Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. Foreign service dates from September 29, 1918 to January 16, 1919. Mustered out of service in May, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Rank, private.
- (2)—**ROBERTS, CLAUDE**—Began his military career on September 3, 1918, as a member of Company E, 49th Infantry. Sailed for France on September 29, 1918, and returned to the United States on January 16, 1919. Private Roberts received his discharge in February, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (3)—**CRIGGER, ROY WILLIAM**—Was a member of Headquarters Company, 46th Infantry. Enlistment date was July 7, 1918. Saw service at the following camps: Camp Taylor, Kentucky, Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Private Crigger received his honorable discharge on February 4, 1919.
- (4)—**HOPPER, SILAS D.**—Answered the call to the colors on July 16, 1918, and became a member of Company A, 17th Battalion, United States Guards. Stationed at the following camps: Camp Sevier, S. C., Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. From the latter named camp received his honorable discharge on January 14, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (5)—**WILLIAMS, ELISHA**—Became a member of Troop E, 14th Cavalry, in July, 1918. He received his military training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Private Williams was mustered out of the service on March 20, 1919.
- (6)—**LANE, MACK T.**—Began his military career at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, on July 7, 1918. His organization was Company A, 46th Infantry. Holds the rank of private.
- (7)—**HENDERSON, EUGENE ALEXANDER**—Answered the President's call on July 7, 1918, and was assigned to Company C, 46th Infantry. Received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Rank, private, first-class.
- (8)—**PERRY, CHARLES E.**—In June, 1918, became a member of Battery C, 10th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Corporal Perry was honorably discharged at Camp Jackson, S. C., in November, 1918.
- (9)—**BYUS, JESSE M.**—Entered the military service of the U. S. Army on July 7, 1918, and was assigned to Company C, 46th Infantry. Saw service at Camp Sheridan, Alabama and New Orleans, Louisiana. At the latter named post received his honorable discharge in March, 1919.
- (10)—**MASHBURN, LEE E.**—Became a member of the 51st Infantry, 6th Division, in May, 1918. Prior to sailing for France in July, 1918, was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. His regiment was on several fronts. Promoted from private to first-class musician. Saw service as a member of the Army of Occupation.
- (11)—**ANDES, JOHN OLIVER**—Enlisted in August, 1918, and was assigned to the Headquarters Company, 46th Infantry. Received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Rank, private.
- (12)—**DAVIS, JAMES H.**—Began his military career at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., on September 5, 1918, as a member of the Headquarters Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Foreign service dates from October 1, 1918 to February 12, 1919. Mustered out of service on March 12, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (13)—**THOMPSON, MARION**—Volunteered his services to his country on September 19, 1917. Was assigned to an artillery unit stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Private Thompson was mustered out of service in December, 1917, because of physical disability.
- (14)—**BRADLEY, WILLIAM E.**—Entered the military service on September 5, 1918. As a member of Company E, 49th Infantry, was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Foreign service dates from September, 1918, to February, 1919. Private Bradley received his honorable discharge on April 26, 1919, while stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
- (15)—**WARREN, IRA E.**—As a member of Company G, 49th Infantry, sailed for France on September 29, 1918. Date of his enlistment, September 4, 1918. Returned to the states on January 16, 1919, and received his discharge on May 23, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Rank, private.
- (16)—**ANDERSON, ROY H.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on September 3, 1918. He was assigned to the Supply Company, 57th Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Foreign service dates from September 28, 1918 to January 5, 1919. Honorably discharged on February 11, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Rank, private.
- (17)—**STEELEMAN, JAMES M.**—Entered military service on September 20, 1917. As a member of Company M, 11th Infantry, received his military training at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Became a member of the A. E. F. in April, 1918. Was in the following battles: St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse. Served with the Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (18)—**THOMPSON, JOSEPH**—Sailed for France on April 20, 1918, as a member of Company C, 15th Machine Gun Battalion. Participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse. Enlisted on September 19, 1917, at Camp Jackson, S. C. Rank, private, first-class.
- (19)—**PERRY, VIRGIL GIBSON**—Joined the army on September 4, 1918. As a member of Company E, 49th Infantry, received his military training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Sailed for France in September 1918, and returned to the United States in January, 1919. Honorably discharged on February 25, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Rank, private.
- (20)—**COMPTON, JAMES ERNEST**—Entered the military service in October, 1917, and was assigned for duty to Company B, 166th Infantry, 42nd Division. He was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sailed overseas on September 5, 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F., took part in several engagements. Private Compton returned to the United States in April, 1919, and in the following month received his honorable discharge.
- (21)—**UNDERWOOD, BULAH B.**—Began his military career with Company C, 46th Infantry, on July 7, 1918. Private Underwood was stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama and New Orleans, Louisiana.
- (22)—**COX, JAMES H.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918, and for duty was assigned to Company C, 6th Infantry. Private Cox was mustered out of the service on December 16, 1918, while stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia.
- (23)—**NEWMAN, ASA MACK**—In July, 1918 began his military career as a member of Company A, 46th Infantry. Private Newman received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama and Charleston, S. C.
- (24)—**GRAY, F. WILLIAM A.**—Answered the call to the colors in September, 1918. His organization was Company E, 49th Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Saw service with the A. E. F. Rank, private.
- (25)—**PRYOR, LAVATOR**—Entered the military service on July 8, 1918, and was assigned to Company B, 46th Infantry. His station was Fort Terminal, S. C. He holds the rank of private.
- (26)—**BELCHER, WILLIAM ANDERSON**—In June, 1918 became a member of Battery E, 18th Field Artillery. After a period of training at Camp Jackson, S. C., in September, 1918, he sailed for France. Returned to the states in the summer of 1919.
- (27)—**KOEHN, HERBERT L.**—Joined the U. S. Army on July 7, 1918. His organization was Company C, 46th Infantry, 9th Division. Saw service at the following posts: Camp Sheridan, Alabama and Poland Street Station, New Orleans, Louisiana. Honorably discharged at the latter named camp on April 14, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (28)—**ASTON, HERBERT D.**—Became a member of the army September 3, 1917, and was assigned to the 326th Infantry, later to the 323rd Regiment. He sailed to France April 10, 1918, as a member of Company M, 6th Infantry. He was returned as an instructor July 25, 1918, and assigned to Company C, 74th Infantry. Received discharge as a sergeant on February 3, 1919.
- (29)—**BAKER, ALTON M.**—Entered the military service on July 28, 1919, and was assigned to Company E, 45th Infantry, 9th Division. Saw service at the following camps: Camp Travis, Texas, Camp Sheridan, Alabama and Camp Gordon, Georgia. Mustered out of the service on May 29, 1919. Rank, private, first-class.
- (30)—**KING, EBENEZER P.**—Began his military career on May 28, 1918, and was assigned to Company C, 162nd Infantry, 41st Division. Foreign service dates from August 11, 1918 to February 19, 1919. Honorably discharged on March 6, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Rank, bugler.



- (1)—**PETREE, HASTEN**—Began his military career on July 7, 1918, as a member of Company B, 46th Infantry. Private Petree for military training was stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., Camp Sheridan, Ala., and Fort McPherson, Ga.
- (2)—**HUFFAKER, LAWRENCE A.**—On July 7, 1918 volunteered his services to the U. S. Army. His organization was Company C, 46th Infantry. Private Huffaker was stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Camp Sheridan, Ala., for military training.
- (3)—**RUSSELL, JOHN W.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on July 7, 1918. As a member of Company B, 46th Infantry was stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Camp Sheridan, Ala. Private Russell received his honorable discharge on May 27, 1919 at Charleston, S. C.
- (4)—**BRIGHT, WILLIAM L.**—On July 7, 1918 entered the service of the U. S. Army. Received his military training at Fort Thomas, Ky., as a member of Company F, 46th Infantry. Mustered out of the service on February 19, while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Rank, private first-class.
- (5)—**SMITH, PRYOR L.**—Enlisted on July 7, 1918. Company C, 46th Infantry was his organization. First assigned to Camp Sheridan, Ala., and later transferred to Poland Street Station, New Orleans, La. Private Smith at the latter mentioned station was mustered out of the service on April 1, 1919.
- (6)—**ANDES, JOHN OLIVER**—After enlistment on June 9, 1918, for duty was assigned to Headquarters Company, 46th Infantry. For military training was stationed at Camp Sheridan, Ala., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Holds the rank of private.
- (7)—**MONTTOOTH, LAWRENCE**—Entered military service on January 1, 1918 and was assigned to Company F, 55th Infantry, 7th Division. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., before sailing for France. Corporal Monttooth returned to the States in June 1919, and in the same month received his discharge while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (8)—**FADDIS, HERMAN**—After enlistment in the U. S. Army became a member of Company A, 49th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga., for military training. Foreign service dates from October 16, 1918, to January 16, 1919. Private Faddis was mustered out of the service on February 24, 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (9)—**LINDSAY, PEARL LUTTRELL**—Date of enlistment September 31, 1917. As a member of Company E, 11th Infantry, was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Went overseas on April 24 1918 and was in action on the Verdun Front. While a member of the A. E. F. Private Lindsay was wounded. Returned to the States on January 3, 1919, and on February 18, 1919 received his honorable discharge.
- (10)—**HAYNES, HENRY H.**—Began his military career on February 14, 1918, as a member of Troop D, 11th Cavalry. Later assigned to Military Police, Provisional Battalion Headquarters. His station was Camp Stuart, Virginia. Mustered out of the service on January 11, 1919 while located at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Rank, private first class.
- (11)—**OWENS, EARL WILBURN**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on July 7, 1918. As a member of Company B, 46th Infantry received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Mustered out of the service on January 31, 1919 with the rank of private first class.
- (12)—**LINDSAY, JAMES M.**—Was a member of Supply Company, 49th Infantry after enlistment on September 3, 1918. Camp Wadsworth, S. C., was his training station. Foreign service dates from September 29, 1918 to January 16, 1919. Honorably discharged on June 23, 1919 while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia Rank, wagoner.
- (13)—**STEFFY, JOHN FRANK**—First saw service with the U. S. Army in the Spanish-American war. During the recent emergency was a member of Headquarters Company, 64th Artillery. Prior to sailing for France in July 1918 was stationed at Fort Crockett, Texas. Returned from overseas duty on February 24th, 1919. Rank, master gunner.
- (14)—**SMITH, FLOYD HENRY**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in July 1918 as a member of Company M, 8th Infantry. Later transferred to the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, 164th Depot Brigade. Saw service with the American Expeditionary Force. Honorably discharged in February 1919 with the rank of private.
- (15)—**CATES, ESTER K.**—Volunteered his services to the military forces April 20, 1917. His organization was Company B, 7th Field Signal Battalion, stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. Has the rank of sergeant.
- (16)—**WALKER, JAMES ANDERSON**—After enlistment on July 7, 1918, was assigned to Company B, 46th Infantry. Was stationed at the following posts: Camp Sheridan, Alabama, Camp Bragg, N. C., and Fort Terminal, S. C. Rank private first class.
- (17)—**CROCKRELL, GROVER LEE**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 29, 1918 as a member of Company L, 16th Infantry. Prior to sailing for France in August 1918 was stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Saw service in the Army of Occupation. Has the rank of private first class.
- (18)—**CUPP, MARTIN H.**—Began his career on May 24, 1918, as a member of Company B, 157th Infantry. Prior to sailing for France was stationed at Camp Kearney, Cal. Private Cupp was in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Wounded on October 2. Returned to the states in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.
- (19)—**RAINES, WILLIAM R.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on September 27, 1917. As a member of Company H., 60th Infantry was assigned for military training to Camp Greene, N. C. Sailed for France on April 15, 1918 and as a member of the A. E. F., was in the engagements at Bois de Bonvean, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. With the rank of mechanic returned to the states in April 1919, and in the same month received his honorable discharge.
- (20)—**BEARD, JOHN JAMES**—Enlisted in the service of the U. S. Army in 1912. During the World War was a member of Company B, 1st Ammunition Train, Horse Section. Embarked for overseas service in June 1917 and was in the Army of Occupation. He also saw service in all battles of the 1st Division. Returned to the States in September, 1919.
- (21)—**HUFFMAN, LUTHER**—Entered upon active duty in December, 1917. His organization was Company D, 55th Infantry with Headquarters at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Sailed for overseas duty on August 3, 1918. Participated in the fighting at Puvnelle, west of Insselle. Saw service in the Army of Occupation. Returned to the states in June 1919, and in the same month received his discharge. Rank, cook.
- (22)—**SMITH, GEORGE WILLIAM**—Entered the military service on September 5, 1918. As a member of the 57th Pioneer Infantry was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Sailed for France in October 1918. In February, 1919, was assigned to 2nd Cook Company, Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (23)—**RIGGS, ARTHUR**—After enlistment on July 7, 1918, was transferred to 1st Company, Development Battalion, Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Discharged December 20, 1918 at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia with the rank of private.
- (24)—**LANE, CHARLES STEPHENSON**—Entered upon active duty May 1, 1917. His organization was Company M, 17th Infantry. Received his military training at various posts in the United States. Sergeant Lane was sent to an Officer's Training School on September 15, 1918 at Camp Gordon Georgia. Mustered out of the service on December 17. Recommended for Commission in Officers' Reserve Corps.
- (25)—**LANE, DAVID K.**—After enlistment in September 1918, was assigned to Company E, 49th Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Foreign service dates from September 26, 1918 to January 16, 1919. Discharged on February 25, 1919 while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (26)—**SCHAEFFER, HARRY J.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in June 1917. For duty was assigned to Troop F, 11th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Corporal Schaeffer was active with this organization until the summer of 1919 at which time he received his honorable discharge.
- (27)—**JOHNSON, JAMES ROGERS**—Began his military career on July 7, 1918 as a member of Machine Gun Company, 46th U. S. Infantry. Received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and at same Camp received his honorable discharge on February 21, 1919. Rank, private.
- (28)—**SMITH, CARL ROBERT**—Entered upon active duty in September 1918 as a member of Company E, 49th Infantry. Prior to sailing for France on September 29, 1918 was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Returned to the states on January 16, 1919. Received his honorable discharge at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia on May 20, 1919. Rank, private.
- (29)—**SHOTES, WILLIAM**—After enlistment on June 3, 1918, for duty was assigned to Supply Company, 48th Infantry. Was stationed at Camp Sevier, Camp Stuart, Fort Thomas, and Camp Jackson. At the latter mentioned camp received his discharge on February 5, 1919.
- (30)—**FRAZIER, EARL HENLY**—As a member of Company E, 49th Infantry, received his military training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Foreign service dates from October 7, 1918 to January 8, 1919. Enlistment period dates from September 3, 1918 to February 25, 1919. Rank, wagoner.



- (1)—PIKE, EDGAR JETT—Entered the service of the United States Army on July 7, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama for military training. Private Pike received his honorable discharge on December 30, 1918.
- (2)—HUBBS, HOWARD M.—Became a member of Company E, 62nd Pioneer Infantry on October 23, 1918. Private Hubbs received his military training while stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. On November 19, 1918, was mustered out of service.
- (3)—BIDDLE, WILLIAM FRANKLIN—Entered the U. S. Army in 1918. Stationed at various camps in the states before going overseas. While a member of the A. E. F., was wounded and gassed. Returned to the states in the summer of 1919, and received his honorable discharge.
- (4)—AULTUM, OSCAR L.—Became a member of the U. S. Army on May 18, 1918. Received his military training at Camp Pike, Arkansas, before sailing for France as a member of the A. E. F. Has the rank of private.
- (5)—MITCHELL, GEORGE OLIE—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in June 1918. For military training was sent to Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Became a member of the A. E. F., in July 1918, and was assigned to provost duty. Saw service with the Army of Occupation.
- (6)—BOWMAN, JOSEPH W.—In June 1918, was assigned to Headquarters Company, Junior Section, C. O. D. His training station was Camp Gordon, Georgia. Sailed for France on August 24, 1918, and returned to the United States on June 14, 1919. Private Bowman received his honorable discharge on June 25, 1919, while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (7)—LEGG, EARL—Became a member of the U. S. Army on June 17, 1918. Received his military training at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sergeant Legg was mustered out of the service in December 1918.
- (8)—HUMPHREYS, HARRY O.—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in August 1918. Received his honorable discharge in 1919. Rank, private.
- (9)—CANUPP, JAMES HENRY—Answered the call of the President in August 1918, and became a member of the United States Army. He was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Canupp received his honorable discharge in December 1918.
- (10)—RIDGE, CHARLES BURDETTE—Entered for military service in 1915. During the World War was a member of the 874th Motor Squad Division, stationed at Fairfield, Ohio. Mustered out of the service in March 1919, with the rank of private.
- (11)—PHILLIPS, WILLIAM HOWARD—Enlisted in the Radio Service in April 1918. In September 1918 transferred to the 215th Signal Battalion. Stationed at the following camps: Knoxville, Tenn., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Honorably discharged on January 29, 1919. Rank, private first-class.
- (12)—GROVES, SAM R.—Began his military career on May 28, 1918. Sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas and upon his arrival was assigned to the First Training Regiment. Mustered out of the service on December 20, 1918. Rank, mess sergeant.
- (13)—THOMAS, FRANK D.—Became a member of the U. S. Army on September 1, 1918, and was assigned to the Ordnance Department. Received his training while stationed at various camps in the United States. Was discharged on January 8, 1919, at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, with the rank of private.
- (14)—PARKER, ROY CLEVELAND—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in June 1918, and was assigned to the Medical Repair Shop, X-Ray Division. Was stationed in Texas prior to sailing for France in October 1918. Private Parker returned to the United States in the summer of 1919 and received his discharge.
- (15)—WADE, FRED RAYMOND—On July 7, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army. Private Wade received his honorable discharge on July 10, 1918, at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.
- (16)—MARSHALL, HENRY R.—Entered the military service in May 1918, and was assigned to Company B, 1st Regiment, Replacement Draft. Later transferred to Company C, 161st Infantry. As a member of the latter named organization sailed for foreign service in August 1918. Private Marshall returned to the United States on July 5, 1919, and in the same month received his honorable discharge.
- (17)—HICKS, ARTHUR ALVIN—Began his military career at Camp Gordon, Georgia, on March 29, 1918. He was in the United States Infantry. Sergeant Hicks received his honorable discharge on December 20, 1918.
- (18)—DeFORD, FRED—On November 11, 1918 began his military career. He was in the United States Army, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Private DeFord received his honorable discharge in 1919.
- (19)—LEGG, JAMES TURNER—Enlisted for military service in January 1918. Received his military training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Private Legg received his discharge in July 1918.
- (20)—SNYDER, JAMES CHARLES—Entered the U. S. Army on May 29, 1918, and after a short period of training in the United States, sailed for France. Sailing date July 2, 1918. He was a member of Company B, Provisional Development Battalion. Holds the rank of corporal.
- (21)—BIDDLE, ELMER JOE—Began his military service at Camp Gordon, Georgia in 1918. Was a member of the American Expeditionary Force. Honorably discharged on April 2, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (22)—SLAGLE, JACOB R.—In May 1918, was assigned to Company C, First Regiment, Infantry, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Foreign service dates from September 28, 1918 to March, 1919. Private Slagle received his honorable discharge in March 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (23)—HAMBY, ROBERT B.—Entered the military service in June 1918, and was assigned to Battery A, 30th Field Artillery. Received his military training at Camp Funston, Kansas. Was a member of the A. E. F. Private Hamby received his honorable discharge on January 27, 1919.
- (24)—HICKEY, ERNEST—On August 30, 1918, became a member of the U. S. Army. Was assigned to the Cook and Bakers' School, stationed at Camp Greene, N. C. Graduated from same school with the rank of mess sergeant. Discharged on March 12, 1919.
- (25)—TUCKER, TROI E.—Saw service on the Mexican Border in 1916. At the outbreak of the World War became a member of the Motor Repair Squad. Stationed at Knoxville, Tennessee, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida and Philadelphia, Penn. Corporal Tucker received his honorable discharge in July 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (26)—CHRISMAN, CHARLES L.—In June, 1918, entered the military service of the U. S. Army, and was assigned to the Infantry. Received his training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Mustered out of the service in December 1918. Rank, private.
- (27)—WINICK, BEN R.—Enlisted on October 26, 1918, and was assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Department. Following his enlistment he was placed in the law department, and given charge of the court martial review department. His station was Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged on February 12, 1919. Rank, regimental sergeant major.
- (28)—FAULKNER, WILLIAM A.—Began his military career in July 1918, as a member of the U. S. Army. Last assigned to the 23rd Company, Casual Cant., S. P. D., B. A. P. Stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Corporal Faulkner received his honorable discharge on January 24, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (29)—DAVIS, JAMES PAUL—In May 1918, became a member of the U. S. Army. Organization, Company I, Second Training Regiment, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Private Davis received his honorable discharge in December 1918.
- (30)—O'FALLON, ERNEST E.—Began his military career on September 21, 1917. Assigned to the 315th Artillery Replacement Division. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. Discharged in the summer of 1919.



- (1)—**WINFREY, WARREN WALKER**—Began his military career in August 1918, as a member of the Engineer Corps, stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington. Sergeant Winfrey received his honorable discharge in November 1918.
- (3)—**PARHAM, ERNEST BRADSHAW**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on July 7, 1918. His organization was Company 1, 21st Engineers. First stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and on November 1, 1918 was transferred to Camp Hancock, Georgia. At the latter named camp was mustered out of the service on February 21, 1919. Rank, (acting) corporal.
- (3)—**GRIFFIN, ALLEY EUGENE**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on July 11, 1917. As a member of the Medical Detachment, 501st Engineers, was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas and Washington, D. C. Foreign service dates from November 26, 1917 to May 29, 1919. Corporal Griffin received his discharge on June 9, 1919, while located at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (4)—**WHALEY, THOMAS C.**—Answered the call to the colors on August 6, 1918. As a member of the Engineer Corps received his military training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. With the rank of private was discharged at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana on December 6, 1918.
- (5)—**ROBERTS, LANE**—Responded to the President's call on January 21, 1918. As a member of Company A, 307th Engineers, 82nd Division was stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia and Camp Mills, N. Y. Embarked for France on May 19, 1918 and took part in all battles of his command. Private Roberts returned from overseas on May 14, 1919 and in the same month while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia was mustered out of the service.
- (6)—**KING, CHARLES R.**—Began his military career at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, as a member of the 5th Battalion, 22nd Engineers, in September 1918. Saw service with the American Expeditionary Force.
- (7)—**ANDERS, WILLIAM D.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on May 17, 1918, and for military training was sent to the Engineers' School, at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. Holds the rank of private.
- (8)—**STEELE, CLARENCE E.**—On July 7, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army. His organization was Company 1, 21st Engineers, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Private Steele received his honorable discharge on December 9, 1918.
- (9)—**LAUGHLIN, FRED W.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918. As a member of the 467th Engineers, 79th Division, sailed for France on September 29, 1918. Returned from overseas on March 7, 1919, and in the same month while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, was mustered out of the service. Rank, wagoner.
- (10)—**ATKINS, ARTHUR**—Answered the call to the colors on August 31, 1918. Throughout the war was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia with the 4th Company, 125th Engineers. Discharged on December 24, 1918 with the rank of sergeant.
- (11)—**FISHER, EMZLEY B.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army May 17, 1918. Received his military training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Saw service in the A. E. F., with Company D, 22nd Engineers. Participated in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles. Holds the rank of sergeant.
- (12)—**LANGFORD, WILSON I.**—In July, 1918, for military duty was assigned to Company B, Mechanical Engineer. Later transferred to 4th Company First Forestry Replacement Battalion. Private Langford received his honorable discharge on December 24, 1918.
- (13)—**CLANCY, JOHN A.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in 1918. During the World War was a member of Company K, 304th Engineers. He was mustered out of service after the armistice was declared.
- (14)—**RAMSEY, CHARLES**—Began his military career in April 1918, as a member of Company A, 310th Engineers. Prior to sailing for France in June 1918 was stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan. Throughout the war was stationed in Russia. Rank, private.
- (15)—**ALLEN, WALTER S.**—Responded to the call of the President in 1918. As a member of Company F, 309th Engineers received his military training at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Embarked for France on August 5, 1918, and during the war was stationed at St. Nazaire. Holds the rank of private.
- (16)—**PORTER, FLOYD I.**—In May 1918, became a member of Company C, 21st Engineers, stationed at Fort Alexander, Virginia. Went overseas in September, 1918 and returned to the states in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge. Rank, private.
- (17)—**BURGESS, JOHN HUSTON**—Began his military career on September 1, 1918 at Knoxville, Tennessee. Later transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. His organization was the 4th Forestry Company, 120th Engineers. Mustered out of the service on December 24, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (18)—**WINFREY, CHARLES HOUSTON**—Entered the military service in May 1918, at Camp Pike, Arkansas. His organization was the 533rd Engineers. He attended an Officer's Training Camp at Camp Taylor, Kentucky for three months. With the rank of sergeant received his discharge on January 1, 1919.
- (19)—**TALLEY, JOHN C.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on April 25, 1918, and was assigned to Company G, 35th Engineers, 21st Division. Foreign service dates from August 3, 1918 to April 27, 1919. Honorably discharged on May 12, 1919, while stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (20)—**WILLIAMS, FLOYD E.**—On July 29, 1918, entered the service of the U. S. Army and received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, with Company C, 214th Engineers. Embarked for France on September 29, 1918, and was transferred to Company A, 122nd Engineers, with whom he served until his discharge July 18, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (21)—**BROWN, JOSEPH D.**—Answered the call of the President on September 4, 1918. For duty was assigned to Company A, 147th Engineers, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Private Brown was discharged July 18, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (22)—**WHITE, PRYOR LEE**—On April 26, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. and Camp Belvoir, Virginia, with Company A, 51st Engineers. Sailed for France on June 29, 1918 and upon his arrival was transferred to the 83rd Company, Transportation Corps. His duty in the A. E. F., was conductor on an American Express Train from Tours to Chaumont. Rank, sergeant.
- (23)—**DUNKIN, RALPH K.**—Began his military career in May 1918 as a member of Company F, 28th Engineers. Received his military training at Lexington, Kentucky and Woodbridge, Virginia. Foreign service dates from August 1918 to April 1919. Rank, private.
- (24)—**BOOKER, LUTHER R.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on September 4, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Company L, 2nd Engineer Training Regiment. Was in training at the following camps: Camp Wadsworth, S. C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, Camp Upton, N. Y., Camp Humphreys, Virginia and Camp Taylor, Kentucky. At the latter named camp was mustered out of the service on January 17, 1919. Rank, private.
- (25)—**BROWN, ARLIE McKINLEY**—Joined the U. S. Army on July 7, 1918. Received his military training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. As a member of Company B, 138th Engineers received his honorable discharge on December 4, 1918. Rank, private first-class.
- (26)—**YEAROUT, GEORGE WASHINGTON**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on April 6, 1918. His organization was Company D, 307th Engineers, 82nd Division. Prior to sailing for France in May 1918, was stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. As a member of the A. E. F., was in the following engagements: Toul, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Private Yearout returned from overseas on May 9, 1919 and in the same month while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia was mustered out of the service.
- (27)—**CATE, CHARLES R.**—Answered the call to the colors on July 27, 1918. As a member of Company B, 128th Engineers, received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Embarked for France in October 1918, and returned to the states in the summer of 1919. Rank, private first-class.
- (28)—**MITCHELL, WHALZES MILLARD**—In May, 1918, for military duty was assigned to Company A, 122nd Engineers, stationed at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. Became a member of the A. E. F., in October 1918. Holds the rank of sergeant.
- (29)—**SAYLOR, EDGAR W.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 29, 1918. His organization was Company F, 114th Engineers. Foreign service dates from October 28, 1918 to May 3, 1919. Private Saylor received his honorable discharge on May 22, 1919 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.
- (30)—**FRYAR, RAYMOND**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on July 14, 1918 and was assigned to Company A, Engineers. Stationed at Camp Wheeler, Georgia for military training. Went overseas in September 1918. Holds the rank of private.



- (1)—**HEINZ, ARCHIE L.**—After entering the service in October, 1917, was located at Camp Sherman and Camp Pike, before going overseas in June, 1918. Was in the Transportation Corps while in France.
- (2)—**BURNETT, JOSEPH D.**—After entering the military service of the United States was located at Fort Shafter in the Quartermaster Corps. Served throughout the war in this capacity with the rank of sergeant.
- (3)—**IRICK, JAMES W.**—Entered the military service on June 26, 1918, and was sent to Camp Gordon. Was assigned to the 39th Company, 10th Training Battalion of the 167th Depot Brigade. Discharged in September 1918, as a private at Camp Gordon.
- (4)—**HUMBARD, JOSEPH GEORGE**—Went into service on March 4, 1918 and was assigned to Aerial Photographic Unit Number 41. Attended the School of Photography at Rochester, N. Y., and was then sent as an instructor to Americus, Georgia. Discharged March 27, 1919.
- (5)—**HELMS, WILLIAM H.**—On June 24, 1918, entered the military service, sent to Camp Jackson, and assigned to the 156th Depot Brigade. In August, 1918, was transferred to Battery D, Third Regiment, Artillery Replacement Division. Mastered out of service December 19, 1918.
- (6)—**CRANE, HENRY**—Entered upon active duty July 26, 1918, being sent to Camp Gordon, becoming a member of Company H, Second Development Battalion. Remained in service at this place, being discharged January 11, 1919. Rank, private.
- (7)—**BRANAM, GEORGE WASHINGTON**—On June 28, 1918, entered the military service and was a member of the 333rd Supply Company. Stationed at Camp Johnston, Florida, until September 24, 1918 when ordered on foreign service.
- (8)—**BEAMAN, DEAN MELVIN**—On October 5, 1918 after entering the service was sent to Camp Taylor, Kentucky where he attended the Field Artillery Officer's Training School. Was a member of the 48th Battery at this place and received his honorable discharge on December 3, 1918.
- (9)—**GHORMLEY, LYNN HENDERSON**—Enlisted on September 1, 1918 and attended the Central Officer's Training School. Transferred on November 11, 1918 to the Camp Personnel Office at Camp Gordon. Received his discharge as a first-class private in January 1919.
- (10)—**ANDERSON, JOE FRANKLIN**—Became a member of the military service on May 24, 1918, and was in training at Camp Forest, Camp Jackson and Camp Taylor. Belonged to the First Forestry Replacement Battalion. Discharged as sergeant in January 1919.
- (11)—**TURNER, WALTER R.**—After joining the army on September 4, 1918 was placed in Company 4, 99th Division. Discharged from Camp Wheeler, Georgia on December 7, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (12)—**COCHRAN, CHARLES R.**—Entered the service July 21, 1918 as a member of Field Artillery, unassigned. Was located at Camp Lewis, Washington, with rank of sergeant. Discharged at this place January 21, 1919.
- (13)—**DAVIS, ARVARD**—Was sent to Camp Wheeler, after entering military service on September 2, 1918. Here was a member of the Fourth Company, unassigned. Discharged September 8, 1918.
- (14)—**CRAIN, CHARLES**—Joined the military forces of the United States on July 7, 1918 and was in training at Camp Sheridan. Was a member of the First Company, First Development Battalion. Discharged at Camp Greenleaf, on December 20, 1918.
- (15)—**LANE, JAMES THOMAS**—Joined the army on October 2, 1917 and was assigned to the 315th Auxiliary Remount Depot. Was stationed at Camp Jackson and Camp Gordon, being discharged as a private on March 26, 1919.
- (16)—**LINDSEY, JOHN P., Jr.**—Entered service December 14, 1917 and was stationed at Charleston, S. C. Was a member of Fifth Service Company, Wireless Section Signal Corps. Highest rank, sergeant bugler. Discharged on September 4, 1919.
- (17)—**HAMILTON, HOMER**—After having entered service on October 21, 1918, was located at Camp Sevier. While stationed here was a member of Company A, 58th Pioneer Infantry. Discharged December 23, 1918, as a private.
- (18)—**GREGG, JESSE H.**—On April 5, 1918, entered the army and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, becoming a member of Company K, Fourth Regiment of Infantry. Was discharged on December 14, 1918, with rank of sergeant.
- (19)—**FOWLER, THOMAS P.**—Enlisted at the age of sixteen years on March 27, 1918. Was assigned to Company C, of the 302nd Heavy Tank Battalion. Following an attack of fever was transferred to Ordnance Depot.
- (20)—**GRAF, KARL V.**—On September 3, 1918, entered military service becoming a member of Company C, 329th Infantry, 83rd Division. On December 13, 1918, was transferred to Army Service Corps. Sailed on October 2, 1918 for France. Rank, first-sergeant.
- (21)—**ARNOLD, EDGAR L.**—On June 3, 1918 became a member of Company L, 48th U. S. Infantry and was located at Fort Thomas and Camp Stewart. As a private was discharged March 24, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (22)—**EMERT, HENRY B.**—Was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas after entering service on May 27, 1918. Sailed on foreign duty in October 1918. Rank, private.
- (23)—**FLANAGAN, ANDREW J.**—Became a member of the military service on April 30, 1918 in the Ordnance Department. Was an inspector at Oliver Manufacturing Plant and was mustered out of service on February 3, 1919.
- (24)—**BAYLESS, CHARLES R.**—Enlisted in the military service on December 11, 1917 and was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Sailed for foreign service in August 1918. Rank, private.
- (25)—**BROWN, GEORGE**—Became a member of Company B, 52nd Pioneer Infantry after entering service and was located at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Was discharged as a corporal in December 1919.
- (26)—**CATE, JOHN CARROLL**—On May 19, 1918 was assigned to Company M, Casual Detachment at Fort Adam. Sailed for France on October 9, 1918 and saw action on Western Front. Discharged January 6, 1919 at Camp Cluster.
- (27)—**NORTON, FLOYD**—On June 21, 1918 became a member of the 115th Supply Train, Sixth Depot Division. Left Camp Kearney, and sailed overseas in October 1918. Returned to America April 15, 1919 and was Discharged May 3, at Camp Kearney.
- (28)—**JOHNSON, ROY B.**—Enlisted on April 25, 1918 and was sent to Camp Jackson where he became a member of the 21st Company 156th Depot Brigade. Later transferred to Base Hospital Detachment at Camp Sevier. As a private received his discharge on February 15, 1919. Killed July 22, 1919, by live telephone wire near Knoxville.
- (29)—**FLANAGAN, ELBERT D.**—After entering service on April 13, 1918 was sent to Fort Thomas, Kentucky and later assigned to the Ordnance Department at Frankford Arsenal. Mustered out March 11, 1919 at Camp Sherman.
- (30)—**DUNLAP, CHARLES G.**—On November 9, 1917 became a member of Company D, 402nd Telephone Battalion, Signal Corps. Sailed for France July 1, 1918, and has the rank of private first-class.



- (1)—**DEATON, JAMES SPENCER**—Enlisted for military service on December 14, 1917, and became a member of the 322nd Motor Repair Unit. Was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, until ordered for overseas service in April, 1918. Corporal Deaton received his discharge in the summer of 1919.
- (2)—**CARTWRIGHT, JAMES A.**—Entered the U. S. Army in July, 1918, and was assigned to the Headquarters Detachment, 156th Field Artillery Brigade. Received his military training while stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged with the rank of private.
- (3)—**KIRK, JOHN L.**—Enlisted for active duty soon after the declaration of war, and became a member of Company C, 6th M. S. T. Before going overseas in July, 1918, was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Took part in all battles of his unit and has the rank of sergeant.
- (4)—**JOHNSON, LESLIE EVERETTE**—On December 2, 1917, volunteered for military service and was assigned to the First Trench Mortar Battery. Received training at Fort Crockett, Texas, until he sailed for France on March 1, 1918. Participated in the battles of Argonne Forest, St. Mihiel and Chateau Thierry. As a corporal received his discharge in March, 1919.
- (5)—**HAGLER, PAUL W.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on October 22, 1918, and was assigned to Company E, 62nd Pioneer Infantry. Received his military training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., until discharged in December, 1918. Has the rank of private.
- (6)—**HENRY, EXARNAL**—On September 4, 1918, entered upon active duty and became a member of the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Transferred in November, 1918, to Company E, 49th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Wadsworth and various French camps. Sailed overseas on October 7, 1918 and returned to America on February 16, 1919. Private Henry received his discharge in the summer of 1919.
- (7)—**MILLION, JOHN GEORGE**—Volunteered for military service on April 26, 1918, and was assigned to 304th Tank Corps. Stationed at Camp Colt, until ordered overseas on October 26, 1918. Corporal Million was transferred in February, 1919 to the casual unit of the Motor Transportation Corps, and stationed at a camp in France. Discharged July 21, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (8)—**LANE, GEORGE W. JR.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on March 29, 1918, and was placed in the Depot Brigade, Receiving Detachment. Sergeant Lane received military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and Camp Dix, N. J. On December 28, 1918, was mustered out of service at Camp Dix, N. J. Rank, sergeant.
- (9)—**LAWSON, HARRY L.**—Enlisted on April 11, 1918, for military service, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 326th Battalion, Tank Corps. Stationed at Camp Colt, Pennsylvania. Foreign service dates from September 25, 1918, to May 3, 1919. Sergeant Lawson received his honorable discharge on May 20, 1919, at Camp Meade, Md.
- (10)—**HUMAN, FRED H.**—Became a member of Company E, 62nd Pioneer Infantry in October, 1918. Later transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Baltimore, Md. Private Human was mustered out of the service on January 20, 1919.
- (11)—**CLEMMONS, WILLIAM O.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on August 20, 1918, and was assigned to the 16th Provisional Machine Gun Company, stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga. Mustered out of service on December 29, 1918. Rank, private.
- (12)—**BEAL, THOMAS H.**—Answered the call to the colors on July 26, 1918, and was placed in the 19th Company, 157th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp McClellan, Alabama. On December 7, 1918, Private Beal received his honorable discharge.
- (13)—**HICKMAN, BURLIN**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in May, 1918, and was assigned to a unit, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Private Hickman sailed for France in September, 1918, and returned to the United States in the summer of 1919.
- (14)—**KIRK, ULES R.**—On October 22, 1918, was assigned to the Wagon Company, 307th Auxiliary Remount Depot. Private Kirk received his military training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and on March 12, 1919, was honorably discharged from the service.
- (15)—**CHEEK, CHARLES MARSHALL**—Answered the call of the President on May 21, 1918, and began his military career with Battery B, 5th Battalion, First Provisional Development Brigade, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Mustered out of service on January 10, 1919, with the rank of private.
- (16)—**FIRMIN, WALTER HAMILTON**—Volunteered for military duty in June, 1918, and was assigned to the 5th Anti-aircraft Machine Gun Company. Foreign service dates from August 29, 1918, to February 22, 1919. Corporal Firmin was honorably discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on March 10, 1919.
- (17)—**DOANE, CARL C.**—Entered the military service on September 4, 1918. Prior to sailing for France in October, 1918, was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. On arrival in A. E. F., Private Doane was assigned to a Provisional Cook Company, stationed at Brest, France.
- (18)—**EASTERLY, THOMAS D.**—Began his military career on May 21, 1918, and was assigned to an Artillery Replacement Unit. On November 1, 1918, was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sergeant Easterly sailed for France on July 21, 1918, and returned to America on March 24, 1919. Honorably discharged on April 5, 1919.
- (19)—**DUGGAN, ARCHIBALD M.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918, and was placed in Company A, First Development Battalion, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Private Duggan was mustered out of service on December 21, 1918.
- (20)—**ELLENBURG, MARSHALL C.**—Answered the call of the President on May 21, 1918. Assigned to Battery C, 5th Battalion, First Provisional Development Brigade, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Mustered out of service on December 2, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (21)—**FRANKLIN, JAMES CARL**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on September 21, 1917, and was assigned to the Veterinary Corps Detachment, Artillery Replacement Depot No. 315. Stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Gordon, Ga. Received his honorable discharge on December 17, 1918. Rank, private first-class.
- (22)—**CAYLOR, PEARL A.**—Entered upon active duty on July 7, 1918, and was assigned to Company C, 46th Infantry. Received his military training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Mustered out of the service on December 5, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (23)—**ALLEN, EUGENE M.**—Entered military service on August 6, 1918, and was assigned for duty at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Sailed for France on October 10, 1918, and became a member of the Central Records Office Battalion. Stationed at Bourges, France. Private Allen returned to the states in the summer of 1919, and received his honorable discharge.
- (24)—**JINKS, HERMAN J.**—Began his military career on June 24, 1918, and was assigned to the Second Replacement Division, at Camp Gordon, Ga. Later transferred to Company A, First Development Battalion, and as a member of this unit received his discharge on December 16, 1918. Rank, private.
- (25)—**BONHAM, HUGH M.**—Entered upon active duty April 26, 1918, and was placed in the 25th Company, 156th Depot Brigade. September 15, 1918, became a member of the Medical Advisory Board, stationed at Knoxville, Tennessee. Private Bonham received his discharge on December 27, 1918, at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
- (26)—**COMPTON, WILLIAM E.**—Answered the call of the President on November 5, 1918, and became a member of the U. S. Army. Private Compton received his honorable discharge on November 15, 1918, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
- (27)—**CARR, CLARENCE**—Entered the military service on September 4, 1918. Prior to sailing for France in October, 1918, was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. On arrival in the A. E. F., Private Carr was assigned to the 246th Company, P. W. E.
- (28)—**BURCHELL, GEORGE**—Answered the call to the colors on September 3, 1918, and was assigned for active duty at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Discharged on January 28, 1919, with the rank of private first-class.
- (29)—**BUCKNER, JOHN S.**—Entered upon active duty August 20, 1918, and became a member of the 16th Provisional Machine Gun Company, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Private Buckner was honorably discharged from service on December 29, 1918.
- (30)—**LAMPKIN, CAMPRELL**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on September 3, 1918, and was placed in the 4th Company, New Receiving Camp, at Camp Wheeler, Ga. Private Lampkin was discharged on December 9, 1918.



- (1)—**GRAW, GEORGE J.**—After entry into military service on July 1, 1918, was assigned to Company A, 4th Training Battalion, Signal Corps. His stations were Fort Leavenworth, Kan. and Camp Meade, Md. On January 28, 1919, received his honorable discharge. Rank, sergeant, with duties of chief gas instructor.
- (2)—**FRENCH, ALLEN CROCKETT**—As a member of the 303rd Battalion, Tank Corps, began his military career on May 7, 1918. Received three months' training at Camp Colt, before sailing for France on August 13, 1918. While a member of the A. E. F., saw two months service in England and five in France. With the rank of corporal was mustered out of the service on April 7, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (3)—**BURKS, JOHN CARL**—Entered the U. S. Army on July 26, 1918, and for duty was assigned to the Medical Supply Unit, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. On September 13, 1918 went overseas with this unit and while located in France was transferred to the Supply Depot. With the rank of private first-class returned to the States on May 29, 1919, and received his discharge at Camp Mills, N. Y., on June 3, 1919.
- (4)—**SAYNE, JOHN E.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on May 28, 1918 and for military training was sent to Camp Pike, Ark. Stationed at this post until mustered out of the service on June 12, 1919 with the rank of private.
- (5)—**AYOY, CURTIS**—Entered upon his military career June 24, 1918 and became a member of the 6th Mobile Repair Shop. Stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga., until September 1, 1918 when he sailed for France. Received his honorable discharge in April 1919 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with the rank of cook.
- (6)—**KIMBROUGH, DUTCH LUDEN**—As a member of the U. S. Army saw active service with the American Expeditionary Force. Received his honorable discharge in the summer of 1919.
- (7)—**SHOCKLEY, MORRIS**—Began his military career as a member of the Signal Corps, 4th Training Battalion, on July 1, 1918. Prior to this, served one enlistment in the U. S. Navy. Received his military training at the University of Tennessee and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. With the rank of private was discharged on November 25, 1918.
- (8)—**THOMPSON, LENDON**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on May 18, 1918 and was assigned to Battery D, 6th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Private Thompson was mustered out of the service on December 23, 1918 at Camp Jackson.
- (9)—**CRUZE, CLARENCE O.**—As a member of the Second Tennessee Infantry began his military career on June 30, 1917. Later transferred to the Third Tennessee Infantry and for military training was stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. Private Cruze received his honorable discharge in the fall of 1917.
- (10)—**SMIDDY, WALTER**—In June 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army and for duty was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. Was ordered on foreign service but armistice was signed before he reached France. With the rank of private was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1918.
- (11)—**PHIPPS, CHARLES E.**—Entered the U. S. Army in September 1918, and for duty was assigned to the 4th Company, 1st Forestry Replacement Battalion. With the rank of private received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe until discharged on December 18, 1918.
- (12)—**BAKER, CARL HEWIN**—Became a member of the 7th Company, 2nd Training Battalion, Depot Brigade, in September 1918. Stationed at Camp Meade, Md., for duty until mustered out of the service in February 1919 with the rank of private.
- (13)—**WRIGHT, HORACE JACKSON**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on September 12, 1918 and was sent to the officers' training camp, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Promoted from private to sergeant and on December 12, 1918 received his honorable discharge.
- (14)—**COXWELL, FRED SNOW**—On June 18, 1917 enlisted for military duty and was assigned to the 306th Military Police, U. S. Army. Received training at Camp Jackson, S. C. First Sergeant Coxwell was mustered out of the service on March 26, 1919 while located at Mascot, Tenn.
- (15)—**CATES, GEORGE R.**—After entering the U. S. Army on September 25, 1918 was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., with Company E, 5th Pioneer Infantry for military duty. On December 18, 1918 received his honorable discharge with the rank of private first-class.
- (16)—**STANTON, MARSHALL OBED**—As a member of Supply Company 324th Infantry was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., for military training. Date of enlistment March 1917. Corporal Stanton was mustered out of the service in April 1918 while located at Camp Jackson.
- (17)—**WHITAKER, ANCH**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on April 26, 1918 and for duty was sent to Camp Jackson. On May 15, 1918 received his honorable discharge at the same camp.
- (18)—**WALLACE, ARCHIE JETT**—Began his military career on September 3, 1918 as a member of 4th Company, New Receiving Camp, stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga. On December 7, 1918 was honorably discharged.
- (19)—**HENDERSON, THOMAS**—Entered military service on June 8, 1918 and was sent to the Cook and Bakers' School stationed at Camp Sheridan, Ala. Later transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. Held the rank of first cook and in April 1919 was mustered out of the service at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (20)—**DEW, RAYMOND W.**—On October 14, 1918 began his military career as a member of Company D, Automobile Mechanics. Stationed at Camp Rose, Terre Haute, Ind., until he received his honorable discharge on December 13, 1918. Rank, corporal.
- (21)—**HENDERSON, RONDA H.**—Entered the U. S. Army on May 24, 1918 and was assigned to Company A, 2nd Provisional Development Regiment and later transferred to 3rd Company, 8th Battalion, U. S. Infantry. For military training was stationed at Camp Jackson and Camp Sevier, S. C. With the rank of mechanic received his honorable discharge in March 1919 while located at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- (22)—**HOUSER, FRANCIS E.**—After entering the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918 was assigned to Company B, 1st Development Battalion. For duty was sent to Camp Gordon, Ga., and Camp McClellan, Ala. Private Houser was mustered out of the service on February 15, 1919.
- (23)—**DAVIS, HOMER S.**—On September 4, 1918 began his military career as a member of the 48th Company, Transportation Corps. Received his training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., until he embarked for France in October 1918. Returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and was discharged from the service. Rank, private.
- (24)—**THOMPSON, ALBERT ASHLEY**—Entered the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918 and was assigned to the 17th Company, 5th Training Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade. On September 29, 1918 was transferred to the 17th Company, 5th Receiving Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade. Stationed at Camp Gordon and Camp McClellan. Sergeant Thompson was mustered out of the service on January 24, 1919 at Camp Gordon, Ga.
- (25)—**McNABB, JAMES R.**—In August 1917 enlisted for military service in the U. S. Army and for duty was sent to Camp Sevier, S. C. Became a member of the A. E. F. in 1918 and while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was discharged in the spring of 1919. Rank, private.
- (26)—**BARKER, CECIL**—As a member of the 4th Company 1st Forestry Replacement Battalion began his military career on July 1, 1918. Private Barker was stationed at Knoxville, Tenn., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Received his honorable discharge on December 24, 1918.
- (27)—**THOMAS, SIDNEY JOHN**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on October 3, 1918 and was assigned to Company E, 62nd Pioneer Infantry. Was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for training. Mustered out of the service on October 29, 1918 with the rank of private.
- (28)—**WHITE NATHAN DAVIS**—After entering the U. S. Army was assigned to the 40th Company, 10th Training Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade. Received his military training at Camp Gordon, Ga. Private White was honorably discharged on July 30, 1918.
- (29)—**MAIDEN, BENTON J.**—On July 21, 1918 began his military career as a member of Company A, 2nd Development Battalion, 155th Depot Brigade. In November 1918 was transferred to Training Company No. 15. Received military training at the following posts: Camp Lee, Va.; Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., and Camp Greene, N. C. Discharged on December 31, 1918. Rank private.
- (30)—**HICKEY, HUGH**—As a member of Battery D, 1st Battalion, 1st Provisional Development Brigade was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Date of enlistment June 3, 1918. Private Hickey was mustered out of the service on December 28, 1918 while located at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.



- (1)—**SCHWOEGL, LOUIS C.**—Entered military service on May 22, 1918, and became a member of Battery C, 13th Battalion, F. A. Later transferred to Headquarters Company, 13th Battalion, F. A. Received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Corporal Schwoegl received his honorable discharge on December 7, 1918.
- (2)—**OGG, ORA F.**—Entered the U. S. Army on August 20, 1918, and was placed in the infantry, unassigned. Stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Private Ogg received his honorable discharge on January 10, 1919, at Augusta, Ga.
- (3)—**SHARP, HERBERT RAY**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on May 28, 1918, and was sent to Camp Pike, Ark., for military training. Corporal Sharp sailed for France in July 1918, and upon arrival was assigned to the 76th P. W. E. Returned to the United States in the summer of 1919, and was honorably discharged.
- (4)—**SWEENEY, MARSHALL H.**—Answered the call of the President in July 1918, and became a member of the 306th Artillery Replacement Depot, stationed at Camp Greene, N. C. He received his honorable discharge in March 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (5)—**SHAVER, GEORGE R.**—Entered upon his military career on September 21, 1917, and was assigned to the 121st Ordnance Depot Company, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Sergeant Shaver was mustered out of service on February 14, 1919, at Camp Sevier, S. C.
- (6)—**SMITH, ERSKIN V.**—In 1918 entered the U. S. Army, and was assigned to the Bakery Company, at Camp Greene, N. C. Corporal Smith received his honorable discharge in January 1919.
- (7)—**SMITH, RAYMOND MCKINLEY**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on August 5, 1918, and was assigned to the 335th Fire and Hose Company, stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss. Discharged on March 19, 1919, at Camp Shelby, as a first-class private.
- (8)—**SMITH, NED E.**—Entered military service in June 1918, and became a member of Company A, 303rd Battalion, Tank Corps. Stationed at Camp Colt, Pa. Foreign service dates from August 29, 1918 to March 18, 1919. Private Smith received his honorable discharge on April 21, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- (9)—**SANDERS, JAMES L.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on October 22, 1918, and was assigned to Company E, 62nd Pioneer Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. On December 18, 1918, Private Sanders was honorably discharged from the service.
- (10)—**RULE, LOUIS L.**—Entered military service on July 3, 1918, and became a member of the 4th Training Battalion, Signal Corps, and received training at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Was mustered out of service at Camp Wadsworth on January 15, 1919, with the rank of private.
- (11)—**REYNOLDS, MARTIN**—On July 25, 1918, became a member of the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for military training. Corporal Reynolds received his honorable discharge in January 1919.
- (12)—**SAMS, E. J.**—Entered military service in July 1918, and was assigned to the 1st Company, 1st Training Battalion, 158th Depot Brigade. Received his military training at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and on December 4, 1918 was mustered out of the service.
- (13)—**SMITH, WILLIAM ALBERT**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on July 26, 1918, and was assigned to the 40th Company, 157th Depot Brigade. On December 8, 1918 was transferred to the Utilities Unit, Quartermaster Corps. Private Smith received military training at Camp Gordon, Ga., until discharged on February 15, 1919.
- (14)—**STALLINGS, EGBERT N.**—First Sergeant Stallings during the war was stationed at Knoxville, Tenn., doing recruiting work for general service. He is a member of the infantry branch of the army.
- (15)—**RUGGLES, THOMAS HARLEY**—Entered military service on June 2, 1918, and was placed in the 6th Trench Mortar Battery. Saw foreign service from November 2, 1918 to January 8, 1919. Received his honorable discharge on February 4, 1919, and has the rank of private first-class.
- (16)—**WALTERS, FRED NATHAN**—Became a member of Personnel Detachment after enlistment on November 28, 1917. Received his military training while stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga., and Camp McClellan, Ala. Promoted from private to sergeant. Was honorably discharged on March 29, 1919, at Camp Gordon, Ga.
- (17)—**WILLIAMS, JOHN R.**—Entered active service on June 25, 1918, and was assigned to the Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. In August, 1918, sailed for foreign service and returned to the States in the summer of 1919. Has the rank of private.
- (18)—**YATES, JESSE J.**—In June 1918, became a member of the 418th Company, Signal Corps, and later transferred in succession to the 10th Field Battalion, Signal Corps, and the 29th Service Radio Laboratory. His station was Camp Alfred Vail, N. J. Private Yates was honorably discharged from service in March 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (19)—**SMITH, CHARLES B.**—Started his military career on May 21, 1918, at Camp Jackson, S. C., as a member of the 58th Field Artillery, Battery A. Discharged January 23, 1919, at Camp Jackson with the rank of private.
- (20)—**McMACKIN, HERMAN A.**—Became a member of the 17th Company, 5th Training Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade in June 1918. Private McMackin while stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga., was honorably discharged on December 21, 1918.
- (21)—**SHERROD, ADAM E.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in April 1918, and was assigned to the Personnel Detachment at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sergeant-Major Sherrod was mustered out of service in March, 1919, at Camp Jackson.
- (22)—**McGEE, JOHN E.**—Volunteered his services to his country in June 1918, and was assigned to the 157th Depot Brigade, Infantry. Transferred on September 1, 1918, to the Central Officers' Training School, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Honorably discharged on November 30, 1918, as an officer candidate.
- (23)—**NEEDHAM, HOLLIS E.**—In August 1918, was assigned to the 39th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. He was transferred in October 1918 to the 81st Division, Engineers, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Private Needham was mustered out of service in December 1918.
- (24)—**MAJOR, BERLEY ELBERT**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army in September 1917, and was assigned to the 3rd Company, New Receiving Camp, stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga. Honorably discharged in December 1918, with the rank of private.
- (25)—**UNDERWOOD, JOHN T.**—Enlisted in December 1917. First assigned for training to the Provisional Recruit Line at San Antonio, Texas. Transferred in January 1918, to the 405th Aero Construction Squadron, and stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Corporal Underwood was honorably discharged in December 1918.
- (26)—**OGLE, HOBART**—Entered the U. S. Army in August 1918, and became a member of Company E, 5th Pioneer Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Corporal Ogle received his honorable discharge in December 1918.
- (27)—**SHIPE, ALVA G.**—Began his military career in September 1918 as a member of Company L, 4th Casual Infantry. He received his military training at Camp Johnston, Fla. Mustered out of service in December 1918. Rank, private.
- (28)—**REED, CHARLES EDWARD**—Answered the call of the President in October 1918, and began his military career as a member of Company K, 60th Pioneer Infantry. He received training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Mustered out of service on December 18, 1918. Rank, private first-class.
- (29)—**TAYLOR, JOHN C.**—In September 1918, entered the U. S. Army, and was assigned to the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Taylor sailed for France in September 1918, and while a member of the A. E. F. was assigned to the 246th Company, P. W. E. Returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged.
- (30)—**WELLS, HUGH E.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army in April 1918, and was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Corporal Wells was a member of the 66th Depot Brigade, Second Training Company. In May, 1919, was mustered out of service at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.



- (1)—**DeBORD, WALTER LEE**—Entered military service on July 7, 1918, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 16th Infantry. Was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Mustered out of service in the summer of 1919. Rank, private.
- (2)—**GALYON, JOHN, A. D.**—After entry into military service on June 1, 1918, was assigned to the University of Tennessee Training Detachment stationed at Knoxville, Tennessee. While located here was a truck master and sergeant instructor. Discharged December 18, 1918.
- (3)—**HARVEY, ALEXANDER M.**—Soon after declaration of war in 1914 he enlisted in the British Army, and while fighting in France was wounded in one of the battles in which he participated. While serving with the British held the rank of sergeant.
- (4)—**CARROLL, ENOS L.**—After induction into service on May 24, 1918, was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he was assigned to Company F of the 2nd Training Regiment. After a period of training at this post sailed for France in August, 1918. Returned to America in the summer of 1919, and received his honorable discharge.
- (5)—**HUNTER, WILLIAM A.**—Enlisted on July 9, 1912, in the Regular Army of the United States. During the war was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as a member of the 1st Guard Company, located at the Disciplinary Barracks. He also did recruiting duty. Remains in the service and holds the rank of private.
- (6)—**LLEWELLYN, CHARLES C.**—Entered military service on July 14, 1918, and was assigned to 49th Company, 13th Battalion, 166th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington. On August 23rd was transferred to Machine Gun Company of the 12th Infantry. Was also on duty at Camp Fremont, California, before being discharged on February 13, 1919, at Camp Stuart, Virginia.
- (7)—**HOBBS, LEE DONALDSON**—After entry into military service November 5, 1918, was assigned to Company A of the 384th Infantry, and stationed at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. Was mustered out at this place on December 16, 1918. Rank, private.
- (8)—**LENNON, MACK**—Began his military career on August 7, 1918, and was assigned to the 17th Company of the 5th Receiving Battalion of the 157th Depot Brigade. Was in training at Camp Gordon, and received his discharge from this place on January 17, 1919.
- (9)—**FERGUSON, CLIFFORD W.**—After induction into military service was sent to Newport News, Virginia, where he became a member of the Guard and Fire Company in a Casual Detachment located at this place. Served here until mustered out of the service as a private first-class on March 8, 1919.
- (10)—**LENNON, HOBART G.**—His military service began in August, 1918, and for duty was assigned to the 57th Pioneer Infantry. Was in training at Camp Wadsworth until departure overseas in September, 1918. After armistice, was transferred to Provisional Cook Company No. 2. Returned to America in the summer of 1919, and received his discharge.
- (11)—**ARWOOD, ASHLEY S.**—Entered military service on September 4, 1918 and was sent to Camp Wadsworth, where he became a member of the 6th Provisional Company, Casual Detachment. Was in training at this place until discharged as a private on December 18, 1918.
- (12)—**DANIEL, JOHN P.**—After induction into service on September 4, 1918, was sent to Camp Wadsworth where he became a member of Company C, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Sailed for France in October, 1918, and returned to America in the summer of 1919. Soon after arrival received his discharge.
- (13)—**BARBER, THOMAS HENRY**—Began his military career on September 3, 1918, and became a member of the Provost Guard Company of the Ordnance Depot. Was located at several different stations while doing this kind of duty and was powder poisoned on November 4, while on duty in Virginia. Discharged December 17, 1918, as a private, first class, while stationed at Camp Wheeler.
- (14)—**BEETS, MILLARD ALONZO**—Entered military service on May 2, 1918, and in July went overseas with the 46th Company of the 15th Grand Division, Transportation Corps. Returned home in the summer of 1919, and was discharged soon after arrival.
- (15)—**GRADY, WALTER EDWARD**—After induction into service on May 28, 1918, was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and became a member of Company C of the 331st Infantry. Sailed on foreign service in August, 1918, and after armistice was transferred to Prisoner Escort Company No. 77. As a sergeant was mustered out of service in the summer of 1919.
- (16)—**HENRY, GUS W.**—After entry into service on September 5, 1918, went to Camp Wadsworth where he became a member of the 57th Pioneer Infantry. Was in training at this place until he embarked for overseas service in October, 1918. After armistice was transferred to Prisoner of War Escort Company No. 211.
- (17)—**CARD, CLYDE W.**—On September 4, 1918, became a member of the military forces of the United States, and was assigned to a replacement division at Camp Custer, Michigan. Was transferred to Camp Grant, Illinois, and discharged from this place as a private on February 15, 1919.
- (18)—**HALE, STEVE PORTER**—On August 26, 1918, entered military service and was assigned for duty to the 25th Company, 7th Battalion of the 159th Depot Brigade. On October 1, was transferred to Headquarters Company of the 24th Field Artillery. Discharged on February 7, 1919, while located at Camp Knox, Kentucky.
- (19)—**HENRY, KEITH McCRAE**—After induction into military service on September 4, 1918, became a member of the Utilities Detachment of the Infantry Branch of service. Has done duty at Camp Wadsworth, Camp Johnston, and Camp Mills, and has the rank of private.
- (20)—**LANE, WILLIAM M.**—On April 26, 1918, entered the military service of the United States army and was stationed at Camp Jackson, where he was a member of Field Remount Squadron No. 309. Departed overseas on August 6, 1918, and after service in France returned to America where he was honorably discharged from service.
- (21)—**GAINES, WILLIAM MARTIN**—Began his military career on June 27, 1918, as a member of Receiving Company No. 12, 1st Road Regiment. Has been on duty at Camp Gordon, Newport News, and Camp Johnston. Mustered out of service at the latter place as a private on December 1, 1918.
- (22)—**CLARK, ALBERT MACK**—Inducted into service on May 24, 1918, and was sent for training to Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Discharged from this place on May 28 with the rank of private.
- (23)—**DeBORD, LLOYD DAVIS**—Began his military service on May 13, 1918, and became a member of Company A, Development Battalion stationed at Camp McClellan, Alabama. From this place he was discharged as a private on November 20, 1918.
- (24)—**FARMER, EDGAR H.**—Entered military service on March 29, 1918 and became a member of the 346th Butchery Company stationed at Camp Johnston. Embarked for overseas duty in September, 1918, and returned to America in the summer of 1919, where he received his honorable discharge with the rank of sergeant.
- (25)—**JACKSON, ANDREW**—Entered military service in October, 1917, and was assigned to the 145th Field Artillery Brigade. Sailed for foreign service on May 8, 1918, after having trained at Camp Gordon. Saw service in France and holds the rank of supply sergeant.
- (26)—**ALLEN, JOHN**—After entry into service on June 8, 1918, was assigned to Company F of the 46th Infantry. Has done duty at Camp Sheridan and Camp Gordon. Discharged as a private in the summer of 1919.
- (27)—**BURCHELL, CARL O.**—Became a member of the United States Army on June 26, 1918, and was put into the Infantry branch but unassigned. Has done duty at Camp Gordon and Camp McClellan, being discharged from Camp Taylor on February 20, 1919, as a private.
- (28)—**BYUS, CHARLES S.**—Military service began on July 26, 1918, and for duty was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Was assigned to 2nd Company, U. P. B., and as a private was mustered out of service in the summer of 1919.
- (29)—**EMORY, WILLIAM V.**—After induction into military service on May 21, 1918, became a member of the 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. Has done duty at Camp Jackson and Camp Taylor and was discharged from the latter place as a private on December 20, 1918.
- (30)—**FOGARTY, JOHN J.**—Entered the United States Army on July 1, 1918, and became a member of Company A, University of Tennessee Training Detachment. Was transferred to the Signal Corps and located at Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out in January, 1919, at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. Rank, private.



- (1)—**BAKER, CARL HUBERT**—Became a member of the U. S. Army in September 1918, and was assigned to 7th Company, 2nd Training Battalion, 154th Depot Brigade. Received his military training at Camp Meade, Maryland. Sergeant Baker was mustered out of the service in February 1919, while located at the above mentioned camp.
- (2)—**CARDEN, HARLEY MILTON**—On June 24, 1918, entered the U. S. Army and became a member of the Ordnance Department, stationed at a camp in Massachusetts. Received his honorable discharge on April 17, 1919. Had the rank of corporal.
- (3)—**ARNOLD, OREN HENRY**—As a member of the U. S. Signal Corps No. 116, was stationed at Seattle, Washington, for military training. Date of enlistment July 1918. Went overseas in 1918 and in March 1919 returned to the States and soon afterward was mustered out of the service. Rank, private.
- (4)—**LEE, JERRY M.**—Began his military career on May 5, 1917, as a member of the 34th Company, Central Officers' Training School, stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Sergeant Lee received his honorable discharge on November 23, 1918, while located at Camp Lee, Va.
- (5)—**MONDAY, CHARLES W.**—On November 20, 1917, volunteered his services to the U. S. Army, and for military training was stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Private Monday was mustered out of the service on November 24, 1917, at the above mentioned camp.
- (6)—**MORRIS, OSCAR WILLIAM**—Entered military service on April 25, 1918, and was assigned to Company I, 2nd Provisional Regiment, 156th Depot Brigade. Transferred from Camp Jackson, S. C., to Camp Sevier, S. C., and attached to the 20th Division. Was promoted in line from private to sergeant. Received his honorable discharge on December 24, 1918.
- (7)—**GALBRAITH, HERBERT LYNN**—On September 3, 1918, began his military career as a member of Company 4, New Receiving Camp, Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Received his military training at this camp until he was mustered out of the service on December 10, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (8)—**WHITTAKER, WILLIAM THOMAS**—Began his military career on July 6, 1918 as a member of Company A, 306th Depot Brigade, 77th Division. Received his military training at Columbia, S. C., until he sailed for France on September 10, 1918. While a member of the A. E. F., took part in the Argonne-Meuse offensive. Private Whittaker returned to America on May 1, 1919, and two weeks later received his honorable discharge, while located at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (9)—**HELMBOLDT, FRANK JOE**—Entered the U. S. Army on September 1, 1918, and was stationed at the University of Tennessee. Transferred in November 1918 to the 14th Company Road Regiment, and in January 1919 was again transferred to Company E, Provisional Regiment, Motor Transport Corps. His stations were Knoxville, Tennessee; Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, and Camp Jesup, Georgia. At the latter mentioned camp Private Helmboldt received his honorable discharge on March 29, 1919.
- (10)—**CAIN, WILL H.**—Entered upon active service June 24, 1918. For military training was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia, and was assigned to 157th Depot Brigade. On July 28, 1918 was transferred to Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J. With the rank of sergeant first-class received his honorable discharge on February 18, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- (11)—**STAFFORD, JOE**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on July 7, 1918, and was assigned to the 13th Company, 4th Platoon, Replacement Unit, stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Later transferred to the Wright-Martin Airplane Factory, located in New Jersey. Mustered out of the service on December 13, 1918 at Camp Dix, N. J. Rank, private.
- (12)—**BRYANT, ALBERT ROY**—On April 26, 1918 entered the service of the U. S. Army. Discharged on May 11, 1918 at Camp Jackson, S. C.
- (13)—**CORNWELL, WILLIAM R.**—After enlistment on September 4, 1918, for training was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. As a member of Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry, sailed for France in September 1918. In December 1918, transferred to the Grave Registration Service. Returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and was mustered out of the service. Rank, private, first-class.
- (14)—**TIPTON, ALFRED ERNEST**—Entered upon active duty in August 1918, as a member of Company M, 1st Infantry Rifle Regiment. Later transferred to the 12th Company, 3rd Training Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade. With a rank of corporal was discharged in December 1918, while stationed at Camp McClellan, Ala.
- (15)—**OGG, CHARLES ALFRED**—For military duty was sent to Camp Gordon, Ga., on July 26, 1918, transferred to Camp McClellan, Ala. As a member of Headquarters Company, Military Police, was mustered out of the service on January 17, 1919, at the above mentioned camp. Rank, private, first-class.
- (16)—**LANE, WILLIAM**—After induction on May 2, 1918, was assigned to 30th Company, 15th Grand Division, Headquarters Troop. Prior to sailing for France in August 1918, was stationed at Camp Gordon and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for military training. Returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged.
- (17)—**HINTON, ARTHUR S.**—Answered the call to the colors on July 1, 1918. For duty was assigned to the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army. For military training was stationed at Knoxville, Tennessee, and Camp Hancock, Georgia. Private Hinton was mustered out of the service on January 15, 1919, while located at Sheffield, Alabama.
- (18)—**ADAMS, JAMES ANDREW**—On July 7, 1918 began his military career as a member of 3rd Battalion, Edgewood Arsenal, Postal Service. Private Adams received his military training at Edgewood, Missouri, and Fort Thomas, Kentucky. While located at Camp Gordon, Georgia, was honorably discharged on December 28, 1918.
- (19)—**NIPPER, PLEZ**—Entered the U. S. Army on April 25, 1918, and was assigned to the 294th Military Police Company, stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C. On July 31, 1918, sailed for France and was a participant in the Argonne-Meuse offensive. Returned from overseas duty on June 20, 1919, and eight days later while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, was mustered out of the service. Rank, private first-class.
- (20)—**LONGMIRE, IRA WAYNE**—As a member of Company B, 3rd Casual Regiment began his military career on August 31, 1918. For military training was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia, and later transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J. With the rank of private he was discharged on December 20, 1918.
- (21)—**KERNS, CLARENCE LEON**—On July 7, 1918 entered the U. S. Army and became a member of the 34th Company, Central Officers' Training School. Stationed at Camp Lee Virginia and Camp Meade, Maryland until November 23, 1918 on which date he was mustered out of the service. Rank, sergeant.
- (22)—**GREGORY, ROBERT CHARLES**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on April 10, 1915. Saw Mexican Border service with Company B, First Tennessee Infantry. Private Gregory was honorably discharged from the service on May 4, 1917 at Nashville, Tenn.
- (23)—**BURNETT, JOSEPH HENRY**—As a member of Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry, was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for military training. Date of enlistment, September 4, 1918. Embarked for France on September 28, 1918 and returned to the States in the summer of 1919, and was mustered out of the service. Rank, private.
- (24)—**TAYLOR, CLAUDE**—Began his military career in July, 1918 as a member of Company E, 4th Tennessee Regiment. On April 20, 1919 was transferred to the 23rd Company, Unit No. 4. His stations were Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Camp Meade, Md. Corporal Taylor sailed for France on June 4, 1919.
- (25)—**BRYANT, ALEX PATTERSON**—In 1917 became a member of the U. S. Army, infantry, unassigned. Received his military training at Camp Sevier, S. C., until he embarked for France in May, 1918. Holds the rank of private.
- (26)—**ROBERTS, A. RAYMOND**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in April, 1919. After a period of training in the States sailed for France on June 9, 1919. At the present writing is a member of the Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (27)—**FRAZIER, ERNEST JOHNSON**—Entered the military service in October 1918. With the rank of private received his discharge in November 1918, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
- (28)—**FLENNIKEN, WILLIAM S.**—After induction on September 1, 1918 for duty was assigned to the Motor Repair Squad, stationed at Knoxville, Tenn. On November 4, 1918 transferred to the 4th Company, 1st Forestry Replacement Battalion with headquarters at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Discharged on December 24, 1918. Rank, private.
- (29)—**KING, ROGER HOBART**—Three weeks after enlistment sailed for France on September 29, 1918. His organization was Headquarters Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. While a member of the A. E. F., was transferred to the 2nd Cook Company. Corporal King saw service with the Army of Occupation.
- (30)—**JONES, CHARLES L.**—As a member of Headquarters Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for training. Date of enlistment, September 4, 1918. Private Jones was mustered out of the service in December 1918, while located at the above mentioned camp.



- (1)—**ELY, WILLARD BRUCE**—Entered military service September 3, 1918 and was assigned to Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Private Ely received his military training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Mustered out of service December 17, 1918, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and at this time was a private in Company D, 120th Engineers.
- (2)—**JOHNSON, JAMES PAUL**—Entered active service May 29, 1918, and was a member of the Cook and Bakers' School. Stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sergeant Johnson was discharged in December 1918 at the same camp.
- (3)—**HALLIBURTON, ROBERT M.**—Was called to the colors June 24, 1918, and began his military career with the 17th Company, Fifth Training Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade. Private Halliburton was stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga., and on December 20, 1918 was discharged at Camp McClellan, Ala.
- (4)—**CARR, LEONARD C.**—Entered the military service July 7, 1918, and was assigned for duty to Company C, 46th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Sheridan and Poland St. Station, New Orleans, Louisiana. Discharged March 11, 1919, at the above named station, with the rank of private, first-class.
- (5)—**COLLETTE, WILLIE ELLIS**—Answered the call of the President on May 24, 1918, and began his military career with the 7th Company, Second Training Battalion, 156th Depot Brigade. Stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., Fort Thomas, Kentucky and Camp Jackson, S. C. Private Collette was mustered out of service November 29, 1919, at Camp Sevier, S. C.
- (6)—**ANDERSON, JOSEPH CECIL**—Entered military service of the U. S. Army on May 28, 1918, as a member of Company A, Second Group, Replacement Training Center. Sergeant Anderson was mustered out of service January 30, 1919 at Camp Pike, Arkansas.
- (7)—**SPANGLER, RENZO BRYANT**—Inducted September 4, 1918 into military service and was assigned to P. W. E., Company No. 246. Early training was received at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and on September 26, 1918 sailed for France. Private Spangler, returned home in the summer of 1919, and was discharged soon after arrival in the states.
- (8)—**BURNETT, THOMAS B.**—Entered military service August 20, 1918, and was assigned to 37th Company, 157th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Was mustered out of the service December 1, 1918, at Camp McClellan, Alabama with the rank of private.
- (9)—**CLARK, HERBERT ESCO**—Volunteered for active duty September 24, 1918, and was placed in the 5th Pioneer Infantry, Company E, and was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. In October 1918 Corporal Clark transferred to the Camp Personnel Office, Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Received his honorable discharge March 20, 1919 at the above mentioned camp.
- (10)—**GRAVES, ARLESS W.**—Answered the call of the President May 24, 1918 and began his military career in the U. S. Army. Was stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky and mustered out of service May 27, 1918, with the rank of private.
- (11)—**GREEN, OTIS O'DELL**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918, and was assigned to Company B, Ordnance Department, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Later Private Green was transferred to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md. Discharged February 11, 1919 at Camp Gordon, Georgia.
- (12)—**BEAL, WALTER EDGAR**—Inducted into active service in June 1918, and became a member of the Headquarters Company, 157th Depot Brigade, Infantry. Received his training at Camp Gordon, and was mustered out of service in February 1919, at Camp McClellan, Alabama with the rank of private.
- (13)—**DAVIS, CARL FREEMAN**—Answered the call to the colors on September 3, 1918 and was assigned to the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. On September 29, 1918, sailed for France. Was transferred October 31, 1918 to Company E, 49th Infantry. Returned from overseas January 16, 1919, and was mustered out of service February 25, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, with the rank of horseshoer.
- (14)—**BURKHART, WILLIAM CLAIBORNE**—Was inducted into military service October 23, 1918, and was assigned to Company B, 61st Regiment, Pioneer Infantry, and stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Burkhardt, received his honorable discharge December 18, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
- (15)—**FISCHER, WILHELM**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on September 3, 1918, and was assigned to the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Later was transferred to the 6th Provisional Detachment, Corps and Army Troops, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Fischer received his honorable discharge January 10, 1919, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
- (16)—**HOOPER, GEORGE EWING**—Entered military service June 25, 1918, and was placed in the Headquarters Detachment, 5th Grand Division. Received his training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and sailed for France in August, 1918. Sergeant Hooper returned to America in 1919.
- (17)—**BAILEY, ROSCOE**—Inducted into active service on July 7, 1918 and was placed in the Registrant Selective Service. Private Bailey was mustered out of service on July 9, 1918 at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.
- (18)—**CATE, ARLIE E.**—Inducted into active service in September 1918, and became a member of the 7th Company, Receiving Camp, Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Private Cate received his honorable discharge December 18, 1918 at Camp Wheeler, Georgia.
- (19)—**ATCHLEY, PERRY COMMODORE**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on July 26, 1918, and was placed in the infantry unassigned, 21st Company S. A. R. D. Stationed at Camp Gordon, until he sailed for France September 14, 1918. Private Atchley returned from overseas December 21, 1918 and was mustered out of service January 16, 1919, at Camp Taylor.
- (20)—**ALLEN, HOBART**—Inducted into military service on August 6, 1918 and was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Allen was discharged at the above mentioned camp.
- (21)—**CARR, ERNEST T.**—Answered the call of the President on September 4, 1918, and was placed in the U. S. Army at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Carr, received his honorable discharge on September 7, 1918, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
- (22)—**KNOTT, JAMES L.**—Inducted into military service May 24, 1918 and began his military career with Company A, Second Provisional Development Regiment, 156th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Private Knott was mustered out of service November 19, 1918 at Camp Sevier, S. C.
- (23)—**JORDAN, HAROLD EDGAR**—Entered active service February 18, 1918, and was placed in Field Artillery unassigned at Camp Jackson, S. C. Private Jordan was discharged at Camp Jackson, in July 1918.
- (24)—**CATE, CARL CLYDE**—Answered the call of the President on September 4, 1918, and was assigned to the Supply Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry, later transferred to the 49th Pioneer Infantry. On September 27, 1918, sailed for France, and while in foreign service was transferred to Cook Company No. 1 stationed at Brest, France. Rank, cook.
- (25)—**HOOPER, SAMUEL CHESTER**—Entered the military service on May 28, 1918, and became a member of the Third Army Provision Supply Train, Headquarters Company, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sailed for France in August, 1918, and later became a member of the Army of Occupation. Rank, private.
- (26)—**MILLER, WILLIAM JASON**—Inducted into active service in May 1918, and was assigned to the U. S. Army. Private Miller was discharged June 12, 1918, at Camp Pike, Arkansas.
- (27)—**GALLOWAY, ABRAM L.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on August 30, 1918, and was assigned to the Camp Exchange Detachment, at Camp Greene, N. C. Mustered out of service on January 14, 1919, at Camp Greene, N. C., with the rank of private.
- (28)—**HANCOCK, MARK**—Was inducted into military service on May 23, 1918, and became a member of the 19th July Automatic Replacement Draft. Was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sergeant Hancock sailed for France in July 1918.
- (29)—**DODSON, JESSE ARTHUR**—Entered the service of his country, on October 23, 1918, and was placed in the infantry, unassigned. Private Dodson received his honorable discharge November 10, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
- (30)—**HUNT, EDWARD A.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918, and was placed in the infantry, unassigned, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Mustered out of service on December 12, 1918 at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, with the rank of private.



- (1)—**ROBERTSON, GEORGE HOYAL**—Entered the military service in July, 1918, and was assigned to the 12th Regiment, Field Artillery, Battery B. Received training at Camp Jackson, S. C., and was discharged at the same camp on December 10, 1918.
- (2)—**ZOLLER, HUBERT L.**—Entered the service of his country on May 27, 1918, and became a member of the July detachment of chauffeurs. Stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Foreign service dates from July 6, 1918 to May 27, 1919. Discharged June 2, 1919, at Camp Mills, N. Y. Rank, sergeant.
- (3)—**SMITH, CLARENCE**—Became a member of Battery F, 50th Artillery in June, 1918. Stationed at Camp Eustis, Virginia, until he sailed for foreign service in June 1918. Private Smith returned to the states in February 1919 and received his honorable discharge in the same month at Camp Merritt, N. J.
- (4)—**WHITE, CLARENCE ROBERT**—Answered the call of the President on June 29, 1918, and became a member of the 8th Battalion Infantry Replacement Division. Later was transferred to the 336th Infantry Company, Casual Unit. Corporal White, while stationed in New York was a character in the play "Good-Luck" Sam", which had a run on Broadway for several weeks. Mustered out of service on February 27, 1919.
- (5)—**SARTIN, PORTER K.**—Entered the military service on August 20, 1918, and was assigned to the 38th Company at Camp Gordon, Ga. During his military career Private Sartin was in various military units. Received his discharge on February 12, 1919, at Camp Hancock, Georgia.
- (6)—**SPEARS, MACK**—Answered the President's call on September 3, 1918, and was assigned to the 8th Company, Development Battalion, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. On December 10, 1918, Private Spears was mustered out of the service.
- (7)—**MAPES, ROBERT E.**—Entered the army on June 24, 1918, and was placed in the 15th Depot Brigade. Later transferred to the Second Replacement Regiment. Sergeant Mapes, while stationed at Camp Gordon, received his honorable discharge on January 27, 1919. Engaged in office personnel work during service in army.
- (8)—**NANCE, JOHN WILLIAM**—Entered the military service on September 3, 1918, and became a member of the 57th Pioneer Infantry, Supply Company. Transferred in October 1918 to the 49th Infantry, Company E. Received his training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Foreign service dates from September 29, 1918 to January 16, 1919. Private Nance received his discharge on February 25, 1919.
- (9)—**SPEARS, GEORGE**—Entered the service of his country on May 21, 1918. Stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and on May 27, 1918, Private Spears received his honorable discharge for physical disability.
- (10)—**STINNETT, WALTER B.**—On September 4, 1918, entered the army and was assigned to the 50th Company, 20th Regiment of Engineers. Stationed at Camp Forrest, Ga. Private Stinnett received his honorable discharge on January 7, 1919.
- (11)—**WRIGHT, ULIS**—Answered the call of the President in March, 1918, and became a member of the U. S. Army. Stationed for military training at Vancouver, Washington, until he was mustered out of the service in February, 1919.
- (12)—**GRANT, ROBERT L.**—Entered the service of his country on July 26, 1918, and was assigned to the 158th Infantry. On arrival overseas, took part in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned and was honorably discharged at Camp Gordon July 20, 1919.
- (13)—**MATTHEWS, CHARLES C.**—Became a member of the 8th Company, 161st Depot Brigade in June 1918, and received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Grant, Ill. Private Matthews received his honorable discharge in January 1919.
- (14)—**REMINE, BROWNLOW PETERS**—Entered the service of his country on September 1, 1918 and for duty was sent to Chilhowee Park, Knoxville, Tennessee. Later was assigned to the 4th Company, First Forestry Replacement Battalion. Private Remine was mustered out of the service on December 24, 1918, while stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- (15)—**NEEDHAM, EDGAR E.**—Entered the army on August 6, 1918, and was placed in the artillery, unassigned. Private Needham was transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., and became a member of Casual Company No. 75. Discharged February 10, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (16)—**SMITH, RICHARD KING**—Entered the military service on September 4, 1918, and was assigned to Company A, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Received his training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and sailed for France September 18, 1918. While a member of the A. E. F., Corporal Smith was transferred to Company A, Second Provisional Cook Company, stationed at Brest, France.
- (17)—**PRATT, LEONARD R.**—Answered the call of the President and was assigned to Company D, 59th Pioneer Infantry. Was stationed at various camps in the United States, and was mustered out of service with the rank of first sergeant.
- (18)—**VANDERGRIFF, LETCHER W.**—Entered the service of his country on July 25, 1917, and became a member of the 113th Ammunition Train, stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Reached Camp Mills to go across, but influenza stopped him. Private Vandergriff received his honorable discharge on January 23, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (19)—**POPE, WALTER B.**—Was assigned to Company A, 46th Infantry in July, 1918. Stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Corporal Pope was mustered out of the service on April 17, 1919, at Port Terminal, South Carolina.
- (20)—**ODELL, MARION J.**—On September 4, 1918 became a member of Headquarters Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. In October, 1918. Corporal Odell sailed for France where he saw service for several months.
- (21)—**ARNWINE, PARIS LEE**—Became a member of the army in 1918, and was assigned to the 46th Infantry. Received his training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Private Arnwine was mustered out of the service in January 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- (22)—**NIPPER, CHARLES HAZEN**—Entered the military service on May 27, 1918, and was placed in the Cook and Bakers' School stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Sergeant Nipper was mustered out of the service on December 27, 1918.
- (23)—**SEGASSER, RAYMOND JOSEPH**—Entered active service in June 1918, and was assigned to the 73rd Company, 66th Regiment, Transportation Corps. Prior to sailing in July 1918, Private Segasser was stationed at various camps in the United States. Returned in the summer of 1919, and was mustered out of the service.
- (24)—**MARSHALL, E. EMORY**—Entered the service of his country on March 8, 1918 and was placed in the Railway Service as locomotive engineer. Private Marshall received his honorable discharge in March, 1919, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.
- (25)—**WELCKER, JAMES D.**—Was assigned to the 157th Depot Brigade, on May 1, 1918, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and Camp McClellan. Sergeant Welcker was mustered out of the service on December 22, 1918.
- (26)—**PORTER, ELMER M.**—Entering the army July 15, 1918, he was assigned to the 150th Infantry at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, but later was transferred to the 206th Company, P. W. E. Private Porter sailed for France on October 26, 1918, and returned to the states in the summer of 1919, and received his honorable discharge.
- (27)—**MINNICH, CLARENCE**—Entered military service on August 1, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Became a member of the A. E. F. in August 1918 and was assigned to Cook Company No. 2, Ambulance Service Corps. Returned to America in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged. Rank, cook.
- (28)—**STEPHENS, DAVIS HOWARD**—Became a member of the army on July 5, 1918 and was assigned to Battery B, 4th Trench Mortar Battalion, stationed at Fort Morgan, Alabama. Foreign service dates from October 7, 1918 to January 18, 1919. Private Stephens received his honorable discharge February 10, 1919.
- (29)—**OLIVER, GEORGE C.**—Entered military service in August 1918, and was placed in the 57th Pioneer Infantry, Supply Company. Stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Sailed overseas in September 1918, and returned to the states in February 1919. Mustered out of service in April 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Rank, private.
- (30)—**PECK, GEORGE B.**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on December 8, 1917, and was assigned to the Mechanical Repair Shop, 304th Unit. Transferred in September, 1918 to the Motor Transport Corps, 309th Unit. Prior to sailing for France in September 1918, Sergeant Peck received his training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Returned to the U. S. in the summer of 1919, and was mustered out of the service.



- (1)—COLLETTE, JAMES B.—Began his military career in June 1918, as a member of the 22nd Company, 6th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Later transferred to a Proving Ground stationed in Massachusetts. Private Collette received his honorable discharge in February 1919.
- (2)—ROGERS, EDWARD D.—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on June 22, 1918. Received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia and Camp McClellan, Alabama. Honorably discharged at the latter named camp on November 23, 1918. Rank, sergeant.
- (3)—McNEW, ISAAC EDGAR—Reenlisted December 11, 1917, and was assigned to the Military Police Corps, U. S. Army, with headquarters at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Sergeant McNew was mustered out of the service February 18, 1919.
- (4)—WAGGONER, JAMES H.—Responded to the President's call on May 6, 1918. Became a member of the A. E. F., in July 1918. His organization was the 160th Railway Company, Transportation Corps. Private Waggoner returned to the states in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.
- (5)—CLARK, GEORGE WILLIS—Enlisted on June 5, 1917 and for duty was assigned to the 166th Ambulance Company, 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division. Sailed for France on November 18, 1917 and as a member of the A. E. F., took part in the following battles: Lunerville, Baccarat, Champagne, Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Essey, and Meuse-Argonne. Returned from overseas on April 25, 1919, and on May 13, 1919, while located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, was mustered out of the service. Rank, cook.
- (6)—SANLAND, CLARK—Entered the military service in December 1917, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Embarked for France in July 1918, and returned to America in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged. Rank, sergeant.
- (7)—WHITE, JOHN R.—On May 28, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Army and was assigned to the Replacement Depot, Cook and Bakers' School, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Went overseas in October 1918, and in the summer of 1919 returned to the United States and was mustered out of service. Rank, private.
- (8)—SHARP, JAMES G.—Began his military career on October 28, 1918, as a member of Company K, 61st Pioneer Infantry. Received his military training at Camp Wadsworth S. C. Private Sharp was mustered out of the service in December 1918.
- (9)—GREENLEE, JAMES E.—Entered the service on July 7, 1918, and was assigned to the 2nd Company, Development Battalion, stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Honorably discharged on December 5, 1918 with the rank of private.
- (10)—MAPES, ROBERT E.—Responded to the President's call in June, 1918. First assigned to 17th Company, 157th Depot Brigade, later transferred to Headquarters Company, 2nd Replacement Regiment. The above mentioned organizations were in training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Sergeant Mapes was mustered out of the service in January, 1919.
- (11)—SINGLETON, JAMES C.—Began his military career in 1918 as a member of the U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. In the same year received his honorable discharge.
- (12)—HAMILTON, ROBERT H.—Responded to the President's call and for military training was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia. First assigned to Company K, Development Battalion 57th Depot Brigade and later transferred to the 2nd Company, 1st Convalescent Battalion, Base Hospital. Holds the rank of private.
- (13)—MORTON, TALOR B.—Answered the call to the colors on September 4, 1918. Received his military training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. as a member of Headquarters Company, Pioneer Infantry. Embarked for France in October 1918, and returned to the states in the summer of 1919, and was mustered out of the service. Rank, private.
- (14)—MARSHALL, OTIS—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on August 4, 1918, and for military duty was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Was a member of the 167th Pioneer Infantry. Sailed for France on September 7, 1918. Private Marshall returned from overseas in January 1919 and in the following month while located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was mustered out of the service.
- (15)—HAWORTH, LESTER G.—In September 1918 became a member of the Salvage Company, Camp Supply Department, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Corporal Haworth was mustered out of the service on March 20, 1919.
- (16)—SMITH, FLOYD A.—Entered the military service on June 28, 1918. His organization was Company D, 1st Provisional Regiment, with headquarters at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Foreign service dates from September 3, 1918, to May 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J. Rank, corporal.
- (17)—YATES, LUTHER M.—Began his military career in 1918 as a member of the U. S. Infantry, unassigned. Received his training at Camp Jackson, S. C. and Camp Sevier, S. C. Discharged with the rank of private in 1919 at Camp Sevier.
- (18)—ODEM, JOHN—As a member of the 157th Depot Brigade, began his military career on July 26, 1918. While stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, in January 1919 received his honorable discharge. Rank, private.
- (19)—WALLACE, ROY CHARLES—Entered the military service on September 20, 1917, and after a period of training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, was assigned for overseas duty. His organization was 142nd Transportation Corps, 16th Grand Division. Corporal Wallace returned to the states in the summer of 1919 and was mustered out of the service on February 1, 1919.
- (20)—COUCH, JAMES WILLIAM LEANDER—Began his military career in 1918 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Honorably discharged with rank of private.
- (21)—SAMS, EDWARD JAMES—Entered the military service on July 18, 1918, and was assigned to the 153th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Private Sams received his honorable discharge on December 4, 1918.
- (22)—MITCHELL, WILLIAM R.—Responded to the call of the President on October 28, 1918 and for military duty was assigned to Company K, 61st Pioneer Infantry, with headquarters at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Private Mitchell was mustered out of the service on November 20, 1918.
- (23)—PORTER, FRED L.—Answered the call to the colors on December 11, 1917. First assigned to the 386th Motor Truck Company, later transferred to Company C, 18th Supply Train. Received military training at Fort Sam Houston and Camp Travis, Texas. While stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, Corporal Porter was mustered out of the service on February 1, 1919.
- (24)—WHALEY, J. HUGH—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on October 23, 1917. As a member of Battery E, 317th Field Artillery, received his military training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Private Whaley was mustered out of the service on August 12, 1918, while stationed at Camp Jackson.
- (25)—MIZE, JAMES E.—Enlisted in the Canadian Army in April 1916. His organization was Company C, 20th Canadian Battalion. Embarked for France on May 7, 1916. Saw service in the following engagements: Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Ileloop, Aveson and Levand. Returned from overseas on January 12, 1919, and received his discharge on May 14, 1919, while stationed at London, Ont. Rank, private.
- (26)—GRIFFITS, BAXTER—Began his military career on August 27, 1918, as a member of Headquarters Company, 11th Field Artillery. Received training at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. With the rank of private was honorably discharged on February 3, 1919 while stationed at Camp Knox, Kentucky.
- (27)—WHELOCK, JOHN C.—Entered the military service on July 24, 1917. His organization was infantry, unassigned. Received military training at Camp Meade, Maryland and Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Discharged on February 10, 1918 with the rank of cook.
- (28)—McCLANAHAN, JAMES B.—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on April 26, 1917. As a member of Company L, 3rd Provisional Regiment, 156th Depot Brigade, was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Private McClanahan was mustered out of service on November 7, 1918.
- (29)—TUCKER, CHARLES HENRY—Answered the call to the colors on September 1, 1918, and was assigned to the 4th Company, 1st Forestry Replacement Battalion. Private Tucker was mustered out of the service on December 24, 1918, while stationed at Camp Forrest, Georgia.
- (30)—RIDINGS, CHARLES WARREN—Responded to the call of the President on July 25, 1918, and became a member of Headquarters Company, 157th Depot Brigade. Received military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia and Camp McClellan, Alabama. Holds the rank of corporal.



- (1)—**OGLE, RAYMOND W.**—Enlisted in the navy June 6, 1917, and was sent to Newport and Portsmouth Training Stations. Assigned successively to the Huron, Lake Tahoe, and Evansville, making six trips across the Atlantic during the war. He was a boatswain's mate, second class. Mustered out May 17, 1919.
- (2)—**MASHBURN, WILLIAM C.**—After enlistment June 5, 1917, sent to California for training. Stationed on the Buffalo, Olympia, and Birmingham in general convoy work. Promoted from second-class musician to assistant band master. First voyage was made January, 1918.
- (3)—**PRESNELL, CECIL H.**—Entered the naval service on January 15, 1918, and was stationed at Key West, Florida. He had the rating of first-class musician. Mustered out April 25, 1919, at Key West.
- (4)—**POE, CARL LELAND**—Enlisted in the navy at Knoxville on December 27, 1917, and received his training at the Newport, Rhode Island, Training Station. He was stationed there throughout the war. Mustered out January, 1919.
- (5)—**PHILLIPS, JAMES D.**—After enlistment on May 2, 1918, he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina. He sailed on the U. S. S. Patricia in September, 1918. His rating in the navy was that of mechanic.
- (6)—**OGLE, ELLIS**—Entered the navy in 1910. During the war his station was at Norfolk, Virginia, in the supply service. His rating was gunner's mate, third-class. He expects to remain in the service.
- (7)—**SMITH, DWIGHT**—After entering the naval service in December, 1916, he was eventually stationed at Chicago, where he was throughout most of the war. His rating was seaman.
- (8)—**PARKER, GEORGE McMILLAN**—He was sent to San Diego, California, to the U. S. Naval Training Station after his enlistment at Knoxville in May, 1918. He was, until his discharge from the service in December, 1918, detailed as company commander on account of previous service on Mexican border.
- (9)—**PARKS, CLAUDE S.**—Enlisted May 17, 1911. During the war, he was in service on U. S. S. Sylph, President Wilson's private yacht. Reenlisting May 21, 1918, he entered torpedo school. He completed course at gunner's mate school on December 1, 1918. Re-enlisted September 9, 1919, on Destroyer Talbot.
- (10)—**SCHENK, JOHN TYNDALL**—Stationed on U. S. S. Vermont and Pittsburg. Was at sea during most of the war. Rose from rating of landsman electrician, to chief electrician. Studied at several naval schools. Enlisted February 23, 1915, discharged February 19, 1919.
- (11)—**RICKETTS, BENJAMIN T.**—Joined the navy December 19, 1911. Served in European waters from 1911 to latter part of 1917. Returned to United States to help train crew of the U. S. S. Talbot, launched in 1918. Rating is fireman, second-class.
- (12)—**OGLE, HOBART M.**—Served for ten trips across the Atlantic on the U. S. S. Huron, after which he was transferred to the battleship Mississippi. He received his training at Newport and Portsmouth. His rating was electrician, second-class. His period of enlistment began June 6, 1917.
- (13)—**SANREGRET, LEON O.**—As seaman, first-class, did patrol duty on the U. S. S. Dixie in English waters off the Irish Coast. He was stationed previously at Norfolk and Newport in training. He enlisted in the navy October 26, 1916.
- (14)—**SINGER, CLARENCE T.**—Enlisted in the service July, 1917. Was assigned to duty, after period of training, on the Venetia. He transferred in April, 1919, to the Keninson, which was engaged in carrying supplies to our allies in Europe. His rating was first-class seaman.
- (15)—**SMITH, ROY**—After enlistment in December, 1917, served in training school and then assigned to U. S. S. Kansas. In December, 1918, he was transferred to Great Lakes Training School near Chicago. His sea duty, as first-class seaman, was in the transport service to Europe.
- (16)—**SULLENBERGER, LEE**—Enlisted in the navy at Knoxville in the fall of 1914. During the war he was on the U. S. S. Baltimore with the rating of seaman. His station was at Norfolk, Virginia.
- (17)—**SMITH, WAYNE**—Entered the service of the Navy Department in May, 1918. He was stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, and the Naval Training Station at Chicago. His rating was seaman.
- (18)—**WATTENBARGER, JAMES DEAN**—Enlisted May 4, 1917, received his training at Newport, Rhode Island, and went to sea on August 24, 1917, on the U. S. S. Nebraska. He was engaged during the war in convoy duty in the Atlantic. His rating was coxswain. Discharged February 11, 1919, at Great Lakes, Illinois.
- (19)—**PRESNELL, TURLEY V.**—Enlisted December 19, 1917, and was sent to Key West, Florida, where he was stationed during the war. He was a musician, first-class. Discharged December 5, 1918, at Key West.
- (20)—**YANKEE, PAUL F.**—Enlisted April 13, 1917 and put to sea June 2, 1917. On Santa Rita and President Lincoln, both of which were sunk by submarines, but he escaped. Also served on Utah and Susquehanna. Rose from apprentice seaman to chief radio operator. In several engagements with submarines off French coast.
- (21)—**RUSSELL, CHARLES W.**—Enlisted in the naval service at Knoxville on May 17, 1917. After receipt of training at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, he was assigned to the transport ship, Huron, on which he did naval duty on trips across the Atlantic during the war.
- (22)—**STERCHI, JUEL H.**—Enlisted in the navy July 3, 1917. Was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Craven, after receipt of training. He was in convoy which escorted President Wilson across the Atlantic on the George Washington. Last put to sea on December 4, 1918. Discharged February 10, 1919, at New York. Rating was petty officer, second-class.
- (23)—**OGLE, WALTER O.**—Entered naval reserve at Balboa Park, San Diego, California, after enlistment at Knoxville on May 29, 1918. He served there until discharged from service March 21, 1919, at the same place. His rating was seaman.
- (24)—**POE, EDGAR FAY**—Received training at Norfolk, Virginia, after he enlisted in the navy on April 1, 1917. Saw service on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania during the war. He was engaged in the convoy of transport ships to France with American troops. His rating was carpenter's mate, third-class.
- (25)—**GOODMAN, WILLIAM HARDIN**—Sent to U. S. naval training camp at New Orleans after enlistment on May 16, 1918. In October, 1918, he was transferred to the naval air station at Pensacola, Florida. He was discharged from service December 4, 1918, at New Orleans, with rating of seaman, second-class.
- (26)—**WILSON, THERON D.**—After enlistment on February 28, 1917, he spent three months in training at Norfolk, Virginia. His service during the war was convoy duty on the U. S. S. New Hampshire. At its expiration he changed to transport service. His rating is chief quartermaster.
- (27)—**SNYDER, RALPH MONROE**—Called to duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve at Balboa Park, California, on May 30, 1918. He was on duty there until relieved from active service on January 17, 1919. He is on the inactive list and assigned to the New Orleans district.
- (28)—**PROFFITT, CALVIN A.**—Received his naval training at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, as well as took a course in radio telegraphy at Harvard University. His active service was on the minesweeper, Ibis, off the Atlantic coast. His rating was third-class petty officer. He enlisted December 15, 1917; he was discharged February 10, 1919.
- (29)—**THOMAS, JOHN M.**—After training at Norfolk, Virginia, he was assigned to duty on the former German liner, Leviathan, which did transport duty throughout the war. He received the rating of a petty officer. His period of enlistment began in April, 1917.
- (30)—**SHELTON, JOHN C.**—Enlisted in the navy May 15, 1917, and received training at Norfolk, Virginia; the Harvard Radio School; and the U. S. Electrical School at Hampton Roads. His sea duty was on the U. S. S. Champlain, on which he sailed January 15, 1918. He was engaged in laying mines in the North Sea. His rating was radio electrician.



- (1)—**BELEW, GEORGE WASHINGTON**—Volunteered for U. S. Naval service in March, 1917, and was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, for training. Was assigned to the U. S. S. Florida, and sailed November, 1917 for foreign service. On duty in the North Sea and guarding English Channel.
- (2)—**HOBBS, HARRY T.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on June 15, 1918, and was assigned to the Radio Service. Stationed at Charleston, S. C., Buffalo, N. Y. and Harvard University. Mustered out April 15, 1919, at Harvard University as a Radio Operator.
- (3)—**DODSON, DANIEL T.**—In April, 1918, entered the U. S. naval service for the third time. Was a postmaster and stationed at Gulfport, Miss. Rating, yeoman, first-class, and was placed on inactive list in February, 1919.
- (4)—**CLARK, HENRY BLAKE**—Joined the navy on January 1, 1918, and was stationed at Newport News for training, being later assigned to the U. S. S. Finland. During the war was engaged in transport work and made thirteen trips across the Atlantic. Remains in service at present.
- (5)—**FELKER, WILLIAM N.**—After enlisting in the navy in March, 1918, was sent to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was trained in the Electrical School. Placed on inactive list in January, 1919, with rating of a petty officer.
- (6)—**ANDERSON, HUGH K.**—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy on April 4, 1917, and was put on board the U. S. S. Martha Washington as a coxswain. At present time remains in service.
- (7)—**CAREY, OMER**—Enlisted in the naval service of the United States in January, 1918, and was sent to Rhode Island for preliminary training. Was assigned to the U. S. S. Maumee as a seaman, and was placed on inactive list in January, 1919, at New York.
- (8)—**FORD, ROBERT C.**—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy on April 22, 1918, and was engaged in coast defense work on the U. S. S. Kentucky. Was stationed at Newport, R. I., Boston and Hampton Roads. At present is in service as a first-class quartermaster.
- (9)—**BAKER, CLAUDE ALBERT**—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy December 27, 1916. Assigned to the U. S. S. New York, and sailed on foreign service in November, 1917. Killed in seaplane accident on December 7, 1917. Rating, seaman, second-class.
- (10)—**BYERLEY, ERNEST LaFAYETTE**—After joining the navy in December, 1917, was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, for training. During the war was engaged in transport service on the U. S. S. Pastores. Is a water tender and remains in service.
- (11)—**BOOTH, HARRY CLEO**—Enlisted on March 24, 1918, and was sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Later assigned to the U. S. S. Noma, and was engaged on convoy duty between France and England during the war. Rating, seaman, and remains in service.
- (12)—**AKRIDGE, HOMER M.**—Volunteered on December 13, 1917, in the naval service of the U. S. Attended Radio School at Hampton Roads, Virginia, and was stationed at Norfolk. Was a poeman, second-class, and is now on inactive duty.
- (13)—**DAY, DREXELL**—Entered the U. S. Navy on January 10, 1918, and became a member of the U. S. S. Rijndan. Transferred to naval hospital, Brooklyn, on October 22, 1918, and from there to U. S. S. Montno on March 1, 1919. Discharged in Atlanta June 2, 1919.
- (14)—**CRAIG, WILLIAM M., JR.**—After entering naval service on August 4, 1916, was stationed at Great Lakes Training Station, and then assigned to the U. S. S. Nevada. Is a water tender and is still in service.
- (15)—**BAKER, WILLIAM CECIL**—Volunteered for naval duty on July 25, 1918, and was sent to Great Lakes Training Station. Is a seaman, second-class and was placed on inactive duty, September 4, 1918, at Great Lakes, Ill.
- (16)—**CARMICHAEL, CLAUDE FRANK**—Enlisted on April 24, 1917, in the U. S. Navy, and was put on the U. S. S. Mississippi. Stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, and was engaged in convoy duty during the war. Is a seaman, and is still in service.
- (17)—**HENRY, KENNETH McKENZIE**—After volunteering in the U. S. Navy on July 29, 1917, received preliminary training at Newport, R. I. Assigned to the Konigin der Nederlanden and was engaged in transport and convoy work during the war. Remains in service as a seaman, first-class.
- (18)—**GRADY, LUTHER CHARLES**—Volunteered for U. S. naval duty on June 5, 1917, and after training at Norfolk, Virginia, became a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Aeculus. Made twelve trips across the Atlantic doing convoy work. Was a seaman, second-class and was placed on inactive duty on June 9, 1919, at Atlanta, Georgia.
- (19)—**GENTRY, FREDERICK A.**—After joining the U. S. naval service on April 5, 1917, was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. Sailed on foreign service in February, 1918, and remains on active duty as chief yeoman.
- (20)—**BYERLEY, WILLIAM FRANK**—Entered naval service in October, 1918, being sent to San Diego, California. Mustered out in March, 1919, as a fireman, third-class.
- (21)—**CLAIBORNE, RALPH H.**—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy in December, 1916, and after being trained at Norfolk, Virginia, was assigned to the U. S. S. Western Chief. Remains in service as a seaman, first-class.
- (22)—**BOWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER**—After enlisting in the navy on April 5, 1917, was stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk, Va. Was assigned to the U. S. S. Keresan. Is still in service with the rating of seaman.
- (23)—**CRAIG, SAM A.**—Enlisted in the navy in April, 1917, and for training was located at San Diego, California. During the war was engaged in transport work on the U. S. S. St. Louis, and the U. S. S. Seattle. Is a quartermaster and is still on active duty.
- (24)—**CANNON, EDWARD MURRAY**—Enlisted in the naval service of the United States, and served in this branch throughout the period of the war. At present time is still on active duty.
- (25)—**BAKER, SIDNEY L.**—Volunteered on June 5, 1917, in the U. S. naval service and after being sent to Norfolk, Virginia for training was assigned to the U. S. S. Camden. Saw foreign service from September, 1917, to December, 1918. After close of war assigned to U. S. S. Sea Gull. Rating, cook, second-class.
- (26)—**KIRBY, JOHN LeROY**—On April 18, 1918, joined U. S. Navy, being sent to New Orleans for training. As a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Eastener, was on duty in the Gulf of Mexico. Rating, boatswain, second-class. Inactive duty May 17, 1919.
- (27)—**CHAPLE, EDWARD GILLIAM**—Joined the navy in 1912 and during the war, was engaged in submarine chaser work on the U. S. S. South Carolina, Number 17. At present is still on active duty.
- (28)—**BEAN, ERNEST SEBORN**—Volunteered for naval duty on January 29, 1917, and was sent to the Naval Training School at Brooklyn, N. Y. During the war was on the U. S. S. E-1, engaged in submarine work. Rating, assistant electrician, first-class. At present time on active duty.
- (29)—**CLEMMONS, ROBERT**—Volunteered for naval duty in September, 1917, and received his training at New York. Served throughout the war and was placed on inactive duty in December, 1918, while stationed in New York.
- (30)—**CLARK, WILLIAM DOUGLAS**—On April 16, 1917, entered the naval service of the United States, and was located at Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk, Virginia. Assigned to the U. S. S. Orion, and made three trips to France. Placed on inactive service in April, 1919, while stationed at Portsmouth, N. H.



- (1)—**BURKE, HARRY R.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy Reserve in January, 1918, and was assigned to Intelligence Division. Was stationed at New York and Washington, D. C., before sailing for Yokohama and Honolulu, Hawaii. Was mustered out of service as chief yeoman at Atlanta, Georgia, on June 25, 1919.
- (2)—**GROSS, RICHARD H.**—Volunteered with U. S. naval service on October 28, 1914, and was assigned to U. S. S. Kansas. Later transferred to U. S. S. Allen, and was engaged during the war in torpedo boat destroyer work. Still in service as quartermaster, third-class.
- (3)—**COULTER, THEODORE M.**—Volunteered for naval duty on December 15, 1917, and took training at Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia, and then to Radio School at Cambridge, Mass. Convoyed ships to France during the war and mustered out January 23, 1919, at Great Lakes, Ill.
- (4)—**LEAB, CLARENCE**—Entered the U. S. naval service February 1, 1919, and was assigned to U. S. Receiving Ship at Great Lakes, Ill. Is a seaman and remains in service at present time.
- (5)—**DECKER, JOHN WILLIAM**—Enlisted on June 5, 1917, in the U. S. Navy, and was assigned to U. S. S. Huron on which boat he made ten trips to France and had four engagements with submarines. Was gun pointer and gun captain and was placed on inactive list March 14, 1919, at Charleston, S. C.
- (6)—**GEORGE, WILLIAM D.**—After having entered the navy on March 8, 1917, was attached to the U. S. S. Connecticut. Was sent to Berkley Training Station and sailed on foreign service April 10, 1917. Mustered out September 12, 1918, at Norfolk, Virginia, as first-class seaman.
- (7)—**FREELS, FRANK**—Enlisted first time in 1902 in U. S. Navy, and was assigned to Quartermaster Corps. At present is chief quartermaster and remains in service.
- (8)—**ELY, PAUL H.**—Entered U. S. Naval Reserve in June, 1918, being stationed at Pensacola, Florida. Is still in service with rating of seaman.
- (9)—**CLARK, OSCAR ROBERSON**—Volunteered April 16, 1917, in the U. S. Navy. Served nine months overseas with the British Grand Fleet in the war zone. Remains in service and has the rating of a second-class seaman.
- (10)—**HAMMOND, JAMES EDMOND**—Entered the naval service of the U. S. in August, 1918, and became a part of the crew of the U. S. S. Annapolis. Received training at the Naval Training Station at New Orleans, Louisiana. Is still in service as a carpenter's mate, second-class.
- (11)—**HAMMER, BERNIE WALLACE**—Enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve on September 12, 1918, and was sent to San Diego, California, for training. Mustered out of service in March, 1919, as a fireman third-class.
- (12)—**DYER, BARKSELL**—Volunteered for U. S. naval service on April 12, 1917, and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, for training. During the war was engaged in transport work on the U. S. S. Leviathan. Rating, seaman, still in service.
- (13)—**JOHNSON, JOHN ERNEST**—Volunteered for naval duty in September, 1918, and sent to San Diego, California for training. Mustered out in March, 1919, at San Diego.
- (14)—**HALE, WILBUR J.**—Entered the U. S. Navy in May 1917, and received training at Newport, R. I., and Portsmouth, N. H. Assigned to U. S. S. Aeolus, and was engaged in transport service during the war. Rating, coxswain.
- (15)—**HOUSEHOLDER, GUY EUGENE**—Volunteered December 1, 1917, in the U. S. Navy and was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, for training, and was later assigned to the U. S. S. Hovsathonic, which helped lay North Sea mine barrage. In war zone for nine months.
- (16)—**DAWSON, HORACE**—Enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve in June, 1918, and received training at San Diego, California. Mustered out in October, 1918, as a seaman.
- (17)—**FREELS, LINCOLN C.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on April 17, 1917, and was put on board Battleship Arkansas. Later transferred to Transport Lenape, and made four trips across the Atlantic. Mustered out in February, 1919, at Charleston, S. C., as a seaman.
- (18)—**CARSON, BEN T.**—Entered U. S. Naval Reserve June 28, 1918, and received training at San Diego, California. Was a yeoman while in service, being mustered out in April, 1919, at San Diego.
- (19)—**GRAHAM, GEORGE B.**—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy on December 17, 1917. Stationed at New Orleans and Gulfport, until being sent into the Gulf of Mexico on scout patrol duty. Inactive list on December 17, 1918, as a seaman.
- (20)—**JETT, BENJAMIN F.**—After entering the naval service of the U. S. on June 28, 1917, was sent to Norfolk Training Station. Assigned to U. S. S. Nickar and made nine trips across the Atlantic. Placed on inactive list January 12, 1919, at Norfolk, Virginia.
- (21)—**FULKERSON, ABE**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy in April, 1917, and after training at Norfolk, Virginia, was assigned to the U. S. S. San Francisco. Sailed in May, 1918, and remains in service as a seaman.
- (22)—**LUTTRELL, JAMES EDWARD**—On September 1, 1916, entered the navy and was assigned to the flagship Olympia. Is a mechanic, first-class and is still in service.
- (23)—**BOWMAN, JOHN W.**—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy in September, 1916, and was sent to New York and assigned to the U. S. S. Baltimore. Rating, fireman first-class and is still in service.
- (24)—**HODGES, SAM T.**—Entered the U. S. Navy on April 9, 1917, and was put on board the freighter, Pathfinder. Was engaged in carrying munitions to Italy, and participated in two submarine fights, one of the boats being sunk. Discharged July 15, 1919, with rating of petty officer, second-class.
- (25)—**ATKIN, GEORGE DEWEY**—Volunteered for naval service in March, 1917, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Von Steuben. During the war carried supplies and munitions to the Allies. Remains in service, as a gunner's mate.
- (26)—**GRAHAM, JAMES D.**—In November, 1916, entered the U. S. naval service and joined the U. S. S. Utah. Sailed on foreign service in January, 1918, and was engaged in convoy and transport work during war. Rating, gunner.
- (27)—**FREELS, ALBERT**—Volunteered for naval duty in September, 1907, and is now a chief mechanic, serving in his third enlistment.
- (28)—**BAUMANN, ROBERT P.**—On April 25, 1917, enlisted for naval duty and was sent to Norfolk for training. Served on the battleship Florida from July 1917, to February, 1919. Had several engagements with U-boats in the North Sea. Mustered out February 1, 1919, at Norfolk.
- (29)—**DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD**—Entered service on April 24, 1917, and assigned to the U. S. S. Cleveland, later being transferred to mine-layer Saranac. Sailed on foreign service May 1, 1918, and had one engagement with a submarine. Inactive duty in March, 1919, at Charleston, S. C.
- (30)—**DENDER, ROBERT EMIL**—Volunteered for U. S. naval service January 1, 1918, and was in training at Newport, R. I., until assigned to the U. S. S. Rijndan. Was engaged in general convoy work during the war. Is a yeoman and still remains in service.



- (1)—**HALL, CHARLES ANDREW**—Enlisted in the naval service in May 1917, and was assigned to duty, after a period of training, at Norfolk Va. During the war he was on the U. S. S. Florida with the rating of fireman second-class.
- (2)—**BRANAM, WALTER E.**—Was at sea during most of the war as a sailor in the Engineers' Division on board the U. S. S. Albany. He was engaged in the convoy of transport ships to France with American troops.
- (3)—**SHIPE, CHARLES V.**—Enlisted on August 13, 1917, and put to sea October 30, 1917. Saw active service in carrying troops and munitions to France. His rating was that of coxswain. Put on inactive list May 13, 1919, at Atlanta, Ga.
- (4)—**KELLY, WILLIAM McDANIEL**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on May 11, 1917, and after a period of training at Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk, Va., was assigned to the U. S. S. Huron. Put to sea in November 1917 and after nine trips across the Atlantic, was put on inactive list as a gunner first-class, on February 1, 1919.
- (5)—**MORGAN, CECIL EDWIN**—Entered the U. S. Navy on August 12, 1917, and was assigned to the U. S. S. George Washington. Made fourteen trips across the Atlantic, and was engaged in transport duty, during the war. Remains in the service with the rating of oiler.
- (6)—**HOLLINGSWORTH, ALFRED O.**—Enlisted for naval service in 1917 and after a period of training at the Brooklyn Navy Yards, was assigned to the U. S. S. Allen. Remains in the service with the rating of first-class petty officer.
- (7)—**NICHOLS, OTHO CARL**—He was sent to San Diego, Cal., to the U. S. Naval Training Station, after his enlistment at Knoxville, in June 1918. He was a fireman third-class until placed on inactive duty in January, 1919.
- (8)—**BRADLEY, LAMON M.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy in August 1914, and was assigned to duty after a period of training at Norfolk, Va. During the war he was on the U. S. S. Delaware and the U. S. S. Astoria. He was put on inactive duty on June 11, 1919, at New York, with the rating of seaman, first-class.
- (9)—**MILLER, EDWARD T.**—Enlisted for naval duty on April 11, 1917, and received his training at Norfolk, Va., and went to sea on May 1, 1917 on the U. S. S. Baltimore. He was engaged during the war in convoy duty in the Atlantic. His rating was seaman.
- (10)—**DeBUSK, HARVEY C.**—Enlisted in the navy on April 13, 1917. Was assigned to duty on the transport Leviathan, after a period of training at Norfolk, Va. Put on inactive list on February 12, 1919, at Hoboken, N. J. Rating, coxswain.
- (11)—**MASSENGILL, JAMES D.**—After training at Norfolk, Va., he was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Oklahoma. Chief work during the war was planting mines. He received the rating of a petty officer. His period of enlistment began in August 1916.
- (12)—**IRISH, THOMAS M.**—After enlistment in August 1916, was sent to Newport, R. I., for training. Stationed on the U. S. S. Texas, U. S. S. Kearsarge and the U. S. S. Seattle. In general convoy work during the war. Inactive duty on March 18, 1919, with the rating of fireman second-class.
- (13)—**ROMINES, GIDEON M.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on August 6, 1917, and after a period of training at Norfolk, Va., was assigned to the U. S. S. Dixie. During the war did patrol duty in English waters off the Irish coast. Discharged June 16, 1919, at Atlanta, Ga. Rating, ship fitter, second-class.
- (14)—**GRIFFIN, WILLIAM L.**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy on March 12, 1917. After training at Norfolk, Va., was assigned to the oil tanker O. B. Jennings, which was destroyed one hundred miles out from England. Gunner Griffin escaped and was later assigned for duty on the U. S. S. New York.
- (15)—**DOUGLASS, CORBIN OLIVER**—Entered the naval service on July 24, 1918, and was stationed at New Orleans, La. During the war was on the U. S. S. Otsego doing transport and convoy duty. His rating was seaman.
- (16)—**ENSOR, McKINLEY W.**—Enlisted for naval service in April 1916 and after training at Norfolk, Va. was assigned to the battleship Nevada. First put to sea in May, 1917, and served five months in foreign waters. Discharged on August 5, 1919.
- (17)—**MILLETT, FRANCIS E.**—After enlisting in July 1918, was sent to Norfolk, Va. for training. Later stationed at a U. S. Navy recruiting office. Placed on inactive duty in January 1919, with the rating of yeoman first-class.
- (18)—**CURTIS, FRANK C.**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy in December 1917 and after training at Norfolk, Va. was assigned to the U. S. S. Oren. Transferred in succession to the U. S. S. Cincinnati and Hartford. During the war was engaged in chasing submarines. Put on inactive duty in January 1919 with the rating of seaman first-class.
- (19)—**KEYS, JOSEPH J.**—Enlisted in the U. S. naval service in May 1917. First saw duty on the transport Ohion. He was trained at Norfolk, Va. During the war attained the rating of shipwright.
- (20)—**KING, GEORGE HOWARD**—Enlisted in naval aviation service on March 14, 1918. Trained two months at Charleston, S. C., and then went to the air station at Pensacola, Fla. Discharged December 18, 1918, as machinist's mate, first-class.
- (21)—**PERKINS, EDGAR R.**—Entered the navy in 1903. During the present war saw duty on the U. S. S. Susquehanna. His station was Norfolk, Va. Rating, assistant paymaster.
- (22)—**DeBUSK, HENRY DANA**—Put to sea on February 15, 1918 on the U. S. S. Montana. His early training was received at Norfolk, Va. Date of enlistment was on December 11, 1917. Rating, fireman third-class.
- (23)—**WOLFENBARGER, HARLES JAMES**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy in December 1916. After a period of training at Norfolk, Va., was assigned for duty on the U. S. S. Montana. During the war made several trips to France. As a fireman remains in service.
- (24)—**AHLER, CLARENCE L.**—Enlisted for naval duty on July 1, 1918, and received his training at New Orleans and New York. Discharged on January 28, 1919, at New York, with the rating of seaman.
- (25)—**SHARP, REX T.**—He was sent to San Diego, Cal., to the U. S. Training Station, after his enlistment at Knoxville, in September 1918. He was a petty officer, until his discharge from the service in March 1919.
- (26)—**DANCE, OSCAR REYNOLDS**—After enlisting in May 1918 was sent to the U. S. Naval Training Camp, Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal. Discharged on February 21, 1919, with the rating of seaman, second-class.
- (27)—**LEE, ROBERT E.**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy in April 1918, and after a period of training at New Orleans, La., was assigned to the U. S. S. Mississippi. During the war he was cruising in South American waters. Placed on the inactive list in the summer of 1919.
- (28)—**GRIFFIN, HARRISON MARION**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on January 7, 1909, and saw service on the U. S. S. Gorgona and Allegheny. His duty during the war was mine sweeping. Rating, chief petty officer.
- (29)—**LEE, FRANK J.**—Entered the navy in 1910. After intensive training in the United States at several naval airplane bases became an instructor. Sailed for France in September 1917 as a member of the Rainbow Division. Saw service with the French, English and Italian armies. Returned to the United States in December 1918. Rating, chief mechanic.
- (30)—**FLOYD, ROBERT A.**—After enlisting on June 2, 1917, was sent to San Francisco, Cal. He was assigned on the U. S. S. Imperator. Later he was transferred to U. S. S. Panaman. Put to sea in June, 1918. Rating pharmacist's mate, second-class.



- (1)—**DRINNEN, ELIJAH B.**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy in June 1917, and was first assigned for duty on the U. S. S. Rockfellow. Later transferred to the U. S. S. Mercy. Was engaged in ordinary sea work. Placed on the inactive list March 2, 1919. Rating, boiler-maker first-class.
- (2)—**STALSWORTH, J. WALTER**—Began his naval career on September 23, 1918. He was stationed at Pensacola, Fla., for training. Placed on the inactive list on May 12, 1919, while at Atlanta, Ga.
- (3)—**LONG, ROBERT TAYLOR**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Navy on April 27, 1915. During the war was on duty at the submarine station, located at New York, on the coast. Was also stationed for a time at New London, Conn.
- (4)—**BARBER, CLAY Y.**—Responded to the President's call on March 18, 1918, and became a member of the U. S. Navy. Received his training at Newport, R. I. Put to sea in April 1918 on the U. S. S. Finland. At the present writing has made thirteen trips across the Atlantic.
- (5)—**YOUNG, MACK L.**—Enlisted in the U. S. naval service in January 1914. After a period of training at Norfolk, Va., and New York, was assigned to the U. S. S. New Hampshire. Put to sea in April 1915. Rating, petty officer.
- (6)—**REEDER, ROSS RUDOLPH**—Entered the service on October 3, 1918 as a member of the Naval Reserve, stationed at the University of Tennessee. Placed on the inactive list in December 1918 at Nashville, Tenn., with the rating of seaman.
- (7)—**ASHE, NEIL W.**—On January 5, 1918 enlisted in the U. S. Navy. For training was sent to the Receiving Ship at New Orleans, La. In February 1918 was transferred to Tampico, Mexico. Placed on the inactive list December 6, 1918.
- (8)—**SOLOMON, HENRY**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Navy on May 17, 1917. As a seaman saw service on the U. S. S. South Carolina.
- (9)—**ARNOLD, CHALMER B.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1907. During the world war saw service on the U. S. S. Jenkins. Rating, chief machinist's mate.
- (10)—**BEAN, JOHN F.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve on June 5, 1918. His station was San Diego, Cal., at which place he remained during all his service. With the rating of fireman was placed on the inactive list on January 16, 1919.
- (11)—**HELMBOLDT, CHARLES**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on September 27, 1906. At the present time and during the recent emergency was on the U. S. S. Columbia. Promoted from ordinary seaman to chief gunner.
- (12)—**OWENS, HOYLE WILLIAM**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Navy on November 18, 1909. Holds the rating of chief gunner.
- (13)—**HAMPSON, LUTHER HARVEY**—Responded to the call of the President on February 22, 1918, and became a member of the U. S. Navy. After a period of training on the Receiving Ship at New York, was assigned to the U. S. Naval Electrical Class in session at Brooklyn, N. Y. Placed on the inactive list on November 16, 1918, while stationed at Hampton Roads, Va. Rating, landsman electrician.
- (14)—**HALE, ARTHUR DANIEL**—Began his naval career on February 22, 1918. Received his naval training at Norfolk, Va. First assigned to the Transport U. S. S. Orion, and later transferred to the Battleship U. S. S. Pittsburg. Put to sea on April 10, 1918. Placed on the inactive list on April 14, 1919, with rating of first-class seaman.
- (15)—**AULT, RAYMOND E.**—Answered the call to the colors on December 11, 1917, and became a member of the U. S. Navy. He received his training at Norfolk, Va. On April 3, 1918 put to sea on the U. S. S. President Grant. Placed on the inactive list on March 5, 1919. Rating, electrician, third-class. Engaged in one battle with German submarine off French coast.
- (16)—**LOWE, ROY TRENT**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy in April 1917. After a period of training at Norfolk, Va., was assigned to the U. S. S. Neptune. He made one trip to France. With the rating of fireman first-class was placed on the inactive list in March 1919, while located at Brooklyn, N. Y.
- (18)—**STERCHI, JAY CALVIN**—Entered the service of the Navy Department in 1917. He was stationed at Baton Rouge, La. His rating was chief master at arms. Placed on the inactive list in December, 1918.
- (19)—**FROST, BENJAMIN MARTIN**—Received his naval training at Norfolk, Va., and while at the same station took a course in the Petty Officers' School. Placed on the inactive list on January 28, 1919 at Hampton Roads, Va. He enlisted on July 30, 1918 and his rating was seaman second-class.
- (20)—**EDINGTON, CECIL SYLVESTER**—After enlistment on March 7, 1917, he trained at Norfolk, Va., until ordered to duty on U. S. S. Nevada. Served later on the Dakota, being relieved December 6, 1918 to do work at Norfolk. Ordered four months later to Newport, where he was a company commander until discharged August 5, 1919.
- (21)—**BERGANTZ, GEORGE S.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy April 9, 1896. Saw service during the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrection. Discharged in July 1916 on account of physical disability. Re-enlisted by special authority on April 13, 1918; served as chief gunner's mate and instructor at Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., until March 17, 1919. Now in the Fleet Naval Reserve.
- (22)—**ASHTON, WILLIAM MCK.**—Sent to U. S. Naval Training Camp at Great Lakes, Ill. after enlistment on March 4, 1919. His rating is seaman second-class.
- (23)—**BROOME, WILLIAM J.**—Received his training at Great Lakes, Ill., after he enlisted in the U. S. Navy in November 1917. Saw service on the U. S. S. Lark during the war. His rating was seaman.
- (24)—**POLLOCK, ROBERT A.**—After enlistment in April 1917, he spent three months in training at Norfolk, Va. During the war saw service on the U. S. S. Baltimore and the U. S. S. Harrisburg. Placed on the inactive list in January 1919, with the rating of signalman second-class.
- (25)—**SCHAEFFER, ORVAL W.**—After training at Newport, R. I., was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Randam. He received the rating of radio operator. He enlisted February 7, 1918, and was placed on the inactive list January 15, 1919.
- (26)—**OVERMAN, JOSEPH DRAYTON**—Began his naval career in May 1917. During the war was stationed at Newport News, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa. With the rating of apprentice chief petty officer, was placed on the inactive list in March 1919.
- (27)—**COPELAND, CECIL C.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on April 11, 1917, and assigned for duty to the Battleship U. S. S. Arkansas. Discharged from the U. S. Navy on account of appointment to the Naval Academy. Later joined the U. S. Army and was assigned to Field Artillery.
- (28)—**CAMERON, WILLIAM J.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve on October 3, 1918. His station was the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn. With the rating of seaman was placed on the inactive list December 18, 1918.
- (29)—**REED, WILLIAM HERBERT**—Entered the U. S. Navy in July 1908. During the world war saw service on the U. S. S. Louisiana. His station was Norfolk, Va. Rating, chief turret captain.
- (30)—**WRIGHT, JAMES TARWATER**—Joined the U. S. Naval Reserve force on June 20, 1918. Was stationed at Gulfport, Miss., until September 26, 1918, then transferred to U. S. Receiving Ship at New Orleans, La. Had the rating of landsman electrician. Was placed on inactive duty February 1, 1919.



- (1)—**CRAIG, ALBERT MCKINLEY**—Entered the United States naval service in February, 1919, and was sent to the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill. While stationed here he received his training before going to sea. At the present time he is a seaman and remains in the service.
- (2)—**WOLFENBARGER, HARLESS J.**—Volunteered for naval duty in November 1917, and was sent to Norfolk, Virginia for his preliminary training. Was later assigned to the U. S. S. Montana for duty. Sailed for foreign service soon afterwards, and remains in service as a first-class fireman.
- (3)—**O'CONNER, CLARENCE M.**—Entered the naval service of the United States in August 1917. Received his training while stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. After becoming a member of the crew of the U. S. S. North Carolina, he sailed on foreign service. Remains on active duty as a seaman.
- (4)—**BEELE, RAYMOND GUY**—Enlisted in the navy on June 21, 1918, and for training was sent to New Orleans, La. Sailed on foreign duty in August of the same year, and was placed on the inactive list in January, 1919, with the rating of a seaman first-class.
- (5)—**MILLS, CLYDE ATKINS**—Joined the navy in February 1918, and became a member of Company 1103 of the aviation branch of the service. Was located at Norfolk, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. From the latter place he was placed on inactive duty in December, 1918.
- (6)—**PRESLEY, CHARLES H.**—Volunteered for naval duty on May 9, 1917. Was on the U. S. S. Nebraska for eleven months, when he was transferred to the U. S. S. Zealandia, on which boat he served for seven months. Was a storekeeper while in service, and was placed on the inactive list in February 1919.
- (7)—**WESTER, ROBERT W.**—On June 5, 1918, volunteered in the Naval Reserve, and was sent to the Naval Training Camp at San Diego, California. Was located at this place until he was placed on the inactive list on December 20, 1918. Rating, fireman, third-class.
- (8)—**PAYNE, REUBEN SAUNDERS**—On August 8, 1918, enlisted in the naval forces of the United States, and was sent to the Naval Training Camp at San Diego, California. Was on duty at this place until he was placed on the inactive list on February 25, 1919.
- (9)—**ARMSTRONG, WALTER B.**—Enlisted in the United States Navy on April 12, 1917. Has served on board the U. S. S. Wyoming and the U. S. S. Kermanshah, making six trips across the Atlantic. Has been stationed at Norfolk, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. Is a qualified expert marksman, and has the rating of a seaman, first-class. Discharged July 30, 1919.
- (10)—**LONG, WILLIAM THOMAS**—In August 1918 entered the United States Navy, and was sent to San Diego, California, for training. Was stationed throughout the war at this place, being put on the inactive list in April, 1919.
- (11)—**NIPPER, JAMES EDGAR**—Volunteered in the navy in May 1917, and was stationed at Great Lakes, Illinois, for training. Was assigned to the U. S. S. Arkansas and during the war was engaged in ordinary sea work off our eastern coast. Was a radio operator and remains in active service.
- (12)—**DOUGLAS, ROGER WILLIAMS**—On March 29, 1917, volunteered in the navy, and became a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Delaware. In April 1917, sailed on foreign service, and spent nine months in the North Sea, while guarding the German Fleet in the Kiel Canal. Is an electrician, second-class.
- (13)—**McCLAIN, CLARENCE**—Enlisted in the navy in 1916, and during the war was engaged in the transport service, carrying troops and munitions to the Allies. Remains in the service with the rating of a water tender.
- (14)—**JONES, JAMES N.**—On March 29, 1918, volunteered his services to his country and was stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, and also at New London, Connecticut. Is still in service as a second-class boatswain's mate.
- (15)—**WATSON, JESSE S.**—On June 18, 1918, entered the naval service of the United States, and was assigned to the Third Company of Battalion X, located at Balboa Park, California. Was placed on the inactive list at this place on February 20, 1919, with the rating of a fireman third-class.
- (16)—**DANIELS, BERNARD W.**—Volunteered for naval duty on June 11, 1918, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Kanawha for duty. During the war made three trips across, being engaged in carrying troops and ammunition to France.
- (17)—**GIEZENTANNER, EARL ROGERS**—Entered the naval service in September 1917. Has served on the U. S. S. Minnesota, S. S. J. E. O'Neal, and the Sub-chaser 428. Held the rating of seaman before being discharged on March 18, 1919, at New Orleans, Louisiana.
- (18)—**THOMAS, CLARENCE L.**—Enlisted in the Naval Reserve on May 1, 1918, and was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, for training. Was employed in ordinary sea work during the war, and was put on the inactive list on February 27, 1919, at Norfolk, Virginia.
- (19)—**HARMON, FRED M.**—Began his second enlistment in the navy on February 23, 1918. Was stationed on a receiving ship at New Orleans, Louisiana. Placed on the inactive list on December 17, 1918, with the rating of a coxswain.
- (20)—**HOWERTON, ISAAC R.**—Enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve and when assigned to active duty was put on board the U. S. S. New Hampshire. Received his training at San Pedro, California. Is a fireman third-class, and is still in service.
- (21)—**YEARWOOD, RICHARD HORACE**—Volunteered in the navy in January 1911, and at present time is a Chief Machinist's Mate on active duty. During the war was on patrol duty off the Atlantic coast on the U. S. S. Dahlgren. Was in Mexico in 1914 where he saw fighting around Vera Cruz.
- (22)—**TAYLOR, HORACE Y.**—Volunteered in December, 1917 in the naval service of the United States, and was sent to Norfolk, Virginia for training. Was assigned to the U. S. S. Delaware and sailed on foreign service in March, 1918. Later transferred to the U. S. S. North Carolina and made six trips to France.
- (23)—**GALYON, AUBREY ERVIN**—Enlisted at Knoxville, Tennessee, on January 18, 1914, and was in training at Norfolk before being assigned to the U. S. S. Wyoming. Has also served on the U. S. S. Culgoza, and on the U. S. S. Los Angeles. Made nine complete trips to France carrying supplies to the allied armies. Rating, chief petty officer.
- (24)—**McLAIN, LEWIS HOMER**—Volunteered on July 23, 1917 in the United States Navy, and began training at Norfolk, Virginia. Was assigned to the U. S. S. North Dakota, the U. S. S. Maine, and the U. S. S. New Jersey, in turn. Engaged in the transport service during the war, and is now a fireman first-class.
- (25)—**GORMAN, FELIX M.**—Entered naval service on August 5, 1918, and was sent to San Diego, California, for training. Served here throughout the war, and was placed on the inactive list on February 12, 1919. Rating, seaman.
- (26)—**CARMON, JAMES LUTHER**—After enlisting in the navy on September 22, 1918, was sent to Great Lakes, Illinois, for his course of training. Engaged in ordinary sea work during the war, and continues in service as a fireman, third-class.
- (27)—**KNISLEY, LUTHER SPURGEON**—Joined the United States Navy on May 4, 1917, and became a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Patterson. Was located at Newport, Rhode Island, until he sailed on foreign service on January 3, 1919. As a fireman first-class was placed on the inactive list at Atlanta, Georgia, on June 11, 1919.
- (28)—**ANDERSON, JAMES CLAIBORNE**—Volunteered for naval duty on September 12, 1918, and was sent to San Diego, California, for duty. Remained at this camp until he was placed on the inactive list on February 28, 1919, with the rating of seaman second-class.
- (29)—**ADAMS, JOE STEPHEN**—In December, 1917, entered the naval service and was assigned to the U. S. S. Carolinian. Sailed for France on December 28, 1917, and operated out of Bordeaux for a while, but also was engaged in carrying supplies to Europe. Has the rating of a seaman and remains in service.
- (30)—**BANKSTON, PAUL**—Enlisted for first time in the navy in November, 1913, and re-enlisted on June 4, 1917. Has served on the Delaware and the Hospital Ship Solace, but at present time is chief boatswain's mate on the U. S. S. Amphion.



- (1)—**WALKER, JESSE W.**—On August 30, 1918, became a member of the United States Navy, and received his training at Great Lakes, Ill. Inactive list in January 1919, at Great Lakes, Illinois, with the rating of fireman.
- (2)—**WALDRON, NOBLE JOHNSON**—Volunteered in February 1917, in the U. S. Navy and was assigned to the U. S. S. Celtic. Was trained at Norfolk, Va., and Brooklyn Navy Yards. Sailed in July 1917, and during the war was engaged in carrying supplies to the Allies. Is still in service with the rating of first aide to the chief surgeon.
- (3)—**PILANT, CHARLEY**—Entered the U. S. Navy on April 17, 1917, and after training at Norfolk, Va., was assigned to the U. S. S. Utah. Was engaged in ordinary sea work, with the grade of fireman second-class, and still remains in service.
- (4)—**WEBSTER, FREDERICK H.**—Enlisted for naval service on December 11, 1917, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Lucie. Was stationed at Gibraltar and Mediterranean ports. Honorably discharged August 7, 1919, with rating of first-class fireman.
- (5)—**WELLS, FRED V.**—On June 18, 1917, entered the U. S. Navy, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Los Angeles, later being transferred to the U. S. S. Santa Theresa. Was engaged in transport service during the war. As a chief water tender was placed on inactive service February 15, 1919, at New York.
- (6)—**McCLURE, WILLIAM McKINLEY**—Volunteered for active service in the U. S. Navy on June 14, 1917, being assigned to the U. S. S. Fanning. Received training at Newport R. I., Portsmouth, N. H., Annapolis, Md., and Philadelphia Navy Yards. Sailed in August 1918 and was engaged in conveying troops to France. Remains in service.
- (7)—**HENINGER, OTIS FELIX**—On February 12, 1917, enlisted for naval duty and was assigned to the U. S. S. New Hampshire being transferred in succession to the U. S. S. Brachank U. S. S. Sussana and the U. S. S. Kroonland. Was stationed at Norfolk, Va., until he sailed in May 1918. Was engaged in transport work during the war. Remains in service with rating of seaman.
- (8)—**BOWMAN, JOHN W.**—Enlisted in 1916 in the Third Tennessee Infantry for Mexican Border service and on April 6, 1917 entered the U. S. Navy. After training at Norfolk, Va., was placed on the U. S. S. Baltimore. During the war was engaged in carrying supplies to the Allies. Is a fireman first-class and is still in service.
- (9)—**LOY, CLAUDE C.**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy April 12, 1917, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Baltimore, later being transferred to the U. S. S. Agamemnon. Received training at Berkley Training Station at Norfolk, Va. Sailed for first time on May 1, 1917 and made eight complete trips to Brest, France. Inactive service February 13, 1919. Has the rating of seaman.
- (10)—**MORGAN, JOSEPH LONG**—Enlisted on August 21, 1913, in the U. S. Navy and was placed on the U. S. S. South Carolina. Sailed on January 6, 1914 for Cuba, and in April 1914 landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Placed on inactive list August 20, 1917, with the rating of seaman. Reenlisted July 10, 1918, and trained recruits at Philadelphia navy yard.
- (11)—**HENRY, CHARLEY MACK**—Volunteered in May 1918 in the U. S. Navy and after training at Boston, Mass., was placed on the U. S. S. Adelante. Has the rating of fireman, first-class, and remains in service.
- (12)—**LANE, ROLAND E.**—On April 29, 1918 became a member of the U. S. Navy and was assigned to the U. S. S. Rhode Island. Received training at New Orleans, La., Pensacola, Fla., and Norfolk, Va. Sailed March 11, 1919, and remains in service with rating of seaman.
- (13)—**STERLING, ROBERT A.**—Volunteered for U. S. naval duty on June 10, 1917, and was placed on the U. S. S. Huron, serving from October 17, 1917 to April 1, 1918 when transferred to the U. S. S. Manchuria. As a sea signalman, first-class, was placed on inactive list February 15, 1919, at Charleston, S. C.
- (14)—**HALLIBURTON, ALWYN NEAL**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy engineers on February 16, 1917. While at Newport, R. I., was transferred to the U. S. S. Maine, U. S. S. Wasp, and then to Submarine chaser No. 228. Was promoted from fireman to engine driver, and on August 12, 1919 was given an honorable discharge with the rating of engine-man.
- (15)—**PETTY, JAMES ROBERT**—Volunteered for naval service on August 5, 1917, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Quinnebaug. Was stationed at Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C. Was engaged in laying mines. As a seaman was placed on inactive list in March 1919, at Norfolk, Va.
- (16)—**KAMINSKA WILLIAM F.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on April 6, 1917, and after receiving training at Norfolk, Va., was assigned to the U. S. S. Baltimore. Sailed March 4, 1918, and during the war was engaged in laying mines. Placed on inactive list January 21, 1919, with the rating of fireman, first-class.
- (17)—**HAYNES, WILLIAM H.**—Volunteered on December 18, 1917, for naval service and became a member of the Navy Band. Stationed at Key West, Fla., until December 5, 1918, when placed on inactive list with rating of musician second-class.
- (18)—**DUNCAN, LOWELL V.**—Entered the U. S. Navy on September, 5, 1918, being assigned to the U. S. S. Eagle. Received training at the West End Navy Station at New Orleans, La. Has the rating of seaman.
- (19)—**JOHNSON, EARL LEE**—On April 24, 1917 enlisted for naval service and after training at Norfolk, Va. was assigned to the U. S. S. Solace. Rating oil tender.
- (20)—**VARNELL, ELMO E.**—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy on April 19, 1917, and after receiving training at Norfolk, Va., was placed on the U. S. S. Arizona. Sailed for the first time in June 1917, and has the rating of quartermaster, third-class.
- (21)—**JONES, GEORGE FRANK**—Enlisted on August 21, 1918, in the U. S. Naval Reserve, being assigned to the U. S. S. Nanshan. Was trained at San Diego, Cal., and still remains in service.
- (22)—**TILLERY, WILFRED LOVE**—Volunteered for naval service on July 24, 1918, and after receiving training at Great Lakes, Ill., was placed on the U. S. S. Indiana. Was engaged in patrol work along the Atlantic Coast. Placed on inactive list March 7, 1919, with the rating of engineer, second-class.
- (23)—**BROWN, WILLIAM JACOB**—On May 7, 1917 enlisted for naval duty and was assigned to the U. S. S. Hubbard. After training at Norfolk, Va., was with the A. E. F. for one year at various foreign ports. Remains in service with the rating of boilermaker.
- (24)—**GRANT, ETHAN C.**—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy on April 14, 1917, as a wireless operator, and was stationed for training at Norfolk, Va. and Harvard University. Sailed in January 1918 and has the rating of petty officer, second-class.
- (25)—**SMITH, WILLIAM H.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on February 14, 1918, in the aviation department. Was stationed at Pensacola, Fla., until discharged on February 27, 1919, with the rating of chief mechanic in the aviation department.
- (26)—**JACKSON, GEORGE M.**—Volunteered on May 1, 1917 in the U. S. Navy and was placed on the U. S. S. Richmond, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va. Sailed August 13, 1917 with the U. S. S. Orion and on June 9, 1919, was discharged at Atlanta, Ga.
- (27)—**ANDERSON, NELSON C.**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy on September 27, 1917, being assigned to the U. S. S. Kearsarge; later transferred to the U. S. S. Princess Matoika. After training at Norfolk, Va., sailed in November, 1917. Made twelve trips between United States and France in transport service. Inactive list March 18, 1919, at Norfolk, Va., with rating of machinist's mate, first-class.
- (28)—**JAEGER, LUDWIG JOHN**—Volunteered for naval service in November 1917, and after training at Norfolk, Va., was assigned to the U. S. S. Richmond, later transferring to the U. S. S. Norlina. Sailed on May 6, 1918, and during the war was engaged in carrying ammunition to the Allies. As a quartermaster, third-class, was placed on inactive list, July 15, 1919.
- (29)—**RURKHART, ROY ESTESS**—Enlisted on October 1, 1918 in the U. S. Navy, and received training at San Diego, Cal. Placed on inactive list February 14, 1919, with the rating of bugler.
- (30)—**RANDOLPH, KING MACK**—Volunteered for naval duty on April 15, 1917, and after training at Norfolk, Va., was placed on board the U. S. S. Niagara, later transferred to the U. S. S. Saratoga, then to the U. S. S. Delaware. Engaged in ordinary sea work and as a seaman first-class remains in service.



- (1)—WEBSTER, BARTIE P.—Entered the naval service of the United States on April 25, 1917, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Florida. While in foreign service was with the North Sea Fleet for twelve months.
- (2)—SMITH, FRED W.—Volunteered on April 12, 1917 in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Baltimore. Stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, until May 1917, when he sailed for foreign service. Rating, signalman, first-class. Mustered out March 17, 1919, at Newport, Rhode Island.
- (3)—SMILEY, LEMUEL H.—In June, 1917, he entered the naval service and was on the U. S. S. Florida. Transferred and served with English Grand Fleet in five engagements between November 23, 1917, and surrender of German fleet on November 21, 1918. Honorably discharged August 18, 1919. Rating, first-class electrician.
- (4)—WILSON, U. S.—Volunteered in the navy on May 22, 1917, and was manager of the canteen on the U. S. S. Nereus. He saw active service on the high seas during the war.
- (5)—TARVER, ROBERT McKINLEY—Entered the naval service in April 1917, and was assigned to the United States Battleship Cleveland. Made eight trips across the Atlantic and one trip to South America. In service he had rating of seaman.
- (6)—TURBYVILLE, WILLIAM M.—Entered the naval service in July, 1917, and became a member of the U. S. S. Antigone. During the war was engaged in transport work and was a gunner's mate, second-class. Placed on inactive list December, 1918.
- (7)—YARNELL, EARL HENRY—Volunteered in the navy on April 21, 1918, and was assigned to receiving ship at Hingham, Mass. Is still in service with rating of seaman, and stationed at Newport, Rhode Island.
- (8)—ROUSER, LOUIS C.—In August, 1917 he enlisted for naval service, being assigned to the U. S. S. Minnesota. Was a yeoman on a ship which struck a mine. Placed on inactive duty December 12, 1918.
- (9)—MULLINS, JESSE TAYLOR—Entered naval service on August 20, 1917, and sailed first time on November 29, 1917, on the U. S. S. Susquehanna. Engaged in transporting troops during the war as seaman. Put on inactive duty May 13, 1919, at Atlanta, Georgia.
- (10)—McNEW, JOE B.—Enlisted December 13, 1917 in the U. S. Navy. Was on the Battleship Montana and then transferred to the Princess Matokia. As a fireman third class, he made five trips across the ocean.
- (11)—SHIPMAN, RALPH—Volunteered on April 17, 1917, in the United States Navy. Stationed first at Norfolk, Virginia, and sailed in August, 1917, with rating of seaman. Is still in service.
- (12)—WATSON, FLOYD W.—Entered the naval service on September 24, 1918, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Massachusetts. Later transferred to U. S. S. Imperator and was engaged in transport service during the war. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. His rating was fireman, third-class.
- (13)—TARVER, JOHN RUSSELL—On December 11, 1917, enlisted in the navy and after training at Great Lakes, Illinois, sailed on April 29, 1918. Was engaged in carrying ammunition and supplies to France during the war. Placed on inactive list January 16, 1919 as quartermaster, third-class.
- (14)—WALLACE, WILLIAM—Entered the naval service of the United States in 1916, and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. Later assigned to the U. S. S. Franklin, and remains in service.
- (15)—WALLACE, WILLIAM CATLETT.—Was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, after having enlisted in the naval service on April 4, 1917. On the U. S. S. Maumee was engaged in carrying troops and munitions to the Allies. Is a first-class petty officer and remains in service.
- (16)—SMITH, WILLIAM D.—Volunteered in U. S. Navy in April 1917, being assigned to the U. S. S. North Dakota, after training at Norfolk, Virginia. Was a seaman and placed on inactive duty in February, 1919, at New York.
- (17)—WHELOCK, RUFUS—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy in the fall of 1917 and was attached to the U. S. S. Delaware. Was stationed at the submarine base at New London, Conn. Rating was petty officer.
- (18)—RUSSELL, J. FRANK—Entered the naval service on July 23, 1917, and was assigned to a United States Receiving Ship at New Orleans, Louisiana. Received training at Camp Nelson, Louisiana, and was placed on inactive duty February 22, 1919, with rating of seaman.
- (19)—WRIGHT, CLYDE D.—On June 19, 1918, enlisted in the U. S. Navy, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Petrel. Was stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana, Key West, Florida. In March, 1919, his ship was ordered to Cuba, returning to Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico. Discharged July 17, 1919, at New Orleans.
- (20)—MURPHY, JOHN PATRICK—Enlisted for naval service in July 1917, being sent to the U. S. Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I. Was an electrician, third-class, and qualified subman after instruction on Submarine G-4. Transferred to inactive duty on January 22, 1919, at New London, Conn.
- (21)—CARMAN, FRANK M.—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy on May 1, 1917, and received training at Camp Paul Jones, Great Lakes, Ill. Sailed for foreign service November 19, 1917, as a seaman. Transferred to a naval aviation station in France with rating of storekeeper, third-class. Returned to New York December 20, 1918, and discharged February 11, 1919.
- (22)—TATE, ERNEST MILTON—Entered naval service on March 24, 1918, and was stationed at Newport, R. I. and Boston, Mass. Was engaged in coast defense work on the U. S. S. Cunningham, as a seaman.
- (23)—WOODS, WALTER GORDON—On June 25, 1918, entered the naval service of the United States and after training at Camp Algiers, Louisiana, was assigned to receiving ship at New Orleans. As a fireman, third-class was placed on inactive list February 18, 1919.
- (24)—MULLINS, CHESTER ARTHUR—Volunteered in November 1917, and was stationed at Norfolk, Philadelphia and Boston. Was engaged in carrying food and ammunition to the Allies during the war. Rating, was water tender.
- (25)—SAVAGE, ROBERT—After entering service on July 14, 1918, was stationed at Hampton Roads, on training ship, being later transferred to the U. S. S. Federal. Sailed on foreign service in December 1918, as a machinist's mate, first-class.
- (26)—TURNER, CHARLES W.—On September 5, 1918, enlisted in U. S. Naval Reserve. Was stationed at Pensacola, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Rating, seaman.
- (27)—MORROW, E. N.—He is serving last enlistment in the Navy and is stationed at Philadelphia Navy Yard. Participated in Spanish American War, Mexican troubles and the World War. Is a chief machinist and has nine medals for life saving.
- (28)—McGILL, CHARLES—Volunteered in May 1917, and was stationed at Philadelphia, Penn. His rating during the war was petty officer.
- (29)—WILLIAMS, CHARLES ROBERT—Enlisted for the third time in July 1917 and was assigned to the U. S. S. Edwards, stationed at Boston, Mass. He was a gunner's mate, second class.
- (30)—WRIGHT, MELTON C.—Volunteered in the U. S. Navy in November, 1916, and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, until assigned to the U. S. S. Louisiana. Is a seaman and remains in active service.



- (1)—**LYLE, ELBERT DANIEL**—Entered U. S. naval service on June 3, 1918 and was sent to Norfolk, Virginia for training. Assigned to the U. S. S. Denver. During the war was engaged in convoy work. Placed on the inactive list on June 12, 1919 at Philadelphia, Penn.
- (2)—**HOUK, HENRY GRADY**—On April 7, 1918 entered the U. S. Naval Reserve. Assigned to the U. S. Receiving Ship at Algiers, Louisiana. With the rating of seaman second class was placed on the inactive list on February 27, 1919.
- (3)—**MULVANEY, ARTHUR P.**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy in December 1917, and for duty was assigned to the U. S. S. North Dakota. Stationed at Norfolk and Jamestown, Virginia for training. Rating, seaman.
- (4)—**DOWLING, BRYAN**—Enlisted for naval service on March 21, 1917 and was assigned to the U. S. S. Antigone. Later transferred to the U. S. S. Dekalo. Engaged in transport duty during the war, making thirteen trips overseas. Had the rating of first-class electrician. Discharged September 24, 1919.
- (5)—**McMURRY, BOYD**—After entering the U. S. naval service was assigned for duty to the U. S. S. Kaiserir August Victoria. Remains in service with the rating of seaman.
- (6)—**NORVELL, HENRY OREN**—Entered active service on June 26, 1917 and became a member of the 5th Company, 9th Regiment at Newport, R. I. Later transferred to Port Jefferson and assigned to the U. S. S. Kansas. Put to sea October 20, 1917. In January 1918 was a participant in the capturing of a German ship in American waters. Mustered out of the service on February 19, 1919 with rating of electrician third-class.
- (7)—**FRANKLIN, CHARLES M.**—Began his naval career in 1914. During the recent emergency was on the U. S. S. Texas. Was active in foreign waters until January 1, 1919. Rating, chief yeoman.
- (8)—**FAWBUSH, GILBERT ADAM**—In July, 1918, entered the U. S. Naval Reserve. For training was stationed at New Orleans, La. Held the rating of seaman.
- (9)—**McCOY, JAMES E.**—After a period of training at Newport, R. I., was assigned to the U. S. S. Hartford. During the war was actively engaged in the North Sea, laying mines. Was on the U. S. S. Hartford when it was sunk, but he was rescued. Enlistment dates from February 22, 1918, to February 16, 1919. Rating, seaman, second-class.
- (10)—**McNUTT, MOSES MADISON**—Entered the naval service on December 14, 1917. After a period of training was assigned to the U. S. S. Mexican. Later transferred to the U. S. S. Agamemnon. Rating, bugler.
- (11)—**McMURRY, SOL**—During the World War was a member of the U. S. Navy. Held the rating of seaman on the torpedo destroyer, U. S. S. Mayrant.
- (12)—**GRILL, JOHN HARRY**—Began his naval career on September 7, 1918. First assigned to the receiving ship at New Orleans, La., for training. On October 28, 1918 was transferred to Pensacola, Florida. Mustered out of the service on March 29, 1919, with the rating of quartermaster, second-class.
- (13)—**HAYNES, JOSEPH D.**—On April 17, 1917 entered upon active duty. After a short period of training at Norfolk, Va., was assigned to the U. S. S. Leviathan. With this same transport made twenty trips to French ports, carrying troops, supplies and munitions. Held the rating of fireman, first-class.
- (14)—**WARD, HUGH HILLARD**—Entered the naval service on March 1, 1918, and was assigned to the Naval Overseas Transportation Service. On March 14, 1918 was transferred to the U. S. S. Doctra. Made four trips to France and had one engagement with a submarine in mid-Atlantic on June 24, 1918. Mustered out of the service on June 30, 1919 with rating of quartermaster first-class.
- (15)—**WILEY, JOHN F.**—After entering the U. S. Navy on May 31, 1918 was assigned to the New Orleans Training Station. Put to sea on June 8, 1918 on the U. S. S. Somers. With the rating of yeoman was mustered out of the service on May 3, 1919.
- (16)—**MULLINS, WILLIAM HENRY**—Began his naval career on October 13, 1917 at Norfolk, Va. Assigned to the U. S. S. Kansas and during the war was engaged in transport convoy work. Made one trip to South America and held the rating of seaman first-class. Was given a disability discharge due to the fact that he was injured in line of duty.
- (17)—**WAYLAND, EDISON H.**—Enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1911. During the World War was on the L-11, submarine that was actively engaged throughout the recent emergency. With the rating of gunner was discharged in April 1919.
- (18)—**HICKMAN, ALEX L.**—On September 25, 1918 entered the service of the U. S. Navy Radio Department, stationed at San Diego, California. With the rating of seaman received his honorable discharge on February 14, 1919 at the above mentioned station.
- (19)—**WALKER, CHARLES E.**—Began his naval career on August 12, 1912. Re-enlisted again in August 1916. Saw service on the U. S. S. Wachusett and the Destroyer Breckenridge. Made five trips across the Atlantic. Rating, chief pharmacist's mate.
- (20)—**MAXEY, JOHN**—Enlisted on July 24, 1918 and for duty was assigned to the U. S. S. New Jersey, a battleship that was used to convoy troops from United States to France. With the rating of fireman second-class was mustered out of the service on August 6, 1919.
- (21)—**BANKSTON, FLOYD**—Became a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Battalion B, on May 22, 1918. Stationed at the U. S. Naval Training Station at San Diego, California. Discharged on December 22, 1918 at the above mentioned post.
- (22)—**WILLIAMS, ROBERT CHARLES**—In 1909 entered the naval service of the United States and for duty was assigned to the U. S. S. Edwards. Stationed at Norfolk, Va. for training. During the recent war was engaged in scout work on eastern coast. Rating, chief gunner.
- (23)—**HALLIBURTON, JOSEPH GRAYSEN**—Began his naval career on March 19, 1917 and for duty was assigned to the U. S. S. Oklahoma. On June 5, 1917 was transferred to the troop transport ship H. R. Mallory. Put to sea on June 14, 1917 and made twenty trips to France during the war. Promoted from seaman to quartermaster, third-class.
- (24)—**HENDRIX, FRED G.**—In July 1918 became a member of the U. S. Navy Provost Guard. He was stationed at New Orleans, La. With the rating of seaman was honorably discharged in June 1919.
- (25)—**HOOD, HERBERT H.**—Last enlistment for duty in the U. S. Navy was made in 1912. Assigned to the U. S. S. Calhoun, and stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. Rating, store keeper.
- (26)—**STANFORD, JOHN EARL**—Began his naval career on July 26, 1918 and for duty was sent to Norfolk, Virginia. Honorably discharged from the service in March 1919 with the rating of seaman second-class.
- (27)—**BEAN, WALLACE PAUL**—On May 1, 1917 entered the U. S. Navy and was assigned to the U. S. S. South Dakota. Norfolk, Va., was his training station. Put to sea June 19, 1917 and during the war was engaged in ordinary sea work, making eight trips across the Atlantic. Discharged on December 16, 1918 with the rating of seaman first-class.
- (28)—**BLACKWELL, JOHN L.**—Began his naval career in June 1917 and for duty was assigned to the U. S. S. Minnesota, later transferring to the U. S. S. Hopewell. Received training at Norfolk, Virginia. Rating, petty officer.
- (29)—**BROWN, HARVEY DOYAL**—After entering the naval service of the United States was assigned to the U. S. S. Oregon. Later transferred to the hospital at San Diego, California. Mustered out of the service on December 3, 1918 with the rating of seaman.
- (30)—**DAVIS, WALLACE W.**—Became a member of the U. S. Navy in April, 1917 and was assigned to the Radio Department, stationed at San Pedro, California. Put out to sea in October 1918 and in February 1919 was honorably discharged. Rating, chief yeoman.



- (1)—**HUNTER, HOBART J.**—Began his military career on September 4, 1918 as a member of the 1st Development Battalion, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. With the rank of private received his honorable discharge on January 8, 1919 at the above mentioned post.
- (2)—**NEWMAN, GRAY N.**—Sergeant Newman entered the military service on May 21, 1918, and for duty was assigned to Battery B, 13th Battalion, 5th Regiment 2nd Brigade, F. A. R. D., with headquarters at Camp Jackson, S. C. During his training at Camp Jackson was a member of various outfits. Mustered out of the service on December 7, 1918.
- (3)—**ARMSTRONG, CLIFFORD DONOVAN**—After entering the military service on December 19, 1917, was assigned to Battery E, 64th Regiment, 34th Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps. Embarked for France on July 13, 1918, and returned to the States on February 24, 1919. Discharged with the rank of private on March 28, 1919 while located at Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- (4)—**MATTHEWS, JAMES D.**—On September 1, 1918 entered the service of the United States Army. As a member of the 5th Company, 20th Engineers, received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mustered out on January 7, 1919. Rank, private.
- (5)—**PATTY, JOHN A.**—Was first assigned to Company B, 1st Replacement Division, Camp Gordon, Georgia. Later transferred to Company A, 106th Infantry and sailed for France on August 24, 1918. With the rank of private returned to the States on March 6, 1919. Enlistment period dates from June 23, 1918 to April 15, 1919.
- (6)—**AMBRISTER, CORNELIUS GORDON**—On August 1, 1918 began his military career as a member of the 312th Fire and Guard Company. Honorably discharged on December 12, 1918 at Norfolk, Va. Rank, private first-class.
- (7)—**HENEGAR, MARTIN JOSEPH**—Entered the military service on June 24, 1918. First assigned to the 157th Depot Brigade, 1st Replacement Regiment, Camp Gordon, Georgia. Transferred to the Central Officers' Training School and made sergeant instructor, non-commissioned officers' school, also had a class in bayonet drill. Mustered out of the service on November 29, 1918, at the above mentioned post. Rank, officer candidate.
- (8)—**CUNNINGHAM, RAYMOND B.**—Joined the service of the U. S. Army on May 24, 1918 and for duty was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., where he served with various artillery units. With the rank of sergeant was mustered out of service on December 13, 1918.
- (9)—**LEAKE, IRA D.**—Enlisted for military duty on March 5, 1918. First assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps and later transferred to the 2nd Anti-aircraft Battery, 8th Company. Stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio and Fort Monroe, Va. Discharged from the service on April 10, 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Rank, private, first-class.
- (10)—**WARWICK, LUTHER L.**—Began his military career at Camp Jackson, S. C. on July 1, 1918. His organization was Battery B, 12th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division. With the rank of private received his honorable discharge on January 21, 1919.
- (11)—**PRESTON, KARL C.**—On May 24, 1918 joined the United States Army and for duty was assigned to the 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918 and took part in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. With the rank of wagoner returned to the States July 5, 1919.
- (12)—**DAMEWOOD, STERLING L.**—After entry into the military service on May 21, 1918 was assigned to Battery C, 13th Battalion, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Transferred to Company D, 52nd Pioneer Infantry. Stationed at Camp Jackson and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Discharged on February 15, 1919 at the latter mentioned camp. Rank, private.
- (13)—**SHELL, JAMES REED**—Entered the military service on May 24, 1918. First assigned to Headquarters Supply Company, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division and later transferred to Battery C, 14th Battalion, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky. and Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged on December 23, 1918. Rank, private first-class.
- (14)—**JONES, EUGENE P.**—Inducted into the military service on May 21, 1918 and was assigned to Battery D, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Received his training at Camp Jackson, S. C., Camp Lee, Va. and Fort Thomas, Ky. Mustered out of the service on December 20, 1918 with the rank of private.
- (15)—**DRAKE, ELMER**—Answered the call to the colors on May 24, 1918 and was assigned to Battery A, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division, stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. With the rank of corporal received his honorable discharge on December 21, 1918.
- (16)—**ARWOOD, SCHUYLER A.**—On May 24, 1918 became a member of the United States Army. His organization was Battery A, Field Artillery Replacement Division with headquarters at Camp Jackson, S. C. Mustered out of the service in December, 1918. Rank, private.
- (17)—**HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM A.**—On May 21, 1918 Private Humphreys became a member of Battery A, 13th Battalion, 5th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Was transferred to Headquarters Company of the same regiment and the same division. Saw active duty at Camp Jackson and Fort Thomas and at the former mentioned post received his honorable discharge on December 5, 1918.
- (18)—**MOORE, JACOB B.**—Began his military career as a member of Supply Company, 3rd Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division on August 5, 1918. Transferred to the 20th Trench Mortar Battery. Discharged at Camp Jackson on January 22, 1919 with the rank of wagoner.
- (19)—**WILKERSON, GEORGE D.**—After induction on September 4, 1918 became a member of Company K, 57th Pioneer Infantry. Embarked for France on September 29, 1918, and upon his arrival was assigned to Company M, 49th Infantry. Took part in all the operations of his command and with the rank of corporal returned to America January 22, 1919.
- (20)—**MOORE, CHARLES BACHMAN.**—On June 20, 1918 entered the military service and was assigned to the Signal Corps, stationed at College Park, Washington, D. C. In October 1918 was transferred to Camp Meade, Md. With the rank of private was mustered out of the service on November 25, 1918.
- (21)—**LLOYD, JAMES CLYDE.**—On August 6, 1917 volunteered his service to the Canadian Army. As a member of 2nd Company, Princess Patricia Canadian Infantry, 3rd Division received his military training at Toronto, Canada, and Seaford Sussex, England. Took part in all the engagements of his command until wounded on August 26, 1918. Removed to a hospital in Wales, remaining there until January 5, 1919. With the rank of sergeant returned to Canada on August 19, 1919.
- (22)—**BOLINGER, J. CLARENCE**—Entered the military service on May 21, 1918 and was assigned to Battery B, 2nd Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Stationed at Camp Jackson until discharged on December 13, 1918. Rank, sergeant.
- (23)—**RATHBURN, JAMES R.**—Corporal Rathburn began his military career on May 21, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Supply Company, 10th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Stationed at Fort Thomas and Camp Jackson. Discharged at the latter named post on December 10, 1918.
- (24)—**MINCEY EDWARD O.**—After enlisting in the United States Army on June 3, 1918 was assigned to Headquarters Company, 3rd Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Received his military training at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Jackson. Discharged in March 1918. Rank, sergeant.
- (25)—**SCRUGGS, LLOYD CALLOWAY**—Joined the U. S. Army May 21, 1918, and was assigned to Battery D, 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Transferred to Battery E, 26th Field Artillery, 9th Division. Trained at Camp Jackson, Camp McClellan and Camp Taylor. Discharged on February 5, 1919, with the rank of sergeant.
- (26)—**MESSER, OTHA**—After entry into the military service was assigned to Battery B, 8th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Later transferred to the 3rd Company, 1st Replacement Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Jackson and Camp Sherman. Was stationed at the latter mentioned camp until discharged on January 7, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (27)—**COX, CHARLES C.**—Answered the call to the colors on April 26, 1918, and became a member of the Quartermaster Corps. After a short period of training in the States sailed for overseas duty upon August 6, 1918. Saw action in the Haute Alsace Sector. Returned to America on May 29, 1919, and in the following month received his honorable discharge. Rank, private.
- (28)—**ROGERS, HOWARD A.**—On May 15, 1918 became a member of Battery C, 2nd Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Division, stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky. Discharged on December 17, 1918 with the rank of private.
- (29)—**CARTER, JOHN T.**—Inducted into the military service on September 4, 1918, and assigned to the 57th Pioneer Infantry. Received his training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Mustered out of the service on September 9, 1918. Rank, private.
- (30)—**WELCH, JAMES R.**—Began his military career on May 21, 1918, as a member of field artillery, unassigned. Embarked for France on July 21, 1918 and in October was assigned to Park Battery, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park. Was in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. With the rank of private returned to the States in July, 1919 and was discharged.



- (1)—**LEDFOORD, BENJAMIN C.**—Enlisted for military duty August 18, 1916. As a member of Company D, 115th Machine Gun Battalion sailed for France May 11, 1918. Was actively engaged in the fighting of Ypres, Hindenburg Line near Bellecourt, Nauroy, Premont, Vaux Andigny and Selle River. Discharged April 2, 1919, Rank, private.
- (2)—**ROGERS, OGG**—Began his military career June 27, 1918, as a member of Company C, 1st Infantry. Sailed for overseas in August, 1918, and upon arrival was assigned to Prisoner of War Escort Company No. 75. Rank, private.
- (3)—**KESTERSON, TOM OTEY**—As a member of the Aviation Section, United States Army began his military training at Urbana, Ill., September, 1918. Discharged March 13, 1919, with the rank of cadet.
- (4)—**WATSON, CARL L.**—After entry into the military service in May, 1918, was assigned to Battery B, 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, Field Artillery Replacement Division. Stationed at Camp Jackson and Camp Wadsworth for training. Discharged at the latter named post in December, 1918. Rank, first sergeant.
- (5)—**WILEY, ROBERT M.**—During service in the army he was with organizations in England and France. His last assignment was to Headquarters Company, Field Artillery Replacement Regiment. Returned to America in March, 1919.
- (6)—**COOPER, OTIS B.**—Entered the military service in October, 1918, as a member of the Students' Army Training Corps, at the University of Tennessee. Mustered out of federal service in December, 1918.
- (7)—**FANZ, LEO J.**—After induction April 9, 1918, was assigned to Medical Supply Detachment, Quartermaster Corps. Stationed at Camp Hill, Camp Stuart and Newport News. Discharged with the rank of corporal April 16, 1919, at Camp Lee, Virginia.
- (8)—**MAKEMSON, HERBERT WILLIAM**—As a member of 114th Company, 2nd Provisional Brigade, U. S. M. C., began his military career June 13, 1918. Stationed at Paris Island until July, 1918, then sent to the Island of San Domingo for active duty. Spent eleven months in the hills near San Pedro De Marcoris, D. R. Discharged as a private, first-class, June 4, 1919.
- (9)—**BEALS, MILLARD F.**—In December, 1917, was assigned to Company B, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army. Saw active service at Camps Jackson, Dix and Devens. Mustered out in December, 1918, with the rank of sergeant.
- (10)—**OWENSBY, JETER P.**—After enlistment September 20, 1917, was sent to Camp Sevier for military training. As a member of Battery E, 115th F. A., 30th Division sailed for France June 4, 1918. Was active in the fighting at Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woevre Offensives. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe April 14, 1919, with rank of private, first-class.
- (11)—**WILEY, WALTER H., JR.**—Was admitted as a member of the Students' Army Training Corps October 3, 1918. Stationed at the University of Tennessee until mustered out December 7, 1918.
- (12)—**KEENER, J. BROWNLIE**—His military service began December 7, 1917, as a member of the 668th Aero Squadron. On July 9, 1918, transferred to the 46th Balloon Company. Received training at Kelly Field and Fort Omaha, Neb. Mustered out with the rank of sergeant, first-class, December 12, 1918, at Camp Morrison, Virginia.
- (13)—**KIRK, WILLIAM DEADRICK**—After entering the service December 13, 1917, and training for several months in the States sailed for France in August, 1918. His organization was Mechanical Repair Unit No. 308, Motor Transport Corps. Held the rank of sergeant.
- (14)—**NICHOLS, RALPH**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Marine Corps April 17, 1917, and assigned to 8th Machine Gun Company, 5th Regiment, 2nd Division. Embarked for France June 14, 1917, and took part in three major defenses and two major offensives. Gassed November 8, 1918, and wounded November 11, 1918. Discharged June 25, 1919, with rank of corporal.
- (15)—**THOMPSON, ARTHUR ROBIN**—After entry into the military service June 29, 1917, was assigned to the Camp Quartermaster Corps at Camp Sevier. On March 15, 1918, was transferred to the United States Army School of Aerial Photography at Rochester, N. Y. Promoted to instructor of aerial photography May 3, 1918. Discharged December 18, 1918, with rank of sergeant.
- (16)—**HAMMOCK, HENRY K.**—Corporal Hammock began his military service September 21, 1917, as a member of the 105th Supply Train, Motor Truck Company E, 30th Division. Mustered out at Camp Sevier February 11, 1918, on account of physical disability.
- (17)—**FELIX, EARL LOUIS**—Became a member of the Students' Army Training Corps October 5, 1918. Stationed at the University of Tennessee until discharged December 11, 1918.
- (18)—**PICKLE, MILBURN E.**—Enlisted for military duty September 21, 1917, and sent to Camp Gordon for training. First assigned to 307th Signal Battalion and later transferred to Camp Sevier and placed in Company F, 105th Supply Train, 30th Division. Embarked for France June 11, 1918, and took part in all the engagements of his command. Mustered out of federal service April 14, 1919, with rank of corporal.
- (19)—**LINDSEY, JOHN R.**—Entered the military service May 8, 1918, at Camp Pike and assigned to Company D, 1st Receiving and Training Battalion. On August 31, 1918, was transferred to the Salvage Company, Quartermaster Corps. Mustered out March 14, 1919, with rank of private.
- (20)—**BURNETT, WALTER E.**—As a member of Battery A, 137th Field Artillery, received training at Camp Shelby and sailed for France October 6, 1918. Enlistment period from August 5, 1918, to January 14, 1919. Rank, private.
- (21)—**BRISCOE, RUSSELL**—Enlisted in the Marine Corps at Knoxville on October 15, 1918. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., and then ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., where he remained on duty until discharged from the service July 29, 1919. Rank, corporal.
- (22)—**MILLER, WALTER C.**—During the World War served first with the 307th Auxiliary Remount Depot, Quartermaster Corps, and later with Company D, 62nd Pioneer Infantry. Stationed at Camp Wadsworth until discharged March 24, 1919. Rank, private.
- (23)—**ELLIS WILBUR J.**—In September, 1917, began his military career as a member Medical Detachment, Base Hospital, Camp Gordon. Transferred October 15, 1918, to Medical Replacement Unit No. 35, 54th Artillery, C. A. C. Foreign service dates from September 13, 1918, to March 8, 1919. Received his honorable discharge March 21, 1919, at Camp Gordon. Rank, sergeant, first-class.
- (24)—**BOATMAN, WALLACE**—He was ordered to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for training after he entered the army in fall of 1918. He was assigned to the Supply Company, 27th Pioneer Infantry, with which he served until discharged.
- (25)—**GILL, WILLIAM HOYL**—While a student at Lincoln Memorial University, was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps. Enlisted in October, 1918, and discharged December 10, 1918.
- (26)—**IRWIN, GATEWOOD L.**—Sergeant Irwin enlisted in the military service August 2, 1918, and assigned to 39th Company, 10th Battalion, Syracuse Recruit Camp. On August 31, 1918, was sent to Camp Merritt and placed in the 337th Guard and Fire Company. Discharged January 25, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- (27)—**PATTON, THOMAS C.**—Volunteered his services to the army upon June 10, 1917. First a member of the Second Tennessee Infantry and later assigned to Battery D, 115th F. A., 30th Division. Prior to sailing for France June 3, 1918, was stationed at Camp Sevier. Was active in the fighting at Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woevre Offensives. Mustered out of service May 13, 1919, with rank of sergeant.
- (28)—**BYERLEY, SPENCER G.**—Began his military training May 25, 1918, at Fort Oglethorpe. His organization was Company I, 1st Training Battalion. Mustered out as a private December 21, 1918.
- (29)—**LONES, JAMES H.**—Corporal Lones enlisted for military training in June, 1917. As a member of Battery D, 115th F. A., 30th Division was stationed at Camp Sevier. Embarked for France June 3, 1918, and was actively engaged in the offensives of Toul, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Woevre Plain. Mustered out of federal service May 13, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.
- (30)—**GILLESPIE, JOHN KING JR.**—Enlisted December 17, 1917, and assigned to Headquarters Company, 2nd Air Service Mechanics. Sailed for France February 26, 1918, and upon arrival was assigned to the Air Service, stationed at Tours. Received his honorable discharge May 3, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.



- (1)—**CATRON, HOWARD SMITH**—During the recent emergency was a member of the U. S. Army. Sergeant Catron was on duty at Columbus, Georgia, recruiting men for the service. He served several years in the army.
- (2)—**VINEYARD, HAYES L.**—After entry into military service in July 1918 was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., and assigned to duty. He was a member of the 10th Regiment, B. C., and had the rank of private, first-class.
- (3)—**TORBETT, WILLIAM H.**—In September 1918 was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia for military training. Served in various outfits while at this post, including the Central Officers Training School. Honorably discharged on February 15, 1919.
- (4)—**SMALL, HENRY C.**—Entered the military service on May 1, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Camp Gordon, Georgia. As a member of the 19th Ordnance Gas Company, embarked for France on September 1, 1918. Returned from overseas May 5, 1919 and in the same month was discharged. Rank, private.
- (5)—**CRAWFORD, EARL HOUSTON**—After induction in August 1918 was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. and placed in the 5th Pioneer Infantry. With the rank of private was mustered out of the service in December 1918.
- (6)—**ROSE, TED**—Volunteered his services in the U. S. Army in August 1918. After qualifying for overseas duty at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, sailed for France, September 14, 1918. As a member of the A. E. F., acted in the capacity of despatch bearer. Returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.
- (7)—**PETERS, TIMOTHY CARPENTER**—On May 8, 1917 entered the military service. For duty was assigned to the general service, infantry, with duties of recruiting. Stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky and Knoxville, Tennessee. Holds the rank of sergeant.
- (8)—**DANIEL, W. FONSE**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on October 23, 1918. Assigned to the 2nd Company, Development Battalion, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Mustered out of the service on December 24, 1918. Rank, private.
- (9)—**ROBERTS, ARTHUR B.**—Received his military training at Camp Travis, Texas. Sailed for France on July 12, 1918 and was a participant in the fighting at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. With the rank of private returned to the States on May 28, 1919. Enlistment dates from October 3, 1917 to June 28, 1919.
- (10)—**PRESLEY, WILLIAM E.**—On June 7, 1918 entered the military service. For duty was assigned to the 16th Service Company, Signal Corps, with headquarters at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Later transferred to Fort Wood, N. Y., at which place he was honorably discharged on February 19, 1919. Rank, private.
- (11)—**WILLIAMS, JOHN R.**—Began his military career on June 24, 1918 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Foreign service dates from September 1918 to July 15, 1919. With the rank of private in the Construction Corps, (Infantry), received his discharge in July 1919.
- (12)—**AIKEN, JOHN P.**—Enlisted on July 24, 1918. As a member of Company A, 162nd Infantry, received his military training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Saw service with the American Expeditionary Force. Honorably discharged on July 17, 1919.
- (13)—**CRAWFORD, ORVILLE DRURY**—After entry into the service on April 26, 1918 for training was assigned to Camp Hancock, Georgia. Sailed for France in July 1918 and returned to the States in August, 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (14)—**FROST, JOHN O.**—Was a member of the United States Army during the World War, but military record and organization are unknown.
- (15)—**McMILLAN, BRICE**—On December 4, 1917 entered the service of the U. S. Army. After a period of training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, sailed for France on August 14, 1918. As a member of the 418th Motor Supply Train was active at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. With the rank of battalion sergeant-major returned to the States on July 5, 1919.
- (16)—**WHITE, EDGAR ALLEN**—Became a member of the U. S. Army on May 28, 1918. After a period of preliminary training at Camp Pike, Arkansas, sailed for France in August 1918. With the rank of private returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged.
- (17)—**CARTER, THOMAS BRYAN**—Entered military service on August 25, 1918. Sailed for France on November 13, 1918 as a member of the 154th Company, G. D. T. C. Returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged.
- (18)—**MORTON, EWING H.**—Began his military career on September 3, 1918, as a member of Headquarters Company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. On September 19 was transferred to the Depot Quartermaster Corps. Honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant on March 24, 1919 at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
- (19)—**WILSON, ANTHONY G.**—After entry into the service of the U. S. Army in June 1918 was assigned to the Ordnance Department. Private Wilson was stationed at the U. S. Chemical Plant, Saltville, Virginia. Honorably discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia on March 4, 1919.
- (20)—**SMITH, JOSEPH G.**—Began his military career as a member of the University of Tennessee Training Detachment, on July 1, 1918. Later transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C., and was assigned to Mechanics Headquarters Detachment, Field Artillery Brigade, Firing Center. Discharged on March 7, 1919 with rank of mechanic.
- (21)—**DAWSON, EDGAR**—Enlisted in the U. S. Army on April 29, 1918 and for duty was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged on May 22, 1918. Rank, private.
- (22)—**KENNEDY, GRANVILLE S.**—After entering the service in October 1918 was assigned to Company C, 308th Battalion, Tank Corps. Received his training at Camp Polk, N. C. Private Kennedy was discharged on January 10, 1919.
- (23)—**FRANKLIN, CARY E.**—Entered the service on August 21, 1917. After a period of training at Camp Sheridan, Alabama sailed for France in June 1918. As a member of Company C, 112th Field Signal Corps was active at Verdun and in Flanders. Corporal Franklin returned from overseas duty on March 26, 1919 and was discharged April 23, 1919, at Camp Sherman.
- (24)—**O'DELL, MACK**—Began his military career on August 5, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida. Private O'Dell was mustered out of the service in May 1919 at Camp Gordon, Ga.
- (25)—**DAVIS, FREDERICK S.**—Entered the military service in August 1918 and in the following month sailed for France. His organization was Battery E, 74th Field Artillery. Private Davis returned from overseas on December 22, 1918 and two days later received his honorable discharge.
- (26)—**WHITE, MARVIN BENJAMIN**—After entering the service on December 11, 1917 for training was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. As a member of Truck Company No. 5, 1st Corps, Artillery Park, sailed for France on May 20, 1918. Participated in all battles of his command, and was in the Army of Occupation, Rank, cook.
- (27)—**WHITE, WILLIAM HOMER**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army on April 19, 1917. After a period of training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, sailed for France in April 1918. As a member of Battery B, 76th Field Artillery, 3rd Division, he was in Champagne-Marne Defensive and Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Saw service in the Army of Occupation. Discharged September 9, 1919. Rank, private.
- (28)—**HYMAN, HARRY S.**—Volunteered his services to the U. S. Army in April 1917 and soon afterwards was discharged. Inducted in June 1918 and for duty was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia. Unable to meet the physical requirements, he was given his discharge. On September 6, 1918 again entered the service and for duty was placed in the infantry, unassigned. Was active in various ways during the recent emergency, acting in capacity of assistant to the Draft Board and a member of the "Four-Minute Men."
- (29)—**DUNN, ROY C.**—Entered the service of the U. S. Army on June 24, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Camp Gordon, Georgia. Later transferred to Camp McClellan, Alabama and assigned to the 17th Company, 5th Replacement Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade. Sergeant Dunn was active in training several companies for overseas duty. Honorably discharged on January 22, 1919, at Camp Gordon.
- (30)—**FROST, SAMUEL L.**—Enlisted in the Regular Army and during the World War was engaged with his unit in its various activities. Organization unknown.



- (1)—**KING, ERNEST N.**—Entered the service of the United States Army in September 1909. During the recent emergency was a member of Battery H, 7th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps. Spent eighteen months with the American Expeditionary Force, taking part in all the battles of his command. With the rank of corporal received his honorable discharge in June 1919.
- (2)—**LAWSON, ROSCOE L.**—On March 4, 1918, enlisted in the United States Army. His organization was 1st Company, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Scrivens, Georgia. On September 19, 1918 was transferred to Battery D, 57th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, and with this organization sailed for France on September 25, 1918. Took part in all the battles of his command.
- (3)—**SHELTON, HENRY H.**—After entry into military service on May 24, 1918 was assigned to Battery B, 54th Coast Artillery Corps. Prior to sailing for France in September 1918 was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia for military training. Returned to the States on March 7, 1919 and in the same month was mustered out of the service. Rank, private.
- (4)—**WATKINS, ERNEST E.**—Became a member of Battery F, 61st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, on January 25, 1918. Embarked for France on July 17, 1918 and while in mid-Atlantic was attacked by submarine. Discharged on March 1, 1919, at Fort Scrivens, Georgia.
- (5)—**JAEGER, WILLIAM ALVIN**—Volunteered his services to the United States Army on July 5, 1917. First assigned to the 8th Coast Guard Defense and later transferred to Battery C, 58th Artillery, C. A. C. Sailed for France on May 10, 1918 and took part in the fighting at Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel. With the rank of corporal returned to the States in April, 1919.
- (6)—**LONG, EDWARD J.**—Entered the military service on May 21, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Park Battery, Second Corps, Artillery Park. Sailed for France on July 10, 1918 and took part in the following battles: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to the States July 5, 1919, and discharged July 17. Rank, private.
- (7)—**BAKER, RAYMOND EDWARD**—On March 14, 1918 enlisted in the 43rd Coast Artillery Corps. Embarked for France on October 7, 1918 and returned to the States on December 31, 1918. Mustered out of the service on January 15, 1919 with rank of corporal.
- (8)—**CRUZE, JAMES E.**—Became a member of the United States Army on July 1, 1914. His organization was the 64th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, California. Held the rank of private.
- (9)—**FORD, COLUMBUS M.**—On August 10, 1911 enlisted in the United States Army. His organization was Coast Artillery, "White House Guard." Stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. and Washington, D. C. Had the rank of corporal.
- (10)—**TURNER, CLAUDE**—After entering the service in May 1918 was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. Later transferred to Casual Company, No. 532. Trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia and Camp Merritt, New Jersey. With the rank of private was discharged in November 1918 at Camp Lee, Virginia.
- (11)—**CLAPP, GROVER CLEVELAND**—On September 5, 1911 entered the military service. During the World War was a member of Battery B, 52nd Coast Artillery Corps. Embarked for France on August 18, 1917 and took part in all of the battles of his unit. With the rank of sergeant returned to the States on January 2, 1919.
- (12)—**BADGETT, SYLVESTER**—Entered the military service on July 19, 1918. First assigned to the 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, and later transferred to the mine layer, General John M. Schofield. With the rank of cook was mustered out of the service on December 10, 1918.
- (13)—**MINCEY, DEWEY**—In June 1916 entered the service of the United States Army. His organization was Battery F, 53rd Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. As a member of the A. E. F. took part in all the battles of his unit. Held the rank of first-class gunner.
- (14)—**RUTHERFORD, CALEB B.**—Began his military career on June 29, 1918. Received his training at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. With the rank of corporal was mustered out of the service on December 10, 1918, at the above mentioned camp.
- (15)—**CHANDLER, BART LEITH**—Volunteered his services to the United States Army in June 1916, and for training was sent to Fort Dade, Florida. His outfit was the 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Mustered out of the service with the rank of sergeant on February 7, 1919, at Camp Eustis, Virginia.
- (16)—**CLAPP, JAMES P.**—Entered the military service in May 1917. First assigned to the 31st Company, Coast Artillery and later transferred to the 79th Company, Coast Artillery. Received his training at Camp Jackson, S. C. Rank, mechanic.
- (17)—**CHADWICK, PORTER OLEN**—In 1904, enlisted in the United States Army. During the recent emergency was a member of Battery B, 52nd Coast Artillery Corps. Sailed for France in August, 1917, and took part in all the battles of his command. With rank of corporal returned to America in December 1918.
- (18)—**ROSE, JOHN HOUSTON**—After enlisting on August 9, 1909, was assigned to the 8th Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Stationed at Fort Greble, R. I., until ordered for overseas duty on November 3, 1918. While at sea was ordered back to the States.
- (19)—**ROSE, THOMAS ARTHUR**—On July 19, 1918 became a member of the United States Army. Assigned to the Coast Artillery and stationed at Fort Morgan, Alabama, Fort Gaines, Alabama and Camp Shelby, Miss. With the rank of private was discharged in December 1918.
- (20)—**GORMAN, GILBERT T.**—As a member of the 6th Company, Coast Artillery Corps was stationed at Fort Hancock, New Jersey. Enlistment period dates from September 15, 1918 to May 6, 1919. Rank, sergeant.
- (21)—**CHANCE, JOHN HENRY**—Volunteered his services to the United States Army on December 11, 1917. First assigned to the Mobile Coast Defense, Coast Artillery Corps and later transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, stock record branch. Stationed at Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, Alabama. Discharged with rank of private first-class on April 30, 1919.
- (22)—**KRON, HORACE**—Entered the military service on December 13, 1917. As a member of Battery F, 62nd Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, sailed for France on July 14, 1918 and was active at Meuse-Argonne. Discharged on March 10, 1919 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- (23)—**LONES, RAYMOND J.**—Enlisted in the United States Army in 1910. Re-enlisted in November 1913 and spent three years in Panama. Returned to the States and was made first sergeant of Company D, 335th Infantry. Saw service with the A. E. F., in the supply service of the 84th Division.
- (24)—**COOLEY, FRED F.**—Entered upon active duty December 11, 1917 as a member of Battery E, 35th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. Saw service at the following stations: Fort Monroe, Curtis Bay, Newport News and Camp Meade. With the rank of corporal was mustered out of the service on December 5, 1918.
- (25)—**LISTER, WILLIAM G.**—After enlisting in the United States Army in 1918 was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. Had the rank of mechanic.
- (26)—**HARRISON, JAMES T.**—Began his military career on June 23, 1914. First assigned to the 4th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, and later transferred to Battery C, 51st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. Prior to sailing for France in September 1917 was stationed at Fort Strong, Mass. Took part in all battles of his command. Returned to the States in May, 1919, and soon afterward received his discharge. Rank, private.
- (27)—**ELGIN, GUY**—Volunteered his services to the United States Army on July 25, 1917. His organization was Headquarters Company, 61st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. Stationed at Fort Moultrie and Camp Eustis. Embarked for France on July 18, 1918 and returned to the States in February, 1919. Discharged on March 4, 1919 with rank of sergeant major, senior grade.
- (28)—**NICHOLS, OTHIE T.**—After entering the service in May 1917 was assigned to the 2nd Company, Coast Artillery Corps. With the rank of private was stationed in the Canal Zone during the recent war.
- (29)—**MITCHELL, RICHARD P.**—Enlisted in the United States Army in 1917 and was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. Prior to sailing for France was located on the Pacific Coast. As a member of the A. E. F. spent one month on the front. With the rank of private returned to the States in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge.
- (30)—**TOPPINS, ARTHUR F.**—Entered the military service on May 24, 1918 and for duty was assigned to Casual Company No. 86, 2nd Coast Artillery Corps. Foreign service dates from August 13, 1918 to June 1919. Rank, private.





(1)—**DARBY, PAGE MILBURN**—Entered the service in May, 1918, and received promotion to rank of Army Field Clerk. He was assigned for duty to Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. He remained in the service there until April 19, 1919, when he was mustered out.

(2)—**WEAVER, JAMES RECTOR**—Enlisted August 17, 1917, and was assigned for duty to the Quartermaster Corps, Camp Forrest, Georgia. He was placed on detached service in the Camp Supply Company. Corporal Weaver remained in service there until January 17, 1919, when he received his discharge.

(3)—**CORAM, CLAUDE ALLEN**—Volunteered April 7, 1917, in the Machine Gun Company, 3rd Tennessee Infantry. Trained at Camp Sevier until May 11, 1918, when he sailed for France. Saw service in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, against the Hindenburg Line, and at Premont, Busigny, Molain and Ribeaupville. He was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross and the British Military Medal for bravery in action on September 29, 1918. Discharged as a private, first-class, April 17, 1919.

(4)—**TRENT, CHARLES JAMES**—Entered the army on August 12, 1918, and was placed in the Tank Corps, unassigned. He was ordered to the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Virginia, on September 11, 1918. Discharged with rank of private on November 23, 1918, at Camp Lee.

(5)—**FLENNIKEN, THOMAS PATRICK**—After being inducted at Knoxville June 21, 1918, he was ordered to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and sailed for France on August 1, 1918. With the 151st Field Artillery, 42nd Division, he saw service in the Second Battle of the Marne and in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. He also went to Germany as a member of the Army of Occupation. Mustered out June 21, 1919, at N. Y.

(6)—**HUDGENS, ROY L.**—Enlisted September 21, 1917, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 117th Infantry. After training at Camp Sevier, he went overseas in May, 1918, and took part in the Ypres Defensive and the Hindenburg Line Offensive of his organization. Corporal Hudgens returned home and was mustered out April 17, 1919.

(7)—**GAULT, IRA CLARENCE**—Inducted into the service May 21, 1918, and assigned to the 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, at Camp Jackson. Sailed for France July 10, 1918, and took part in the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. After the armistice served in Brest Casual Company No. 241. Mustered out July 20, 1919, at Camp Gordon, with rank of private, first-class.

(8)—**LYLE, JOHN W.**—Enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps at Knoxville December 13, 1917, and saw service at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, before sailing for France August 8, 1918, as a member of S. P. U. No. 390, Motor Transport Corps. Was engaged in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest battles. Discharged August 13, 1919, at Camp Gordon with rank of private, first-class.

(9)—**TROTTER, JOSEPH MEEK**—Became a member of the army in September, 1918, in the Students' Army Training Corps at Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tennessee. Discharged with rank of officer candidate on May 21, 1919.

(10)—**ROUSER, LYNN DAVIS**—Inducted into service September 4, 1918, and assigned to the 57th Pioneer Infantry at Camp Wadsworth. Sailed for France September 29, and was on duty abroad until June 1, 1919. During this time he was transferred to the 80th Division at Le Mans, France. Corporal Rouser was discharged June 11, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe.

(11)—**LaRUE, WALTER L.**—Entered the army May 28, 1918 and was assigned to the 1st Replacement Regiment at Camp Pike, Arkansas, until his departure overseas September 29, 1918. Upon arrival in France he was assigned to Company K, 161st Infantry, 41st Division, with which he served until his return from overseas February 20, 1919. Mustered out as a private on March 20, 1919, at Camp Taylor.

(12)—**HULL, ROBERT M.**—Entered upon active duty April 26, 1918, and was assigned to Company A, 306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division. Was stationed at Camp Jackson until ordered overseas August 7, 1918. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Discharged July 22, 1919, with rank of private.



OTHERS IN THE SERVICE

In addition to those in the service, whose photographs and records are shown in the preceding pages, there were more than 2,000 other men from Knox County in the various branches of military, naval and air activity whose photographs and records it was impossible to obtain, though every effort was made to do so.

The names of these men are given below. There are some inaccuracies in spelling, as the names were taken from rosters, records, newspapers, and files. These errors have been eliminated as far as possible through consulting the Knoxville city directory, but a large number of the names did not appear in it. Many of the men lived in the rural districts of the county.

The consolidation of this list with the preceding one shows that approximately 5,000 of the men and boys of Knox County were in federal service between the declaration of war April 6, 1917, and the conclusion of the armistice November 11, 1918. In addition, there were many hundreds of men and women who did war work, but who did not take the federal oath or put on a uniform.

Abbott, Harry J.	Atkin, Grover	Bean, L. L.	Bowen, Andrew
Acuff, George W.	Atkinson, John A.	Bean, O. C.	Bowen, Hugh K.
Adams, Burke	Austin, Charles	Beasley, Oscar H.	Bowles, Albert
Adams, Gale	Avery, Edgar	Beck, Charles	Bowling, Ollie J.
Adams, Nolloth J.	Ayres, Herbert M.	Beeler, Isaac G.	Bowling, John
Adams, Wallace W.	Babb, Leonard C.	Belk, Thomas S.	Boy, Earl R.
Adkins, Gordon L.	Babcock, Robert F.	Bell, Charles	Boyd, Alfred E.
Adkins, Sylvanus	Badgett, Augustine J.	Bell, George C.	Boyd, Frank, Jr.
Adler, Leon	Bailey, Dewey A.	Bell, James	Boyd, Hugh
Aiken, Henry M., Jr.	Bailey, Joel M.	Bell, Robert A.	Boyd, Robert L.
Aiken, John B.	Bailey, Reggie	Bellamy, William O.	Boyd, Wallace
Ailor, Roger Q.	Bailey, Thomas	Bennett, George W.	Boyles, James
Alexander, John H.	Bailey, W. H.	Bennett, James	Bozeman, James T.
Alford, Alton B.	Baird, Pryor H.	Bennett, John A.	Brabson, Robert
Allen, David Lee	Baker, Alfred	Bennett, William H.	Brabson, William A.
Allen, Orville	Baker, Clifford	Benton, H. A.	Bradley, C. C.
Allison, George W.	Baker, Floyd C.	Benton, H. W.	Bradley, Harry
Allison, Samuel C.	Baker, Fred J.	Bergstrom, G. A.	Bradley, John B.
Amhrister, Asa R.	Baker, L. C.	Berney, Paul E.	Bragg, James R.
Amburn, Carl	Baker, Martin Ross	Berry, Hugh M.	Brakebill, James C.
Ancarrow, James R.	Baker, James D.	Bibee, C. L.	Branam, R. R.
Ander, James O.	Baker, James L.	Bibee, Harry F.	Branch, William
Anderson, Arch	Baker, J. T.	Bibee, Mont M.	Brand, Carl C.
Anderson, Charles S.	Baker, Robert L.	Bible, Harry P.	Branson, S. H.
Anderson, Charles W.	Baker, Samuel L.	Bible, Glenn	Breeden, Elmer
Anderson, Joe F.	Baker, William H.	Bicknell, G. O.	Brennan, John
Anderson, John D., Jr.	Baldwin, John C.	Black, Donald J.	Brewer, Alexander
Anderson, John E.	Banner, Keint R.	Black, Hiram M.	Brewer, Clifford
Anderson, Roy H.	Bales, Elmer	Blackburn, Josiah	Brewer, Hugh R.
Anderson, William C.	Ballard, William	Blair, Charles Lee	Bridges, Albert M.
Anderson, William S.	Baltrop, John H.	Blair, Otha	Bridges, Andrew
Archer, Clyde C.	Bannister, Leland P.	Blakely, Reed A.	Bright, Fred C.
Archer, Frank	Barker, James L.	Blakely, Robert M.	Bright, Lee R.
Archer, George W.	Barker, L. J.	Blanton, Elmer	Bright, Samuel W.
Archer, Harry	Barker, Ralph A.	Blias, Othias	Brimer, Hubert
Arnold, John C.	Barnes, Lester	Bloom, Malcolm	Brimer, Paul D.
Arnott, Will	Barnett, Benjamin H.	Bloomer, Landon	Brinegar, Ernest
Arwood, Luke	Barnett, Ernest	Bodenheimer, George	Broach, William H.
Asbury, Frank	Barnitz, Reuben	Bohanan, William H.	Brock, Fred
Ashe, Floyd	Barrett, William	Boles, R. L.	Brock, Gaff
Ashe, Hubert J.	Bartch, James H.	Boling, James C.	Brock, Joe V.
Ashe, John I.	Barton, James A.	Bolt, Franklin A.	Brooke, Charlton P.
Asher, Sam R.	Baskett, Franklin	Bonds, Albert	Brooks, Robert K.
Ashton, Charles M.	Bates, Fred C.	Booker, L. R.	Broughton, L. G., Jr.
Aston, Fred E.	Baugh, John H. O.	Boone, Baldwin	Browder, Charles
Atchley, Claude A.	Beach, Guy	Borches, J. E.	Brown, Benjamin
Atchley, Daniel	Beal, Hobart	Bossinger, Frank H.	Brown, Charles J.
Atchley, John C.	Beal, Thomas A.	Boswell, James C.	Brown, Clarence L.
Atchley, Robert H.	Beaman, Chalmers H.	Bowers, Barksell	Brown, Dudley M.
Athey, Glenn	Bean, C. R.	Bowers, Daniel E.	Brown, Edward C.
		Bowers, Gilbert	Brown, Fred C.

Brown, Harold D.	Carter, Ernest	Copeland, Luther	Deputy, Bruce
Brown, Harry	Carter, James C.	Copeland, Walter C.	DeMarcus, Henry G.
Brown, Hubert R.	Carter, S. P.	Coplan, Reuben M.	DeMarcus, Thomas E.
Brown, Isaac S.	Cash, Elijah R.	Corcoran, William B.	DeMarcus, Walter
Brown, John	Cash, Walter D.	Corley, Adelbert W.	Dement, E. Miller
Brown, L. B.	Cassell, Roy O.	Corley, James	Dew, Harve
Brown, Robert	Casteel, Homer	Corley, Julian C.	Dew, Thomas F.
Brown, W. A.	Casteel, Ollie O.	Couch, James B.	DeZearn, Walter G.
Brown, W. O.	Casteel, William B.	Couch, James H.	Dick, Hayden C.
Brownsfield, Eldon	Cate, Guy E.	Courtney, Charles L.	Dickey, William F.
Bruff, Benjamin	Cate, Ralph	Covington, Raymond	Diehl, Walter S.
Brummett, Isaac H.	Cates, Ester	Cowan, Hugh E.	Dield, Frank
Bryant, Creed R.	Caton, Arthur E.	Cowan, O. L.	Dinsmore, John
Bryant, Orestes	Chambers, Carl	Coward, Lee L.	Dobson, Hugh C.
Buchanan, Charles	Chambers, James A.	Cox, Adrian E.	Dodson, Wallace W.
Buchanan, Herbert	Chambliss, George	Cox, Edward F.	Dockery, Albert F.
Buckles, Joseph R.	Champe, Maurice R.	Cox, Fred E.	Dodson, George M.
Bull, Charles B.	Chandler, James	Cox, James Roy	Dodson, Welford G.
Bullard, Leary	Chandler, Jordan	Cox, Samuel E. N.	Donaghy, Charles
Bullen, Ray	Chandler, Lebon W.	Cox, Wesley	Donahue, Walter J.
Bunch, Joe P.	Chandler, Raymond	Craig, James R.	Donovan, Will
Bunch, W. A.	Chandler, William L.	Crawford, Harry D.	Dooley, Robert R.
Bunch, W. R.	Chesney, Henry T.	Crigger, Robert C.	Doop, Charles Leon
Burehell, William B.	Chesney, Oliver P.	Crippen, Clement H.	Dore, Robert
Burgess, Clyde	Chesher, Ernest	Crippen, George P.	Dougherty, Alva P.
Burgner, Cyril C.	Childress, Samuel	Christenbery, H. E.	Dougherty, Samuel
Burham, William C.	Childs, Lewis A.	Crouch, Edward F.	Dougherty, William C.
Burk, Charles B.	Chisholm, John A.	Crouch, James B.	Douglass, Andrew J.
Burk, Hugh	Christie, Robert A.	Crouch, William	Douglass, Harley A.
Burk, Leo	Christopher, George A.	Crowell, Evan	Douglass, Hugh
Burkhart, Charles R.	Clapp, Raymond	Crowell, John D.	Dove, Allen
Burkhart, James M.	Clark, I. C.	Crudgington, Robert L.	Drain, Horace W.
Burnett, Charles	Clark, Jesse H.	Crumley, Clyde J.	Drake, Adam T.
Burnett, Clyde	Clark, Joe L.	Crumley, Durey L.	Drane, H. B.
Burnett, Earl	Clayton, Harvey O.	Crumley, Earl W.	Driscoll, Irwin
Burnett, Henry	Clayton, Roy A.	Dail, William H.	Duell, Ernest
Burnett, Joseph W.	Clevenger, Hardy	Daily, William Allison	Duennen, Robert
Burnett, Roy	Clift, James B.	Dalton, Thomas B.	Dugger, Russell
Burnett, William H.	Clifton, J. Birt	Daly, William	Dunaway, Henry R.
Burris, John R.	Clokey, Duke	Dance, Fred C.	Duncan, Earl D.
Butcher, R. E.	Cloniger, Jesse	Dance, Joseph E.	Duncan, Gordon
Butcher, William	Cloyd, Walter H.	Dancy, Marquis G.	Duncan, James
Cahill, John	Cloyd, Wendell E.	Daniel, Charles	Duncan, Kyle B.
Cahill, Robert	Cobb, St. Clair	Daniel, H. W.	Duncan, W. L.
Cain, James E.	Coburn, Walter H.	Daniel, Lester	Duncan, Worley E.
Cain, Thomas M.	Coile, Samuel	Daniel, Oscar H.	Duncan, Zenith H.
Caldwell, Fred	Cole, Frank	Daniel, Ulysses G.	Dupes, Deaderick B.
Caldwell, George F.	Cole, George	d'Armand, Roscoe C.	Durham, Thomas H.
Caldwell, Herbert	Coleman, Carl C.	Darr, Lynn E.	Dyer, Dewey G.
Caldwell, James E.	Coleman, Robert E.	Darwin, Horace W.	Dyer, Eskey
Calfee, J. H.	Collard, Orville	Davidson, Harry I.	Dyer, James J.
Calloway, Newton	Collette, William O.	Davis, Augustus G.	Eadler, John S.
Cameron, George E.	Collins, Grover C.	Davis, Carl R.	Eakers, John D.
Campbell, Charles	Collins, John M.	Davis, Charles W.	Earl, Barney
Campbell, Ernest B.	Collins, Virgil L.	Davis, Clarence	Earle, C. E.
Campbell, Lon S.	Collins, William F.	Davis, Emile	Earle, James
Campbell, Ned P.	Compton, Homer	Davis, Garrett O.	Easley, Dana
Canatser, Hobart	Conatser, Elmer E.	Davis, Hubert G.	Easley, Delno
Cannon, Mert W.	Conatser, George L.	Davis, Joseph W.	East, Walter P.
Cantrell, Ianry W.	Conatser, Hubert	Davis, Lloyd M.	Easterly, Thomas D.
Capps, George	Conatser, John H.	Davis, L. W.	Eaton, Eugene L.
Carawin, Don	Conger, Louis S.	Davis, Roy	Eaton, Joseph P.
Cardwell, Glenn	Conger, R. D.	Davis, William A.	Eckel, Donaldson
Cardwell, James	Conley, John	Davis, William D.	Edgington, Clifford L.
Carey, Charles D.	Connard, Nathan A.	Davis, William H.	Edmonds, C. H.
Carman, Frank M.	Connelly, Charles L.	Dawkins, James	Edmonds, John R.
Carmichael, Frank	Conner, Arthur L.	Dawn, Walter N.	Edwards, Clyde B.
Carnes, Arnold S.	Conner, Henry	Dawson, Morris	Edwards, Edward H.
Carnes, John A.	Conner, Robert O.	Day, Clarence M.	Edwards, Ellis H.
Carney, William E.	Constran, J. W.	Day, John	Edwards, E. S.
Carpenter, Daniel M.	Cook, Walter	Day, Marvin	Feral, J. C.
Carr, Ralph	Cooper, Claude	Dayton, J.	Elam, E. H.
Carrell, Joseph C.	Cooper, Elmer	Deaderick, Inslee	Eldridge, James L.
Carricker, James F.	Cooper, James	Deal, Walter	Eldridge, John W.
Carroll, Charles W.	Cooper, Joseph C.	Decell, Emmett G.	Eldridge, Sanders
Carter, Carl T.	Cooper, Robert A.	Deitch, Rudolph	Ellenburg, Travis M.
Carter, C. D.	Cooper, Robert H.	Delius, Robert D.	Eller, G. M.
	Copeland, Edgar S.	Depue, Albert	Elliott, Harry W.

Elliott, James C.	Frey, George	Greenlee, Calvin	Haynes, James E.
Ellis, John W.	Frost, Elliott P.	Greenlee, Charles H.	Haynes, Lawrence M.
Ellis, Redford	Frye, Floyd	Greenlee, Roy S.	Hayworth, Earl
Ellis Robert J.	Fuller, John B.	Greenwell, Andy J.	Heath, Samuel
Ellison, Harry E.	Fuller, Thomas L.	Gresham, Kenneth M.	Hedgecock, E. B.
Ellison, John	Fulton, John T.	Gridley, Lee A.	Hedrick, Arthur
Emory, William H.	Fulton, Oscar	Griffin, Bruce B.	Heifner, Horace A.
Enloe, Turner	Fulton, Thomas	Grisby, Roy	Hellard, Samuel
Ensley, Homer G.	Furrow, Joseph C.	Grille, Clinton M.	Hemphill, J. Patton
Ensley Lloyd	Gadon, Bayard	Grimes, George E.	Henderlite, Walter
Eppie, James	Gagg, George A.	Grubbs, Robert	Henderson, Carroll
Epps, Robert E.	Gaines, Floyd S.	Gults, Gus	Henderson, Harrill
Estes, Curtis	Gaines, Vernon H.	Gwin, George W.	Henderson, J. R.
Evans, Clay L.	Gaither, Cleveland	Hackney, B. L.	Henderson, S. M.
Evans, George W.	Galbraith, W. W.	Hackney, Herbert	Henderson, T. Victor
Evans, James A.	Galloway, Joseph	Haensch, Carl R.	Hendricks, Archie
Evans, Robert C.	Gambrell, John	Hager, Caldwell	Henry, Clarence A.
Evans, William L.	Gammon, R. H.	Hager, George C.	Henry, E. Arnold
Fagg, James A.	Gammon, Walter J.	Hahn, Wallace R.	Henry, George W.
Fair, James E.	Gardner, Carl	Haile, George F.	Henry, John C.
Fairfield, W. B.	Gardner, John	Haile, Walter L.	Henry, Joseph F.
Farley, Albert	Garm, Oscar	Haise, Samuel C.	Henry, Paul W.
Farley, John W.	Garrett, Wayne D.	Hale, B. L.	Henry, U. S.
Farmer, E. F.	Garrett, Weldon	Hale, Lanny G.	Henshaw, John
Farr, Clyde	Gault, Gus	Haley, Jame	Henshaw, Raymond P.
Farrar, George	Gentry, Carlos	Hall, Alexander M.	Hensley, Edgar
Faulkner, Archie	Gentry, C. G.	Hall, Clement V.	Hensley, George
Faulkner, Walter	Gentry, Connie	Hall, Cowan	Hensley, Robert L.
Fender, Maurice	Gentry, George C.	Hall, F. A.	Henson, James S.
Fenton, Deaderick M.	Gentry, Jerome	Hall, Ira	Henson, Joseph L.
Ferguson, Alford	Gentry, Steiner G.	Hall, John L.	Herbert, Henry E.
Ferguson, R.	Gearty, Harse F.	Hall, Lynn M.	Herron, James T.
Ferguson, Marion F.	Gheen, H. W.	Hall, Millard H.	Hessler, Ferdinand
Ferris, Marvin	Gibbs, Charles Neal	Hall, Robert	Hice, Andrew T.
Ferrow, Joseph C.	Gibbs, DeArmond	Hall, William J.	Hickey, Howard
Field, Robert R.	Gibbs, Frank	Hamilton, Alexander	Hickey, John
Fielden, Hugh B.	Gibbs, Walter J.	Hamilton, Henry S.	Hickman, Clarence
Fields, Harry E.	Gibson, Charles W.	Hammer, Clarence	Hickman, Clyde
Fine, Robert L.	Gibson, Joel	Hammock, Kindrell H.	Hickman, Hugh
Finger, R. N.	Gibson, John	Hammond, Buford C.	Hickman, Isaac B.
Winley, Carson D.	Gilbert, John	Hammontree, Jesse C.	Hicks, Inslee
Fitzgerald, R. H.	Gilbert, William J.	Hampton, Luther H.	Hicks, Isaac C.
Fleenor, Raymond S.	Giles, George	Hamstead, Obed N.	Hicks, James T.
Flowers, C. V.	Gillenwaters, Claude	Hancock, Thomas J.	Hicks, Marion M.
Floyd, R. A.	Gilmer, James S.	Hannan, Jesse	Hicks, Robert J.
Floyd, Walter H.	Gilmer, Percy M.	Hannifin, John A.	Hicks, William R.
Foxarty, John T.	Ginn, Allen A.	Hansard, Albert L.	Higdon, C. E.
Ford, Harry Berry	Glenn, Alexander	Hansard, John L.	Hill, Asa Paul
Ford, Louis P.	Glenn, Gordon	Hansard, Pryor C.	Hill, Frank J.
Forester, Vick G.	Goddard, Andrew J.	Hansard, Walter	Hill, Harley
Foster, George V.	Goddard, William C.	Hanshaw, George E.	Hill, J. C.
Foster, Millard E.	Godfrey, Elmore M.	Hanshaw, Millard	Hill, Ross
Foster, Samuel R.	Godfrey, Thomas	Harbin, William J.	Hill, Walter G.
Foster, William E.	Goff, Hubert	Harmon, Raymond K.	Hinton, Arthur A.
Foust, E. E.	Goldstein, Samuel	Harper, John R.	Hinton, Charles
Foust, Elijah A.	Gooch, Frederick O.	Harrell, James C.	Hinton, Homer
Fowler, Alvin	Gooch, Joe Wheeler	Harris, Byard	Hitch, Raymond
Fowler, Clyde	Goodin, Charles E.	Harris, Ernest C.	Hitch, William H.
Fox, Archie Walker	Goodner, Charles A.	Harris, Hugh E.	Hobbs, Clarence L.
Fox, Charles Edward	Gorman, Charles E.	Harris, James C.	Hobby, Paris J.
Fox, Lewis O.	Gorman, Condon	Harsch, Erwin H.	Hobby, Rufus Earl
Fralix, Floyd B.	Gorman, F. M.	Harvey, Arthur C.	Hodge, Boyd
Francis, Robert D.	Gosnell, William W.	Harvey, George	Hodge, W. L.
Franklin, Chester J.	Grady, Henry H.	Hass, Claude	Hodges, Lewis V.
Frazier, C. A.	Graham, Harrill	Hasson, Charles B.	Hodges, William A.
Frazier, Claude M.	Graham, Ralph R.	Hatcher, Roy M.	Hoefer, Julius
Frazier, John B.	Grammer, Harrison	Hatfield, George	Hoefer, Samuel B.
Freed, Loring	Grave, Lyle G.	Hatmaker, William	Holbert, Carroll
Freeman, Benjamin H.	Graves, Harrison B.	Haun, J. C.	Holbert, Raymond
Freeman, John B.	Gray, Arthur D.	Haun, Samuel C.	Holding, Willis A.
French, Arthur A.	Gray, Frank	Hawkins, Walter R.	Holmes, Mack H.
French, George, Jr.	Gray, Harry	Hawkins, William	Hollingsworth, Burnett
French, J. B.	Gray, Isaac W.	Haws, J. Irwin	Hollingsworth, James A.
French, Junius	Gray, Shadrick H.	Hayes, Burton	Hollingsworth, John B.
French, Lawrence M.	Green, Bayless	Hayes, Claude	Hollister, Henry E.
French, Roy A.	Green, Belve G.	Hayes, Henry H.	Holloman, Robert B.
French, William	Green, Oliver J.	Haynes, Daniel B.	Holt, John B.
Fretz, Eugene Camp	Greene, Harry B.	Haynes, Jacob P.	Holt, Morris T.

Holt, William R.	Jeffries, Glenn	Key, Shade	Lewis, Granville
Homer, Doak H.	Jenkins, Luther	Kilday, J. H.	Lewis, Grover S.
Honohan, Earl	Jennings, Arthur	King, I. G. C.	Lewis, Harley V.
Honsby, Ophelia S.	Jennings, Henry	King, Raymond E.	Lewis, Isaac B.
Hood, Edward Jack	Jobe, Alfred L.	King, Walter	Lewis, Lawrence
Hood, John	Johnson, Amos A.	King, Wiley L.	Lewis, Marion E.
Hooper, Samuel	Johnson, Andrew	Kinsolver, Ernest	Lewis, Trousdale
Hopson, Parker	Johnson, Blaine	Kipp, William R.	Lewis, W. E.
Horner, D. H.	Johnson, Boyd	Kirby, Cameron	Leyer, Robert L.
Houk, Earl	Johnson, Charles E.	Kirby, Thomas B.	Lindsey, Leonard
Houk, Fred C.	Johnson, Daniel G.	Kirkpatrick, Charles	Linebarger, Luther E.
House, Samuel C.	Johnson, Jacob	Kirkpatrick, Cornelius	Lingar, John D.
Householder, C. H.	Johnson, James	Kirkpatrick, Frank	Lintz, William O.
Householder, C. L.	Johnson, J. Fred	Kiser, George D.	Linville, George
Houser, Francis E.	Johnson, Lawrence	Kitts, Alexander	Little, Charles A.
Houser, Homer S.	Johnson, Ralph	Kitts, John H.	Little, John B.
Houser, Hupert	Johnson, Robert	Klegg, Harry	Littleton, E. L.
Houser, Hugh H.	Johnson, Rufus	Knafl, Louis R.	Littleton, J. E.
Howard, Fred G.	Johnson, Samuel	Knipp, William R.	Livengood, Ulysses L.
Howard, George S.	Johnson, Sherman	Kohler, Nathan	Llewellyn, B. T.
Howard, John O.	Johnson, Theodore	Koon, Samuel	Llewellyn, George
Howard, Walter	Johnson, Vivian	Lake, Harrison	Llewellyn, Herbert
Howell, Cawood B.	Johnston, John H.	Lamb, Gideon H.	Lloyd, Claude
Howell, Richard	Jones, Bynum	Lamb, W. S.	Long, Eugene
Howell, Walter	Jones, C. B.	Lambert, Robert R.	Long, Larkin
Hoyle, George	Jones, Edward E.	LaMize, Thomas	Loop, Hal C.
Hoyle, William	Jones, Harry Jobe	Lane, George W., Jr.	Lord, Claude B.
Hubbs, E. L.	Jones, Harry W.	Lane, James G.	Lord, O. B.
Hubbs, Fred	Jones, Henry S.	Langston, John M.	Lott, H. L.
Hubbs, Hamel M.	Jones, Lawrence	Langford, Charles	Love, David K.
Hubbs, William	Jones, Lon	Langford, John	Love, William O.
Hudley, Robert H.	Jones, Michael	Lanning, A. E.	Love, W. R.
Hudnell, Walter P.	Jones, P. R.	LaRue, William H.	Loveday, Emerson
Hudson, George R.	Jones, William B.	Lattimore, Aaron D.	Loveday, Lee
Hudson, Harvey	Joseph, Charles	Laugherty, Thomas W.	Loveday, Mack
Huff, William T.	Jordan, Arthur A.	Laughlin, Ernest	Lovelace, William
Hughes, Ralph C.	Jordan, Carroll	Law, Will K.	Lovett, L. D.
Humphrey, Jasper	Joy, Alfred C.	Lawhorn, Alvin	Lowe, Harry E.
Humphrey, W. M.	Judd, Carson	Lawhorn, Ernest	Lowe, Frank
Hunley, Conda U.	Kane, William E.	Lawhorn, Jesse	Lowe, James O.
Hunley, James L.	Karkoitz, Herman	Laws, Frank	Lowe, John F.
Hunt, George T.	Kavanaugh, Paul D.	Lawson, Arthur N.	Loy, Claude C.
Hunt, Henry S.	Kechaglas, George	Lawson, Clay M.	Loy, Herman M.
Hunt, Samuel E.	Keck, Charles F.	Lawson, George	Loy, Lewis A.
Hunter, Guy	Keefe, Horace G.	Lawson, James A.	Loy, Ovey
Hurd, James J.	Keeling, J. H.	Lawson, Jesse	Loy, W. M.
Hurst, David N.	Keeling, Olaf M.	Lawson, Robert	Lundy, William
Hurst, Jackson	Keener, Charles	Lay, Walter E.	Lusby, Lafayette
Hurst, Robert	Keener, Harley	Laydin, Robert B.	Lusk, Millard P.
Hurt, Douglas H.	Keith, Alonzo	Layman, R. B.	Luttrell, Edward
Hurt, George T.	Keith, Cecil S.	Layne, Henry W.	Luttrell, James L.
Huskey, Walter	Keith, Charles	Layton, Charles	Luttrell, James W.
Hutchinson, Charles	Keller, James W.	Lea, Frank G.	Luttrell, John F.
Hutson, G. C.	Kellum, Samuel M.	Leach, Edward G.	Luttrell, Walter L.
Hutton, James	Kelly, Earl H.	Leake, Bruce	Luttrell, William
Hyatt, Herschel	Kelly, Harris B.	Leake, Hubert	Lutz, William O.
Hyatt, Horton P.	Kelly, John M.	Lee, Allen B.	Lyman, E. J.
Ijams, Ralph H.	Kelly, Paris B.	Lee, Alva M.	Lynch, John T.
Ingram, Henry	Kelly, Robert L.	Lee, Alvin	Lyon, Alfred B.
Irick, William E.	Kelly, Rutledge	Lee, John	McAffrey, William
Irvin, Elmer W.	Kelso, Barney	Lee, Maurice	McAnally, David
Irwin, Charleson V.	Kendrick, Samuel	Leinart, Byron	McAnally, Willard
Irwin, Frank C.	Kennedy, Ambrose	Leinart, R. H.	McAndrews, George
Irwin, William	Kennedy, C. H.	Lennon, Charles H.	McArthur, Hollis
Jack, Walter E.	Kennedy, Edward	Leek, Frank	McBee, Henry C.
Jackson, Albert	Kennedy, Kaiser	Lemon, Mike	McCallie, Hugh
Jackson, Ed Paul	Kennedy, Luther	Lennon, Edward H.	McCammon, Howard
Jackson, G. W.	Kennedy, Martin	Lennon, James G.	McCarrell, James
Jackson, James A.	Kennedy, William	Lester, Fred C.	McCarrell, Joseph
Jackson, William H.	Kennedy, Wendell	Lethgo, Samuel	McCarter, Elmer
Jacobs, Earl	Kennerly, Carson	LeToney, Peter	McClain, Everett
Jacobs, Elmer	Kent, Raymond C.	LeToney, William	McClain, Hobart
Jacob, Pryor W.	Kerfoot, W. A.	Letsinger, Clemmie	McClain, Samuel
James, Charles F.	Kerley, Alexander	Lett, James	McClanahan, John
Jarnigan, Joe	Kern, Hyman T.	Lett, John H.	McClark, Albert
Jarvis, Adrian	Key, Dwight C.	Lett, Joseph W.	McClellan, John G.
Jeffers, William	Key, John O.	Levine, Edwin R.	McCloud, Bruce J.
Jeffries, Elmer		Levine, Harry Z.	McCloud, Raymond

McCormack, Bryon
 McCulley, John H.
 McCulley, Hugh
 McCullough, Morsell
 McCurd, Joseph
 McCutchin, Hugh
 McDaniel, Guy R.
 McDaniel, William
 McDonald, Jack
 McDougall, Maurice
 McDowell, Ford
 McFadden, Benjamin
 McFall, Frank C.
 McFee, Cleve
 McGhee, Frank C.
 McGhee, William
 McGill, Frank
 McGoldrick, Clarence
 McGuire, Charles
 McGuire, Ester
 McIlwaine, Henry
 McIntyre, Edwin J.
 McKenzie, Alexander
 McKiddy, James A.
 McKiddy, Wilfred E.
 McKiddy, Zona
 McKinney, Booth
 McKinney, Garfield W.
 McKinney, John E.
 McKinney, Rufus L.
 McMahon, Cuyler
 McMahon, Joseph
 McMillan, Fred L.
 McMillan, James P.
 McMillan, James T.
 McMullen, LeRoy
 McNeil, Robert B.
 McNutt, A. D.
 McNutt, Sam H.
 McNutt, Wilbur
 McPeters, Walter C.
 McPherson, Charles
 McPherson, Herman
 McVey, George J.
 Mabry, Joseph
 Mabry, William R.
 Machta, Eli
 Madison, Ollie
 Mahaffy, Albert B.
 Maher, F. D.
 Main, Donnelly
 Main, William
 Maines, Thomas R.
 Majette, Roswell S.
 Major, Bentley C.
 Major, Burley G.
 Majors, James
 Malcomb, R. S.
 Maldney, James
 Mallory, Thomas M.
 Malone, Chalmers
 Maloney, Earl
 Maner, Mel
 Mann, Edward K.
 Mann, Edwin
 Mann, Hubert
 Mann, John L.
 Mann, R. T.
 Manning, John E.
 Manuel, Joseph
 Maples, Arthur
 Maples, Charles
 Maples, E. V.
 Margolies, Charles
 Marr, James Y.
 Marshall, Otis W.
 Marshall, R. H.
 Marthens, Arthur

Marthens, Bradley
 Martin, Edward
 Martin, Hunley
 Martin, James W.
 Martin, William
 Martin, Will P.
 Marx, Frank H.
 Mashburn, Clarence
 Massey, V. E.
 Massingill, Adolphus
 Mathes, James R.
 Mathias, Isaac
 Maxwell, Earl
 Mayberry, Oliver C.
 Mayfield, James G.
 Mayhew, Louis A.
 Maynard, Homer
 Mays, Robert L.
 Means, Charles E.
 Medlin, Arthur M.
 Meek, James M.
 Melbane, Allen
 Menzies, John F.
 Merrifield, Walter
 Merriman, Charles
 Merriman, Helford
 Merriman, Otis
 Merritt, Hobart
 Messer, Bruce
 Messer, William
 Metcalf, Warren F.
 Middleton, Ernest
 Miles, Frank
 Millen, John M.
 Miller, Clayton
 Miller, Dana H.
 Miller, Edgar R.
 Miller, Frank
 Miller, George
 Miller, Henry
 Miller, Kenneth
 Miller, Leonard
 Miller, Tate
 Millett, James E.
 Millett, John
 Millett, Joseph
 Mills, Ernest
 Mills, George
 Mills, William
 Milnor, Arthur
 Mingle, Alonzo
 Minnis, G. W.
 Minnis, Samuel
 Minnis, Terry
 Minnis, Tipton
 Minor, Otis
 Minter, Fritz
 Mitchell, Charles
 Mitchell, Conda L.
 Mitchell, James
 Mitchell, John
 Mitchell, Oscar
 Mize, Thomas
 Mize, Turl
 Moaquin, William
 Monahan, George
 Monday, Bruce
 Monday, James
 Monday, John
 Monday, Joshua
 Monday, Lee
 Monday, Omer
 Monday, Samuel
 Monday, Tine
 Monemmaker, Joseph
 Monohan, Wallace
 Monroe, Edwin
 Montgomery, Claude

Montgomery, Lloyd
 Montgomery, Ralph
 Montgomery, Riley
 Moneymaker, Joseph
 Mooney, Barton
 Mooney, William
 Moore, Charles
 Moore, Clarence
 Moore, George
 Moore, H. F.
 Moore, Hugh H.
 Moore, Jack
 Moore, James
 Moore, Russell
 Moore, Walter
 Moree, McDonald
 Morgan, Joseph C.
 Moriarty, G.
 Morris, C. H.
 Morris, Clarence
 Morris, George
 Morrison, Wendell
 Moser, Grover R.
 Mott, Harry L.
 Moulden, John M., Jr.
 Moyers, Clyde B.
 Muir, Arthur
 Murphy, Bales
 Murphy, E. H.
 Murray, George
 Murray, Herman
 Murray, John
 Myers, Edwin
 Myers, George G.
 Myers, Jesse
 Mynatt, E. Foraker
 Mynatt, Joe H.
 Mynatt, John R.
 Mynatt, Samuel R.
 Mynatt, Swan O.
 Mynatt, Walter
 Myrick, S. E.
 Nash, Dr. W. S.
 Nash, Fred G.
 Neal, Frank
 Neal, George
 Neal, Haywood
 Neece, William M.
 Needham, John H.
 Needham, Neubert
 Needham, William
 Neely, John
 Neese, John W.
 Neil, James B.
 Nelson, Rufus
 Neubert, John
 Newbern, Thomas
 Newman, Edward
 Newman, Jake
 Newman, J. R.
 Newman, Luther
 Newman, William
 Nichols, Andrew
 Nichols, Claude
 Nichols, Joseph
 Nichols, Patrick
 Nichols, Paul H.
 Nichols, Ross
 Nicholson, Jack
 Nicholson, Robert
 Nickerson, Charles
 Nickle, Bernard R.
 Nipper, Isaac
 Noe, Charles
 Nolan, G.
 Nolan, James L.
 Nolan, Talmadge
 Noland, George W.

Norris, Adrian T.
 O'Baugh, John H.
 O'Bryan, Richard
 O'Connor, Frank
 O'Connor, Robert
 Ogden, John W.
 Ogg, Charles
 Ogg, Harvey C.
 Ogle, Alfred
 Ogle, Dr. B. M.
 Oglesby, John W.
 Oglesby, Louis G.
 Oliver, Elmer
 Oliver, Fred
 Orr, Turner
 Ottinger, Edward
 Ottinger, Kern
 Outhouse, Wilfred L.
 Overman, Fred W.
 Overman, Roscoe C.
 Owen, Walter P.
 Owens, Fred
 Owens, James
 Ownby, Horace R.
 Ownby, James W.
 Pace, Newell
 Packett, Joe R.
 Painter, Elmer
 Palmer, Edward
 Palmer, James
 Palmer, Robert
 Palmer, Ross
 Parham, Andrew
 Parham, Thomas
 Park, Will House
 Parker, Charles
 Parker, Clyde E.
 Parker, Phillip
 Parrott, Paul N.
 Parsley, Edward
 Pate, Earl R.
 Patterson, Charles
 Patterson, Reece
 Patterson, Robert
 Pattison, Lytton F.
 Patton, James
 Payne, George
 Payne, James R.
 Payne, Joe L.
 Peake, Noble
 Pearson, George
 Payne, James R.
 Pedroni, Andrew F.
 Perkins, Boyd
 Perkins, C. E.
 Perkins, Martin
 Perry, Fred
 Perry, James
 Perry, Lawrence
 Perry, Monroe
 Peters, E. C.
 Peters, James L.
 Pettigrew, William
 Phagan, Charles
 Phelps, Jefferson
 Phelps, William
 Phibbs, Leonard
 Phibbs, Walter
 Phifer, Ernest W.
 Phillips, Leo
 Phillips, Westervelt
 Philyaw, Owen
 Phipps, Glenn W.
 Phischlager, Christian
 Pickle, Charles
 Pickle, Joseph
 Pierce, Houk
 Pike, Arlie

Pike, Edward
Pincus, Isaac
Pinyon, James E.
Pittillo, James S.
Pittman, Howard
Pitts, William
Platt, Alfred
Platt, Joseph
Platt, S. J.
Plesse, Kenneth
Poker, Clay
Pollard, Orville
Pollard, Thomas
Porter, Joseph
Portwood, Charles
Portwood, Jack
Poston, William
Potter, Arthur N.
Powell, Bert
Prahar, Raymond
Pratt, Ernest
Pratt, Perry
Pratt, Thomas
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Preston, Raleigh
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Price, Willard
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Prince, William
Proffitt, Lewis A.
Province, Walter
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Puckett, R. N.
Pulliam, Herbert
Queener, George A.
Ragsdale, Lee
Ragsdale, Tomlinson M.
Rain, Charles
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Raley, LeRoy
Ramsey, Noah
Rankin, Carl E.
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Raulston, Jesse
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Rawlings, George
Reagan, William
Rector, John
Reece, Henry
Reed, Floyd
Reed, James
Reed, William B.
Reeves, E. Riley
Reich, Dewey
Reich, Edward
Reich, Morris
Remine, Floyd L.
Renneau, William
Reynolds, Burl
Reynolds, Carson
Reynolds, George R.
Reynolds, Raleigh
Reynolds, Ralph
Rhea, George
Rhea, Jack
Rhodes, Melvin R.
Rhodes, Walter
Rice, Clarence
Rice, William
Rich, Clint
Richard, Samuel L.
Richardson, Hugh
Richie, Edward
Ridener, Floyd
Ridenour, Luther
Riggs, Grant

Rigsby, Luther C.
Riley, Andrew J.
Riney, Manuel
Rising, John H.
Risner, Emory
Ritchey, Alexander
Roach, Erwin
Roach, Samuel
Roach, Walter
Robbins, Samuel
Roberts, George
Roberts, Henry
Roberts, Herbert
Roberts, Percy
Roberts, William
Robinson, Arthur
Robinson, Frank
Robinson, John S.
Robinson, Luther
Robinson, Richard
Rochat, Ernest H.
Rochester, Edward C.
Roddy, Gilbert
Roehl, Frank A.
Rogers, E. N.
Rogers, G. C.
Rogers, Olin W.
Rolen, James A.
Rollins, Charles H.
Romie, John H.
Rorex, Allie
Rorex, Joe
Rose, Maurice
Ross, Reuben
Ross, William
Rouse, Howard
Rouser, Frank L.
Rover, Ollie
Rowan, James
Ruble, John F.
Rudd, Joseph B.
Rudder, John W.
Ruffin, C. A.
Rule, Frederick
Rule, Thomas H.
Runyon, O. G.
Runyon, Luther
Runyon, William
Russell, Andrew L.
Russell, Charles A.
Russell, William H.
Rutherford, Charles
Rutherford, William
Ryan, Charles
Ryan, Herbert
Sadler, John S.
Sammons, Homer
Samuel, Monroe
Sandberg, John H.
Sandberg, Oscar
Sandberg, Robert O.
Sandberg, Thomas
Sandberg, William
Sanders, Charles
Sanders, John H.
Sanders, Lee
Sanders, Minyard
Sanders, Walter
Sands, Thomas C.
Sanford, Barnard
Sanford, Hite J.
Sansom, Jesse J.
Sargent, Hobart
Sargent, Roy L.
Satterfield, Hubert
Satterfield, Roy
Sawyers, Thomas

Sayne, Judge
Sayne, Thomas
Sayne, William
Scarborough, Henry
Schelthies, Frederick
Schenk, Ernest
Schmitt, Ralph
Schneider, Joseph
Schubert, Robert
Scott, John Paul
Schwenke, Edwin
Scott, Walter
Scott, William J.
Seruggs, J. Henry
Seruggs, John
Seruggs, Luther
Seruggs, Robert
Seay, Charles
Seddon, Thomas A.
Seiber, Edward
Seigle, Critt
Seilaz, Emil
Seivers, Paul
Seivers, William
Sellers, Thomas
Sentell, Earl
Sentell, Fred
Settle, Albert
Sewell, Vibert
Sewers, Paul
Sexton, Charles
Seymour, Herbert
Shackleford, Herman
Shaffer, George
Share, Ora
Sharp, Albert
Sharp, Frederick
Sharp, George
Sharp, Harry
Sharp, Hugh
Sharp, John E.
Sharp, John H.
Sharp, Raymond
Sharp, William
Sharpe, Emory
Shea, Martin
Shelton, Robert
Shell, Millard
Shepard, Rox
Shepard, William
Sherrod, Herbert
Shields, A. J.
Shinliver, Avery
Shipe, Verzele
Shope, David
Shope, Montgomery
Sholders, Dr. H. H.
Shropshire, Riley
Shubert, Luther E.
Shumate, Edwin
Simcox, Clyde A.
Simmonds, Robert M.
Simmons, Curtis
Simmons, George
Simos, Periclis A.
Simpson, Dexter
Simpson, James
Simpson, R. R.
Simpson, Samuel
Sims, Arnold
Singleton, Oscar
Singleton, Roy E.
Sizemore, Cleo M.
Skaggs, William
Sliger, A. D.
Small, George W.
Small, Harry
Small, Samuel

Smelser, John F.
Smith, Allie M.
Smith, Andrew H.
Smith, Anville
Smith, Arthur
Smith, Bruce D.
Smith, Burton
Smith, Carl
Smith, Charles
Smith, Clyde
Smith, Dixie
Smith, Earl
Smith, Ernest
Smith, Evans
Smith, Glenn
Smith, James
Smith, J. Bolton
Smith, John Roy
Smith, Leroy
Smith, Madison
Smith, Maxwell
Smith, McKinley
Smith, R. E.
Smith, Rhoten
Smith, Robert J.
Smith, Ross
Smith, Russell
Smith, Samuel
Smith, Sewell
Smith, Sherman
Smith, Walter
Smith, William A.
Smith, William F.
Smoker, Charles
Snapp, Clyde
Snavelly, Arthur
Snell, Henry
Sneller, Leonard
Snoddy, Dr. Carey
Sobelewski, William
Solomon, Claude
Solomon, Robert
Solver, Edward L.
Somers, Ira Lee
Sonner, John B.
Spangler, Herbert
Spangler, Robert
Sparks, Harry
Spear, Ernest
Spilman, Robert R.
Spraker, Burton
Sproul, Rodney
Spurgeon, Horace
Spurgeon, James
Stafford, Alva P.
Stair, McKindery
Stallings, Fred
Stallings, Link H.
Stalsworth, Edgar
Stanfield, H. K.
Stanley, James
Stansberry, Bryant
Stansel, Thomas
Starkey, Floyd
Starkey, Jack
Statum, Claude
Steelman, Charles
Steelman, George
Steffey, Ernest E.
Stephens, Edward
Stephens, David H.
Stephens, Walter
Stephenson, Carl
Stephenson, Claude
Stephenson, Robert J.
Stephenson, Thomas
Sterchi, Robert
Sterling, Robert

Sterling, Lytton
 Stevenson, William
 Still, Albert
 Still, George
 Stillman, Howard
 Stinnett, Harkness
 Stinnett, Robert Fate
 Stoltzfus, Clarence
 Stone, Carl L.
 Stone, Edgar
 Stone, Elmore
 Stooksbury, Isaac
 Stooksbury, Mark
 Strange, John
 Strange, Lawrence
 Suddarth, Terrell
 Suddarth, Thomas
 Suffridge, Albert
 Suffridge, Frank
 Suffridge, Robert
 Summers, John R.
 Summers, Joseph
 Susong, Charles
 Suttles, Thomas
 Sutton, George O.
 Sutton, George W.
 Sutton, James C.
 Swaggerty, E. R.
 Swan, Charles
 Swan, Clarence
 Swan, James
 Swatzell, Jesse
 Sweet, Joseph R.
 Talley, James E.
 Talley, Ulysses M.
 Tarver, Albert
 Tarvin, D. E.
 Tate, Ernest M.
 Taubion, Rufus
 Taylor, A. A.
 Taylor, Alexander
 Taylor, Arthur
 Taylor, Charles H.
 Taylor, Floyd
 Taylor, John Q.
 Taylor, Lee
 Taylor, Robert
 Taylor, Thomas
 Taylor, William
 Terry, Joseph
 Tester, Raleigh S.
 Thacker, Land
 Thacker, Swan
 Thacker, Walter L.
 Thigpen, William
 Thomas, Cal
 Thomas, DeWitt
 Thomas, Ernest L.
 Thomas, Frank D.
 Thomas, Hubert
 Thomas, John W.
 Thomas, Paul Archie
 Thomas, Roy
 Thomas, William M.
 Thomas, Zeb
 Thomason, Landon
 Thompson, Charles
 Thompson, Elbert
 Thompson, Frederick
 Thompson, George
 Thompson, Harry
 Thompson, J. W.
 Thornton, George D.
 Thornton, Riley C.
 Thorpe, John M.
 Thrasher, Robert L.

Tillery, Duncan
 Tillery, Lloyd
 Timmons, Joseph
 Tindell, Henry
 Tindell, John W.
 Tindell, Richard B.
 Tipton, Ernest
 Tipton, Minnis
 Tipton, Wiley
 Tisdale, Robert R.
 Tisdale, R. T.
 Titsworth, Frank L.
 Todd, Luther E.
 Tomlinson, William
 Toms, James H.
 Travis, Clarence
 Travis, David
 Travis, J. W.
 Trobaugh, Clyde
 Trott, James H.
 Trotter, H. S.
 Trotter, Otha
 Tront, J. M.
 Truan, Eugene H.
 Tuck, Joseph
 Tucker, Clarence
 Tucker, James
 Tucker, Luther
 Turner, Alfred
 Turner, Emerson
 Turner, George
 Turner, William H.
 Tyler, Hugh C.
 Underwood, Edgar
 Underwood, Jennings
 Underwood, Samuel
 Valentine, David
 Van Benschoten, Homer
 Vance, Clarence
 Vandergriff, Claude
 Vandergriff, Horace
 Vandergriff, Jesse
 Vandergriff, Lee
 Van Deventer, Horace
 Vann, William
 Varnell, Elmer E.
 Vasey, William M.
 Vaughn, Charles
 Vertrees, Robert M.
 Victory, Thomas
 Vineyard, Edward J.
 Vineyard, Luther
 Vittetoe, Reuben
 Vogel, Herman H.
 Wade, Ernest
 Wade, John E.
 Wade, Robert
 Waggoner, Charles
 Waggoner, Scott
 Wagner, Homer
 Walden, Lacey
 Waldrop, Pike
 Walker, C. S.
 Walker, Ernest
 Walker, George
 Walker, Hal H.
 Walker, Lloyd C.
 Walker, Newton
 Walker, Robert H.
 Walker, William P.
 Walker, Zeke
 Wallace, Frank
 Wallace, Jesse
 Wallace, Sebon R.
 Walland, William
 Waller, Porter C.

Walters, Earl
 Wamire, Claude F.
 Ward, Francis
 Ward, H. E.
 Ward, Homer R.
 Wardell, Hobart
 Wardle, Edgar
 Warfield, James T.
 Warren, Benjamin
 Warren, James
 Warren, William J.
 Warwick, Cecil T.
 Warwick, Clarence
 Warwick, Louis C.
 Warwick, Perry
 Washam, Ulysses
 Watson, Alexander
 Watson, Garth C.
 Watson, James G.
 Watson, Samuel
 Watson, Verlin
 Watts, Aster
 Weaver, Robert L.
 Weaver, Ross
 Webb, Joseph C.
 Webb, Robert A.
 Webb, T. S., 3rd
 Webb, William W.
 Webber, Letcher
 Webster, Paris
 Weeks, Columbus
 Weigle, Joseph
 Weiser, Edward
 Welch, Charles
 Welch, J. L.
 Welch, Robert
 Welch, Simeon
 Welch, Wallace
 Welch, William
 Wells, Costello
 Wells, Harry
 Wells, Herbert
 Wells, Otis
 Wells, Paul
 Wessman, Carl
 Wells, William T.
 Wessman, Chester
 Wesson, John D.
 West, Charles E.
 West, Frank
 Western, Parlin C.
 Wheeler, Charles
 Wheeler, Dewey
 Wheeler, Edward
 Wheeler, James
 Wheeler, John
 Whipple, Robert
 Whitaker, Clyde
 Whitaker, J. L.
 White, Bernard L.
 White, Clifford
 White, Edward T.
 White, Frank B.
 White, Hugh M.
 White, John E.
 White, Dr. Landon
 Whitehead, William
 Whitehurst, T. C.
 Whitney, John C.
 Wice, John V.
 Wice, Lewis
 Wickham, Reuben
 Widener, Harrison
 Widener, Walter
 Wight, Elerson

Wilharn, James C.
 Wileox, John
 Wiley, Herbert
 Wilhoit, Harrison
 Wilhoit, William F.
 Wilkerson, E. L.
 Wilkerson, Merlin
 Williams, Bush
 Williams, Charles W.
 Williams, George C.
 Williams, Gideon
 Williams, Gry
 Williams, Irby
 Williams, James
 Williams, John L.
 Williams, Joseph
 Williams, M. L.
 Williams, Roy S.
 Williams, Rush
 Williams, Walter
 Wills, George G.
 Wilson, Edward
 Wilson, Glenn R.
 Wilson, Grady P.
 Wilson, Harrison
 Wilson, Henry W.
 Wilson, Luther V.
 Wilson, O. D.
 Wilson, James E.
 Wilson, John F.
 Wilson, R. M.
 Wilson, Samuel B.
 Wilson, William E.
 Wilson, William H.
 Winick, Frank E.
 Winkle, William C.
 Winter, Charles M.
 Witt, Frank
 Witt, William A.
 Wolf, Arthur
 Wolf, D. M.
 Wolf, Joseph
 Wolfenbarger, Dock
 Wood, Hugh H.
 Woods, Andrew
 Woods, Daniel
 Woods, Earl
 Woods, Edward
 Woods, Elbert
 Woods, Lee
 Woody, Oscar
 Workman, H. J.
 Wnrlay, Edgar A.
 Wright, Clarence
 Wright, Eugene
 Wright, Guy J.
 Wright, J. M.
 Wright, Joseph
 Wrenn, Paul J.
 Wrenn, William
 Wynn, Charles
 Wyrick, Arthur L.
 Wyrick, James W.
 Yadon, Bayard
 Yager, Gideon
 Yardley, Albert M.
 Yardley, Walter
 Yark, Joseph R.
 Yarnell, J. E.
 Yates, Lorenzo
 Yoakum, Carl
 Yoe, Connie
 Young, Luther C.
 Zimmerman, Horace
 Zuger, Joseph M.

HOME ACTIVITIES SECTION



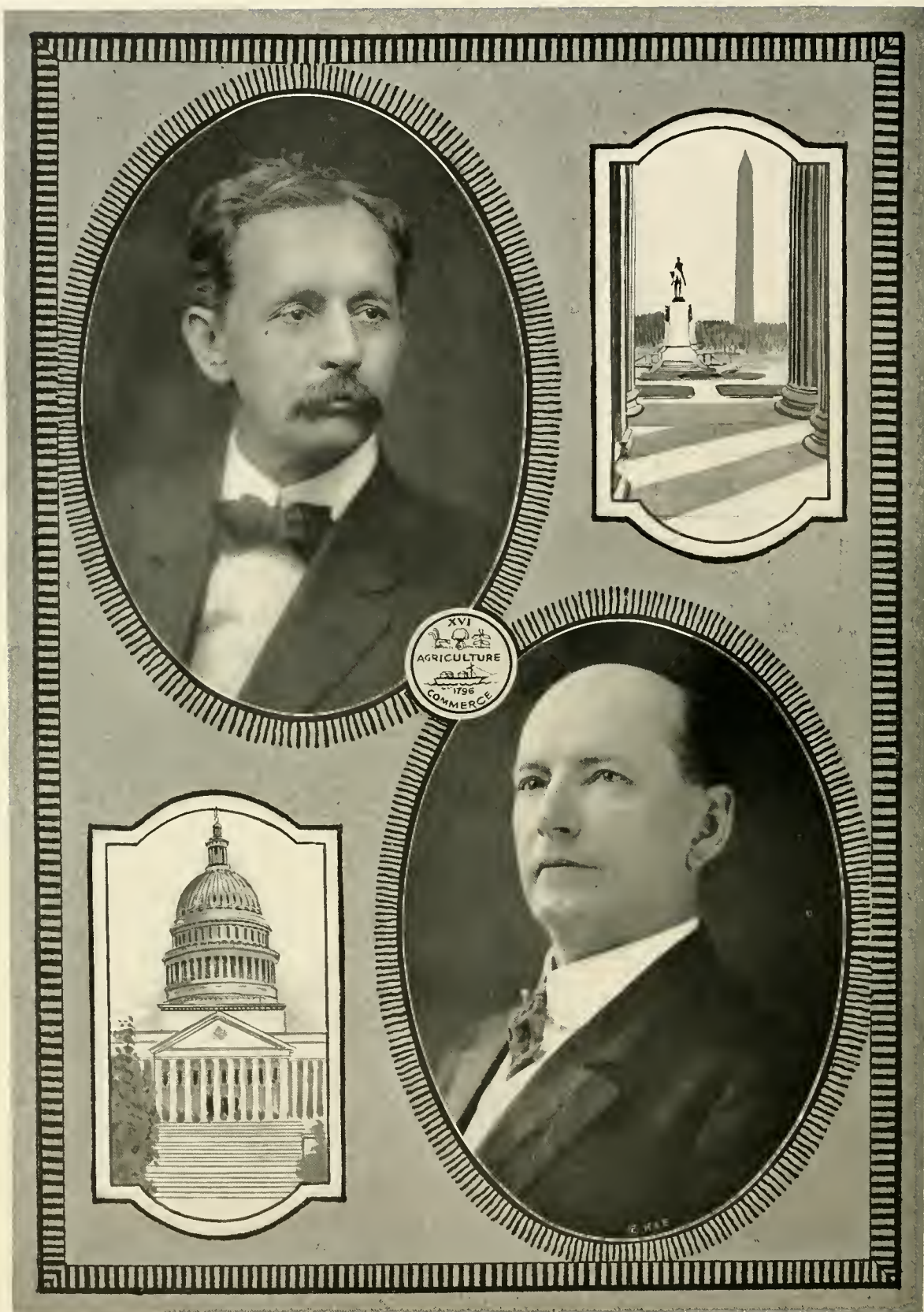
AMERICANS ALL!



HONOR ROLL

Du Bois
Smith
O'Brien
Cejka
Haucke
Pappandrikopolous
Andrassi
Villotto
Levy
Turovich
Kowalski
Chriczanevicz
Knutson
Gonzales

Howard E.



"OUR WAR REPRESENTATIVES"

Above, Senator John K. Shields; below, Congressman Richard W. Austin.



The
GREATEST MOTHER
in the WORLD



THE RED CROSS

No civilian activity of the great world war aroused so entirely the popular interest and made a so direct, human appeal to the great mass of people in Knoxville and Knox County—irrespective of creed, color, or station in life—as the Red Cross. Its international emblem, the symbol of mercy, justice and humanity, evoked an overwhelming response whenever a call was made in its behalf. People literally asked to contribute to its cause with their money or to give their time and labor for its sake. Its motives were so high and so pure that no one ever questioned what became of the wealth that was poured out to relieve the sufferings of a war-torn and grief-stricken world.

Never an appeal of any kind for assistance was made that it was not more than answered. If workers were needed, there were more than there was physical room in which they could labor comfortably. If contributions of money for the support of the national and local chapter were necessary, they were far beyond what was asked. In the first campaign, Knox County was asked to raise \$75,000 as its quota. The contributions were \$95,000. In the second campaign, in which an equal amount was asked, the subscriptions were \$80,000 within three hours after the campaign had started. They reached approximately \$125,000 before the avalanche of gifts stopped.

But great as were the donations of money to the Red Cross by Knox County—more than \$200,000 was collected in the two campaigns—the hundreds of thousands of hours of unselfish, loving work were infinitely greater. Of the more than 16,000 members in the county, over 6,000 were engaged actively in Red Cross work. Ninety-six women and men were awarded badges for doing 800 hours of work, twenty-six women received them for 1,600 hours of labor, while eleven women gave 2,400 hours each of their time and strength in the interest of the work. These figures do not take into account the thousands of women and girls who did less than these amounts, either in the privacy of their homes during leisure moments or in the regularly organized work rooms of the Red Cross chapter.

An insight into the magnitude of the work accomplished by the Knoxville chapter, its branch chapter in St. John's Episcopal Church, and its three score auxiliaries, is given in the final report to the southern division headquarters of the national organization. From the incorporation of the chapter on February 7, 1917, until April 30, 1919, the sum of \$88,541.82 was collected for local use, while \$77,748.05 of this amount was disbursed for materials and other necessary expenses. In the surgical dressing department, 607,368 articles were made at a cost of \$8,282.20. The garment department turned out 30,238 articles at an approximate cost of \$17,500. The knitting department made 25,703 articles at a cost of \$12,572.98. The St. John's branch made 54,654 compresses, 16,876 pleated bandages, 1,000 hospital garments, and knitted 447 pairs of socks and 155 sweaters. The civilian relief department gave assistance to 3,128 families by means of loans, visits, medical attention, legal advice, and correspondence in regard to allotments, allowances, and insurance. The loans amounted to \$4,579.71, of which \$2,396.07 was repaid by those to whom they had been made.

Mrs. N. E. Logan was the first director general of woman's work in the Red Cross chapter. She served until May 1, 1918, when she went to France in the canteen service. She was succeeded by Mrs. J. Stewart French, who served until the active work closed. There were eight departments into which this work was divided—surgical dressings, garments, knitting, military relief, civilian relief, education, canteen, and junior departments.

The surgical dressing department started in humble quarters in the rear of the Board of Commerce. Mrs. Charles Huff Davis was supervisor, with Mrs. Benjamin D. Bosworth as assistant. A second move was necessary in the interest of more room, while a third one was made into the "war quarters" in Market Hall, where there were accommodations for 300 women to work at one time. The making of dressings was carried on both day and night.

Mrs. A. J. Albers was the first superintendent of the garment department, but she was succeeded by Mrs. W. A. McBath, who gave almost a year of her time to the work. This was one of the most interesting of the departments, for the garments were cut from the raw cloth by an electric cutter, operated solely by women, sewed, inspected and packed, ready for shipment to foreign hospitals. They turned out the finished product, ready for a patient to put on.

The knitting department had an humble origin, starting in a small room in the Lyceum building. From that it grew to large proportions under the supervision of Mrs. Walter McCoy. Nearly all of the work was done in individual homes, hundreds of women taking home skeins of yarn and knitting gloves, sweaters and socks in odd moments when there were no other duties. The total of their labors was more than 25,000 finished articles.

The civilian relief department met a great need in attendance to the wants and welfare of those who had relatives in some branch of federal service. More than 3,000 families, many of them needy, were assisted regularly from June 1, 1917, to May 1, 1919. Service rendered to these families included financial relief, visits to homes for various purposes, medical attention, legal advice, and correspondence regarding allotments, allowances, and insurance. The record committee instructed 800 drafted men in filling out allotment and allowance blanks. Loans of about \$4,500 were made to needy families, of which \$2,400 afterward was collected. Mrs. Albert G. Hope was chairman of this department until January, 1918, when she was succeeded by Mrs. J. Walter Wright.

The military relief committee, with Richard K. Gibson as chairman, gave its assistance to those in the service who were in need of help. Before the local guardsmen went to Camp Sevier, they were supplied with necessary clothing and medical supplies. After they arrived in camp, the committee continued its supervision of them by importuning the government for heavier and warmer clothing during the severe winter. Working in connection with the canteen, a relief booth was installed at the Southern depot where soldiers' packages were looked after, tickets exchanged, the sick and needy helped, and meals and lodging furnished. Loans were made to many soldiers who were temporarily short of funds.

During the influenza epidemic, medicine, supplies and clothing were furnished to the troops encamped at the University of Tennessee and at Chilhowee Park. Soldiers in hospitals were visited and relatives informed of their health.

In response to the need for trained workers, more than a score of members of the Red Cross Chapter volunteered for canteen, nursing or executive work. On the opposite page are shown the photographs of eleven of them. They are: (1)-Fred. A. Ault, Deputy Comptroller of the National Red Cross at Washington from May, 1918, to July, 1919, who had, in that capacity, final review and approval of all Red Cross expenditures; (2)-E. W. Ogden, former president and one of the organizers of the Knoxville Chapter, who went to France in 1917 and served for a year in Red Cross work; (3)-Mrs. E. W. Ogden, who also saw a year of foreign service in the direction of Red Cross work in France; (4)-Miss Julia E. Hoyne, Red Cross nurse who went overseas in November, 1918; (5)-Miss Anna Magee Sanford, who did canteen work in France from July, 1918, to April, 1919; (6)-Miss Margaret McKinney, who was also overseas in canteen work for the Red Cross from November, 1918, to August, 1919; (7)-Miss Ella Williams, a canteen worker, who served in France from January, 1918, to March, 1919, in French and American canteens; (8)-Miss Anne Gettys, also a canteen worker in France for six months; (9)-Mrs. N. E. Logan, director of woman's work in the Knoxville Red Cross Chapter until her departure in July, 1918, for Europe, where she managed canteens at Bordeaux, France, and Treves, Germany; (10)-Miss Stella Wade, Red Cross nurse at Camp Jackson from August to December, 1918; (11)-Miss Mary Rachel Shackelford, who did Red Cross nursing at Camp McClellan and Camp Wadsworth during the war.

The Junior Red Cross, organized early in 1918, grew into large proportions and did splendid work. Thirty-one auxiliaries were organized with a total membership of about 12,000. These were principally in the city and county schools. More than \$3,000 was raised and disbursed by the children in their work. Sixty French war orphans were adopted and provided for during a period of two years. In the manual training departments of the schools, the boys and girls made packing boxes for surgical dressings, applicator sticks for use in surgical packets, and other useful articles. The girls knitted sweaters, wristlets, and quilt squares. A total of 106,027 articles was turned out by members of the Junior Red Cross.

No branch of the Red Cross Chapter was more popular or filled a more direct need than the canteen at the railroad station, organized early in 1918 by Mrs. A. F. Sanford, and conducted later under the direction of Mrs. E. E. Norris and Mrs. E. C. Gothard. Between 300,000 and 400,000 troops, which passed through Knoxville enroute to camps or returning home to hospitals from the battle field, were served by the canteen. Regular shifts of workers stayed on duty seven days in the week from six o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night. No matter what kind of weather or what the hour, every train was met and refreshment offered to all men in uniform. During the months the canteen was in operation, the sum of \$11,927.91 was expended in buying supplies and equipment. An appropriation of \$2,500 was made by the Red Cross chapter, but the rest was contributed by patriotic citizens.

However, the donations of money were a tiny mite compared to the value of gifts of food made by housewives of the city and county and by the wholesale fruit houses. Jellies, preserves, sandwiches, pastries, fruits, and all kinds of delicacies were contributed in season and out of season by those who wished to do "their bit" in this way. No man in uniform was ever allowed to pass through the railroad station without a uniformed worker offering him cigarettes, coffee, pies, or any other delicacy that was in stock at the time. It made no matter whether he was a Tennessean or a native of another state. The uniform was the "open sesame" for a shower of attention by the canteen workers.

This personal attention, this kindness and untiring attention, this cordiality shown to all alike made the canteen a mighty instrument in maintaining a high morale among the troops, as well as ministering to their material needs. Often a home-sick and discouraged soldier, far away from home and loved ones, poured out his woes into the sympathetic ear of some canteen worker, who gave him encouragement and sent him smiling on his way.

AMERICAN RED CROSS



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In addition to these kindly services, first aid was rendered to 370 soldiers, 87 were taken from trains to hospitals, guides were furnished for detachments which had a few hours between trains and which wished to take walks over the city, telegrams were sent to relatives, more than 1,000 conducted to the Y. M. C. A. for baths and swims, while hundreds of thousands of post cards were given to men on which to write home.

Ossoli Circle, shortly after war was declared, took up the making of hospital garments among its membership. This work was thoroughly organized, perfected and continued until the last days of 1917, when it was merged with the central garment makers' department of the Red Cross. The circle thereafter devoted its time to other war work. Its most notable achievement, however, was the formation of 35 auxiliaries among the churches of the city and county, and among the county seats of the surrounding counties.

The only auxiliary of the Knoxville chapter that grew to the proportion of being raised to a branch in rank was the one organized in August, 1917, among the membership of St. John's Episcopal Church. The auxiliary started and kept through to its end the same board of officers. They were Dr. Walter C. Whitaker, president; R. K. Gibson, chairman of finance; Fritz Staub, chairman of relief work; D. M. Chambliss, chairman of supplies; George F. Harrison, secretary and treasurer. From August until November, 1917, the sewing rooms in the Lyceum building were used, but thereafter the auditorium of the parish house was converted into a work room in which bandages and surgical dressings were made. On April 1, 1918, in recognition of its fine work, the St. John's auxiliary became the St. John's branch of the Knoxville chapter. It was entirely self-supporting and did all kinds of Red Cross work. During the twelve months of active operation, the following articles were turned out by the women of this branch: 54,654 compresses, 16,876 plaited bandages, 1,000 hospital garments, 587 pads and belts, 60 sweaters, 38 sponges, 12 bathrobes, 447 pairs of socks, and 155 sweaters. This made a total of approximately 75,000 articles. Many of the officers and instructors in the parent chapter came from St. John's Church.

In conclusion, it should be noticed that the Knoxville chapter of the Red Cross was in the field and working before war was declared on April 6, 1917. Due to the efforts principally of Mrs. N. E. Logan, an organization had been perfected two months earlier, on February 6, and therefore work was well under way when the formal declaration came. The first officers were E. W. Ogden, president; Powell Smith, vice-president; N. E. Logan, treasurer; and Mrs. C. M. McClung, secretary. The directorate was composed of George Blow, Fred Bonham, N. E. Logan, Powell Smith, A. H. Steere, W. A. Schoenfield, Ben Morton, Curtis B. Johnson, E. W. Ogden, Mrs. Lena Warner, and Mrs. Lucy Templeton.

In the two years of exceedingly busy work which followed, there were many changes of officers and directors. Mr. Ogden resigned the presidency on October 1, 1917, to go to France in the Red Cross work. He was succeeded by Fred Ault, who served until March 19, 1918, when John M. Thornburgh became the active head of the chapter. After serving a year as treasurer, Mr. Logan was succeeded by Fred Ault, who, in turn, was succeeded by William Lyons. Mrs. McClung retired in 1919 after giving two years of her time as secretary of the chapter. Mrs. E. W. Ogden, who had returned from France as a Red Cross worker, was chosen in her place.

The directorate during the two years of active work was composed at one time or another of the following: Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Logan, Fred Bonham, Mrs. Lena Warner, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ogden, A. H. Steere, Mrs. L. D. Tyson, D. A. Rosenthal, E. D. Albers, R. K. Gibson, John M. Thornburgh, William Lyons, Mrs. W. McBath, Mrs. J. Stewart French, Mrs. Walter McCoy, Mrs. B. D. Bosworth, A. P. Frierson, Wiley L. Morgan, Mrs. Henry Kelso, Mrs. Clyde Gothard, Dan Chambliss, F. J. Callan, Mrs. C. M. McClung, Mrs. Albert Hope, Mrs. C. H. Davis, Fred Ault, G. H. Clark, Mrs. Walter Wright, and Mrs. Kenneth Gilpin.



"RED CROSS DIRECTORS' MEETING"

Col. William S. Shields is speaking. Around table from his right are Mrs. W. C. Ross, Fred Bonham, Mrs. Ernest Logan, Fred Ault, Mrs. C. H. Davis, R. K. Gibson, Will Hall, D. A. Rosenthal, Ernest Logan, Ed Albers, Arthur Steere, Mrs. Albert Hope.



"RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS"

Executive office from which work was directed. Mrs. Ernest Logan, director of woman's department, is seated at desk.

The chairmen, who served as head of the various committees, were: Publicity, Fred Bonham; Membership, A. H. Steere; Motor Service, George Blow, E. D. Albers; Instruction, Mesdames N. E. Logan, E. W. Ogden, Horace VanDeventer, Kenneth Gilpin; Packing and Shipping, Will S. Hall; Cooperation, Mrs. L. D. Tyson; Supplies and Surgical Dressings, Mesdames C. H. Davis and B. D. Bosworth; Civilian Relief and Home Service, Mrs. Albert Hope, Mrs. Walter Wright, Miss Christian, with Mrs. Weterhof as assistant; Supervisors, Dr. S. R. Miller and Miss Jeanette Paulus; Military Relief, W. J. Wrenn and R. K. Gibson; Canteen Service, Mesdames Alfred Sanford, E. E. Norris and E. C. Gothard; Junior League, Mrs. W. C. Ross, Mrs. Samuel Duggan, Mrs. John K. Craig and Miss Evelyn Hazen; Knitting, Mrs. Walter McCoy; Hospital Supplies, Mesdames A. J. Albers and W. McBeth; Education, Mrs. Henry Kelso.

The following received badges for 2,400 hours, or 18 months of service, for the Red Cross:

Mesdames E. W. Ogden, Chas. Huff Davis, B. D. Bosworth, W. A. McBeth, Walter McCoy, Walter Scott, J. Stewart French, N. E. Logan, Roy Woods, W. R. Murphy, George F. Harrison.

Badges were awarded the following for 1,600 hours, or 12 months of service, in Red Cross work:

Mrs. J. Walter Wright, Miss Maud Christian, Mrs. E. Clyde Gothard, Mrs. C. M. McClung, Mrs. Lena Warner, Mrs. Alfred Sanford, Mrs. W. A. Lowry, Mrs. Boynton Armstrong, Miss Mary Emily French, Miss Bessie Lokenstein, Mrs. J. Y. Johnston, Mrs. E. H. Sanders, Mrs. D. C. Chapman, Mrs. E. B. Love, Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Mrs. J. J. Ashe, Miss Margaret Ashe, Miss Ella Williams, Miss Anna Magee Sanford, Mrs. Frank C. Bearden, Mrs. Henry W. Curtis, Mrs. James Maynard, Mrs. Horace VanDeventer, Mrs. I. E. Dooley, Mrs. George A. Werdehoff.

Badges for 800 hours, or six months of service, were awarded to the following:

Miss Laura Thornburgh, Miss Margaret Wells, Miss Rosa Scott, Miss Ida Ross, Miss Eleanor Ernest, Miss Jeanette Paulus, Miss Decie Merwin, Miss Eleanor Atkin, Miss Ella Bradley, Miss Katherine Carson, Mrs. Fletcher Morgan, Mrs. W. M. Goodman, Mrs. Jas. C. Todd, Mrs. J. E. Stockwell, Mrs. Daisy W. Meek, Mrs. Hugh VanDeventer, Mrs. Fayette VanDeventer, Mrs. John Hudson, Mrs. Albert George, Miss Anne Leach, Miss Antoinette Dossier, Mrs. J. T. DeWitt, Mrs. J. T. McTeer, Mrs. J. C. Duncan, Jr., Mrs. H. G. Neal, Mrs. Victor Gilbert, Mrs. W. T. Kolter, Miss Reba Hill, Miss Margaret Sanders, Mrs. W. M. Cooley, Mrs. J. C. Duncan, Sr., Miss Virginia Rush, Mrs. J. P. Moffett, Mrs. Eugene Galyon, Mrs. Daniel Briscoe, Jr., Mrs. W. R. Foster, Mrs. Clarence Carmichael, Mrs. John E. McMillan, Mrs. Carrie Hunnicutt, Mrs. W. C. Hackney, Mrs. J. S. McSpadden, Miss Grace Fuller, Mrs. R. J. Yearwood, Mrs. M. B. Arnstein, Mrs. Floyd Uterback, Mrs. R. Ledgerwood, Mrs. W. M. Anderson, Mrs. S. A. Ogden, Mrs. J. D. Morris, Mrs. J. E. Gardner, Mrs. Eliza Kirby, Mrs. Alex. Manard, Mrs. W. P. Chandler, Mrs. Geo. P. Chandler, Mrs. Minnie Parker, Mrs. J. D. Collier, Mrs. J. H. Hall, Mrs. W. W. Woodruff, Jr., Mrs. A. I. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Moore, Mrs. Jas. G. Carson, Mrs. Russell Kent, Mrs. J. S. Jamerson, Mrs. Lynn Haun, Mrs. Alex. McMillan, Mrs. Henry Fenton, Mrs. S. D. Coykendall, Mrs. H. J. Kelso, Mrs. Will S. Hall, Miss Lucy Rhea, Mrs. Sue Barton, Miss M. P. McNutt, Mrs. Bert H. Jardine, Mrs. K. E. Steinmetz, Mrs. A. B. Norton, Mrs. A. A. May, Mrs. Richard McCargo, Mrs. Roy Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Miller, Mrs. W. G. Lee, Mrs. Bettie Young, Mrs. J. W. Harrison, Mrs. H. M. Luttrell, Mrs. Margaret Adams, Mrs. I. Adler, Miss Gertie Lobenstein, Mrs. Morris Bradt, Mrs. E. E. Wait, Mrs. C. H. Baker, Mrs. Fred Conner, Miss Fannie Salmon, Mrs. J. E. Obern, Mrs. Frank Callan, Mrs. M. T. Hogan, Mrs. W. T. Claiborne, Miss Sophie Harrill, Miss Ellen Johnson, Miss Ada Lawhorn, Miss Miriam Porter, Miss Kate Leclair, Mrs. B. W. Akers, Mrs. Harry H. Galbraith, Mrs. W. H. Dawn, Mrs. Fritz Staub, Mrs. L. H. Leach, Mrs. L. E. Henderson, Mrs. Pauline T. Yule, Miss Bessie Thomas, Mrs. Henry Berends, Miss Ida Good, Mrs. Hugh Gallaher, Miss Sophie Ducloux, Mrs. Joseph G. Johnson, Miss Kate R. Ogden, Miss Bettie Wrinkle, Mrs. Isabelle Jackson, Mrs. W. B. Trent, Mrs. Henry P. Foster, Jr., Miss Harriet Brown.

The following men also received badges for 800 hours of Red Cross work:

E. W. Ogden, John M. Thornburgh, Will S. Hall, W. L. Lyons, R. K. Gibson, Jas. A. Hensley, G. H. Gallaher, Ed. S. Alters, Fred T. Bonham, N. Ernest Logan, A. H. Steere, Harry K. Ryder, Jesse Jamerson.

The following are county or business women, who were not able to devote their entire time to the work, but who did at least 400 hours of work:

Mrs. Thomas H. Hardin, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Henry Hodge, Mrs. A. O. Child, Mrs. Carter Beeler, Mrs. George N. Gill, Mrs. Edward Tillery, Mrs. William McClellan, Mrs. R. M. Lewis, Mrs. J. E. Groner, Mrs. N. J. Lawhorn, Mrs. W. P. Lawson, Mrs. F. E. Hicks, Mrs. C. L. Carney, Mrs. E. D. Ball, Mrs. G. H. Morgan, Miss Roxie K. Goddard, Miss Lillian S. Goddard, Miss Ann S. Jones, Mrs. William Delpeuch, Mrs. J. G. Prater, Mrs. S. V. Watt, Mrs. Frank Lonas, Miss Lida B. Watt, Mrs. M. J. Bolden, Mrs. G. L. Trent, Mrs. S. D. Mitchell, Mrs. John McCampbell, Mrs. Sam Hill, Mrs. W. R. Sammons, Mrs. John A. McMillan.

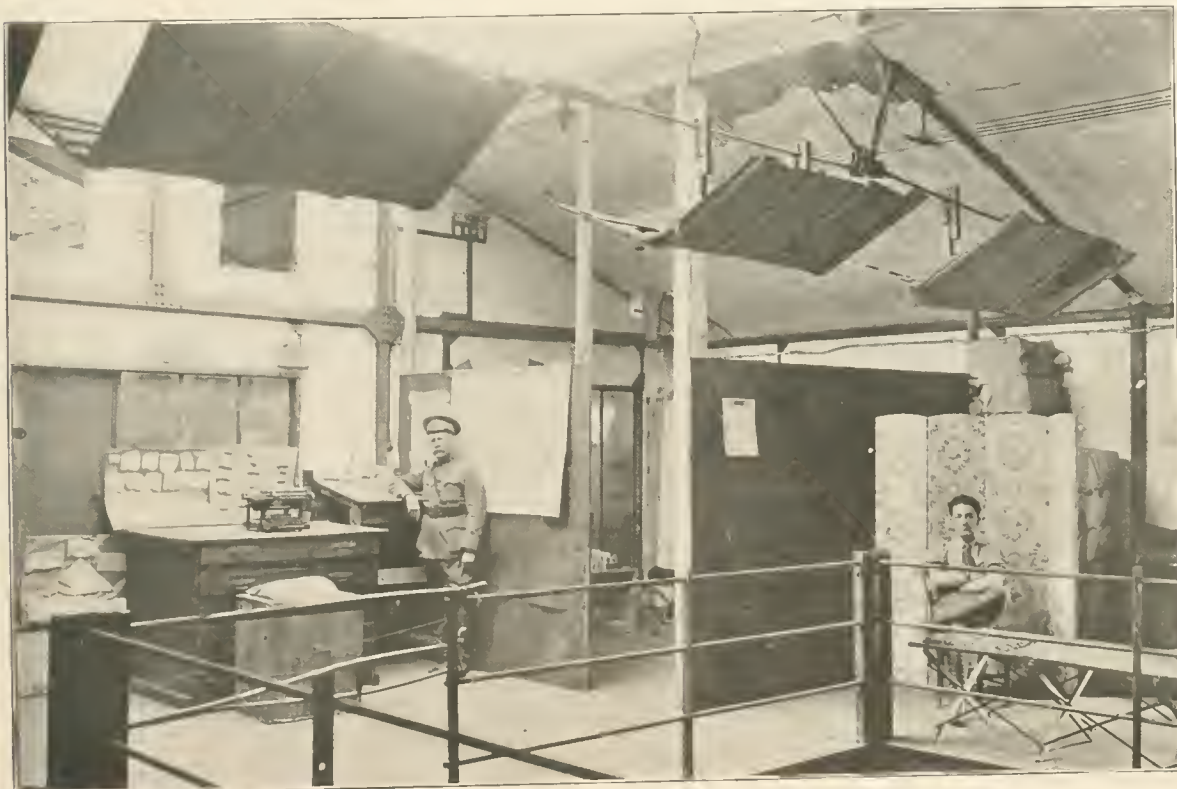
Those rendering assistance in the influenza epidemic, which raged among the 700 soldiers gathered at the University of Tennessee and Chilhowee Park, were:

Mrs. Lena Warner, Miss Jeanette Paulus, Miss Ada Lawhorn, Miss Edna Kirby, Mrs. Mary Hartcock, Miss Helen May Clare Read, Miss Sadie Steinmetz, Mrs. Lillian Fird Zimmerman, Miss Effie White, Mrs. Georgia Loy, Miss Elizabeth Allison, Mrs. T. H. Glenn, Mrs. J. S. Jamerson,



"AMERICAN CEMETERY AT TREVES, GERMANY"

This photograph shows graveyard of Allied soldiers. Mrs. Ernest Logan, of Knoxville, and Commandant de Bouvois, are inspecting the graves.



"IN A RED CROSS WAREHOUSE"

Mr. E. W. Ogden, of Knoxville, seen at his desk in a warehouse in the Toul Sector, France.

Miss Antoinette Dosser, Miss Decie Merwin, Miss Ellen Johnson, Miss Helen Murphy, Mrs. Garfield Beaman, Mrs. W. A. Lowery, Mrs. Henry Kelso, Miss Ida Ross, Miss Ella Bradley, Mrs. Russell Kent, Miss Anna Lawhorn, Miss Margaret Ashe, Miss Josephine Knaffle, Mrs. W. A. McBath, Mrs. Lynn Haun, Mrs. Henry Fenton, Mrs. Fletcher Morgan, Mrs. John Flenniken, Mrs. W. M. Anderson, Mrs. J. Stewart French, Miss Minnie Emory, Miss Margaret Condon, Miss Sina Webb, Mrs. Kate Pate, Miss Bertie Harris, Mrs. C. R. McIlwaine, Mrs. W. A. Collins, Miss Ruth Dunn, Miss Marian Woolridge—motor service.

Officers and workers of the Knoxville Red Cross Canteen Service were:

Mrs. Clyde Gothard, Chairman; Mrs. Frank Meade, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. John Hudson, Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. A. F. Sanford, Treasurer; Mrs. H. J. Kelso, Secretary; Mr. H. G. Gallaher, Chairman of Supplies; Mrs. S. V. Minskey, Assistant Chairman of Supplies; J. A. Hensley, Chairman of Information Booth; Assistants: Mrs. Jas. McDowell, Miss Anne Gettys, Miss Ella Bradley, Miss Kennzell, Mrs. C. E. Lucky and Mrs. Rachael Huff.

Members and Captains of teams serving from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. on every day in the week were as follows:

Sunday:—Mrs. Carrie Hennicutt, Captain; Mrs. Anne Shields, Mrs. A. F. Aurin, Miss Lillian Goddard, Miss Roxie Goddard, Miss Grace Fuller, Miss Martha Richards, Miss Anne Jones, Miss Bessie Thomas, Miss Alice Fonde, Miss Margaret Barton and Miss Addie Fuller.

Sunday Night:—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gallaher, Captains; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jameson, Mrs. H. J. Kelso, Cyrus Kehr, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaut, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Simmonds, Miss Cornelia Howell, Miss Rose Agnes Shea, Miss Gladys Gallaher, Miss Mary Gill, Graham Gill, Jesse Jameson, Spears Webster and Miss Julia Harpman.

Monday:—Mrs. John E. Oberne, Captain; Miss Elizabeth McClellan, Miss Frances Trent, Miss Mary Trent, Miss Lal Bean, Mrs. E. T. Sanford, Mrs. Edward Oates, Mrs. H. G. Fowler, Mrs. R. W. Ogden, Miss Stella Shea, Mrs. Harold Powers, Mrs. Edward Ashe, Mrs. J. H. McClintock, Mrs. J. E. Hacker, Mrs. Henry Hudson, Mrs. Robert VanDeventer, Miss Clare Shea, Mrs. W. E. Lacy, Mrs. D. W. Meek, Mrs. H. L. Powers and Mrs. T. D. Hacker.

Monday Night:—Mrs. Fletcher B. Morgan, Captain; Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Young, Mrs. Pauline Yule, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McDermott, W. E. Miller, John Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jardine, Mrs. A. Y. Burrow and A. M. Stewart.

Tuesday:—Mrs. Cary F. Spence, Captain; Mrs. Chas. Cullen, Mrs. Eugenia Delin, Mrs. E. W. Ogden, Mrs. Edward McMillan, Miss Grace Mountcastle, Miss Elizabeth Ashe, Miss Maria Logan, Miss Inez Miller, Miss Margaret Ashe, Miss Annette Ashe, Miss Katherine Varnell, Miss Lillian Oppenheimer, Mrs. Edward Lutz, Miss Julia Oldham, Miss Helen Petway, Miss Elizabeth Rose, Mrs. John K. Craig, Mrs. David Madden and Mrs. Lee A. Gridley.

Tuesday Night:—Mrs. Pauline Yule, Captain; Mrs. Fletcher B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jardine, Miss Isaline Yule, Miss Gladys Murray and Miss Helen Hitch.

Wednesday:—Mrs. John Hudson, Captain; Mrs. William C. Ross, Mrs. Ambrose Gaines, Mrs. Kenneth Gilpin, Mrs. Spears Webster, Mrs. T. A. Wright, Mrs. Robert VanDeventer, Miss Ellen McClung, Miss Marguerite McClure, Miss Catherine Davis, Miss Miriam Porter, Miss Mary Dooley, Miss Dorothy Dooley.

Wednesday Night:—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Beardsley, Captains; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnston, Miss Marguerite McConnell, Miss Margaret Kyle, Miss May Sheddian, Miss Julia Harpman and Miss Edith Rogers.

Thursday:—Mrs. Albert George, Captain; Mrs. Floyd Utterback, Mrs. Eugene Galyon, Mrs. Frank Gaut, Mrs. Frank Meade, Miss Kathleen Kennedy, Mrs. Walter Mynderse, Mrs. Walter Baer, Mrs. Clarence Carmichael, Miss Margaret Ashe, Mrs. Bruce McCallie, Miss Anne Gettys, Miss Laura Thornburg, Mrs. Fred Conner, Mrs. Richard Boyd, Mrs. William Martin, Mrs. John E. McMillan, Mrs. J. M. Moulden, Mrs. Howell Davis and Mrs. W. R. Fuller.

Thursday Night:—Mrs. Henry J. Kelso, Captain; Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Staub, Mrs. J. J. Ellis and Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Melendy, Mrs. Lena Warner, Mrs. H. J. Kelso, Miss Jeanette Paulus, Miss Ida Ross, Miss Elizabeth Scruggs, Miss Ethel White, Miss Rose Agnes Shea, Miss Ella Bradley, Miss Martie Attix, Mrs. G. H. Gallaher, Miss Gladys Gallaher, Miss Lucy Rhea, Hugh Gallaher, Graham Gill, Mrs. J. Stewart French, Miss Ella Bradley, Miss Mary Nelson and Jesse Jameson, Jr.

Friday:—Mrs. W. W. Woodruff, Captain; Mrs. Fayette VanDeventer, Mrs. S. V. Minskey, Mrs. E. H. Hurst, Mrs. Harriet McClellan Young, Mrs. C. J. McClung, Mrs. E. J. Briscoe, Mrs. W. T. Claiborne, Mrs. Rudolph Knaffl, Miss Helen Murphy, Miss Anne Leach, Miss Josephine Knaffl, Miss Maude Sharp, Miss Katherine Lindsay, Jesse Miller, Morgan Hazen, Miss Anne Houk, Mrs. J. Wilow, Mrs. Albert Watson and Mrs. James McDowell.

Friday Night:—Mrs. T. T. Jamerson, Captain; Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Staub, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gallaher, Mrs. H. J. Kelso, Mrs. Ed. Gillenwaters, Mrs. J. J. Jameson, Miss Cornelia Howell, Miss Gladys Gillenwaters, Miss Ida Ross, Misses Denton, Miss Schofield and Miss Scruggs.

Saturday:—Mrs. Albert George, Captain; Mrs. Walter Mynderse, Mrs. Wm. Fuller, Mrs. Howell Davis, Mrs. Walter Utterback, Mrs. Walter Baer, Mrs. Fred Conner, Mrs. Bruce McCallie, Mrs. Eugene Galyon, Mrs. J. M. Moulden, Miss Antoinette Dosser, Mrs. Frank Meade, Miss Kathleen Kennedy and Miss Margaret Ashe.

Saturday Night:—Mrs. Fletcher Morgan, Captain; Mrs. John Yule, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jardine, Mr. W. E. Miller, Mr. A. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jones, John Caldwell, James Hensley and Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Burrow.





T. ASEURY WRIGHT

LIBERTY LOANS

In the five national Liberty Loan campaigns to finance the war, Knox County not only went "over the top", but in each of them its citizens bought more bonds than the government asked of them. The total subscriptions in five loans were approximately \$13,500,000, though the county's quota was only slightly in excess of \$10,000,000. Add to these subscriptions more than \$2,000,000 invested in war savings stamps and the loans from Knox Countians to the federal government for the prosecution of the war reached the huge sum of more than \$15,000,000.

The sale of so many government securities was made possible by the splendid selling organization built up and perfected in each succeeding campaign by Hon. T. Asbury Wright, who was chairman for Knox County in each of the five loans. He was the only county chairman in the Sixth Federal Reserve District who served consecutively through all of these campaigns. He virtually gave up his private business during them to further the sale of the bonds. Thanks to his constructive, organizing ability, backed by liberal space contributed by patriotic individuals, firms and by the newspapers themselves, the vital necessity of participating in the loans was carried to every home in the city and county.

Mr. Wright was assisted by an executive committee composed of the presidents of the Knoxville banks—William S. Shields, Frank L. Fisher, S. B. Luttrell, Joseph P. Gaut, E. E. McMillan, J. Allen Smith, Hu M. Johnston, W. H. Sterchi, Charlton Karns, J. J. Ashe, and, during the Fourth and Fifth Loans, Robert S. Young, president of the American National Bank. Samuel V. Carter, who was zone chairman for 20 of the upper East Tennessee counties, gave his assistance and support in each of the campaigns. These men, together with other officials of their banks, did yeoman service.

In the Fourth and Fifth Loans, which were considerably the largest, Mr. Wright organized a ward and district system for the purpose of getting in contact with every citizen in the city and county.* Knoxville was divided into four

divisions, while the county constituted a fifth. Matt G. Thomas was placed in command of the First Division; G. L. Price of the Second; J. L. Deaver of the Third; E. R. Wade of the Fourth; while John L. Boyd had charge of the county, or Fifth Division. Each general had under him a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, captain and several lieutenants. These officers in the various divisions, wards and precincts were:

Division No. 1—Colonel, Richard K. Gibson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Floyd Haun; Captains—1st Ward, U. D. Beeler; 2nd Ward, W. S. Hall; 3rd Ward, James E. Thompson; 4th Ward, Charles M. Thomas; 12th Ward, Edward Briscoe; 25th Ward, J. Park Vestal; 26th Ward, Chas. C. Rutherford.

Division No. 2—Colonel, Charles H. Harvey; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. R. Johnson; Captains—5th Ward, James E. Hickman; 6th Ward, Edgar George; 7th Ward, George Chandler; 8th Ward, Mel Miller; 13th Ward, J. C. White; 14th Ward, B. L. Johnson.

Division No. 3—Colonel, V. N. Hacker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sam V. Minskey; Captains—9th Ward, James Waters; 10th Ward, C. M. Mitchell and W. W. Woodruff, Jr.; 22nd Ward, C. E. Randall; 24th Ward, Arthur Groves.

Division No. 4—Colonel, E. H. Scharringhaus; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jesse E. Miller; Captains—11th Ward, James M. Rule; 15th Ward, Edwin McLemore; 16th Ward, J. W. Beam; 17th Ward, Dr. A. D. Albright; 18th Ward, Boyd Hicks; 19th Ward, Rev. James C. Shipe; 21st Ward, Hal H. Clements; 23rd Ward, W. R. Ryno.

Division No. 5—Colonel, C. H. Baker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Powell Smith; Community Captains—Asbury, W. H. Moore; Anderson, S. O. Houston; Bearden, Dr. H. M. Lee; Carter's, P. J. Gambill; Gallaher's, H. B. Walker; Corryton, Dr. A. L. Foster; Farragut, Adam Phillips; Fountain City, A. F. Mahan; Gibb's, R. H. George; Hardin Valley, George B. Hardin; Hall's, R. Ledgerwood; Heiskell, S. J. Messamore; Inskip, Dr. J. B. Parker; Karns, W. B. Cobb; Kimberlin Heights, Sam Johnson; Mascot, Hugh R. McElvin; Mt. Olive, R. E. Masterson; New Hope-well, Mack Haynes; Paulette, John Tedford; Powell Station, Dr. G. N. Harrell; Riverdale, Dr. J. W. Drinnen; Stock Creek, R. R. Rule; Third Creek, J. H. Bradshaw; Washington, George O. Cardwell; Smithwood, A. C. Grinn; Thorne Grove, John Brown.

In the Fourth and Fifth Loans especially the commercial travelers of Knoxville did splendid service. Their two organizations, the T. P. A. and the U. T. C., under the leadership of E. W. Neal, Frank May, J. B. Criswell and W. D. Hogan, worked effectively and harmoniously with the Liberty Loan organization built up by Mr. Wright. As experienced salesmen they reached large numbers of men and women and sold thousands of dollars worth of the bonds.

As a further means of reaching every home and approaching every man and woman in Knox County, Mr. Wright brought two other strong agencies to bear in the latter campaigns. These organizations were the Four Minute Men and the Boy and Girl Scouts. The Four Minute Men campaigned the theatres, moving picture houses and other places of assembly in the city while in the county they stumped every village and cross roads. The Boy and Girl Scouts, under the able leadership of John M. Gore, Scout Executive, proved effective salesmen in all the campaigns in which they took part.

The first loan campaign was ushered in the latter part of May, 1917. There was little formal organization for the sale of bonds. The subscriptions were largely from the wealthy citizens and the banks. They were received through the banks up until the final days of the campaign when eighteen teams of Boy Scouts took the field and sold \$153,000 of the bonds by the end of the drive on June 15. No quota was fixed definitely, but the total voluntary subscriptions amounted to \$1,246,555.

The second loan campaign four months later, beginning October 1 and continuing until October 27, saw the creation of the first real bond sales organization. In addition to Mr. Wright as chairman, Jos. P. Gaut was elected vice-chairman, and Mrs. Joseph H. Anderson was made head of the woman's committee. J. Pike Powers, Jr., was named director of the Four Minute Men and John M. Gore organized the Boy Scouts for a more intensive campaign. The quota assigned to Knox County was \$1,200,000. The sales amounted to \$1,838,400, almost fifty per cent more than the quota assigned.

The third loan was equally as great a success. Practically the same organization, which had been built up in the previous campaigns, was used to float this one, which began April 6, 1918, and closed on May 4. Mr. Wright continued his work as director-general of the whole campaign, but Mrs. John W. Hudson succeeded Mrs. Anderson as general chairman of the woman's department. Mrs. W. C. Ross was named to push the sale of bonds among the women of the county districts. The "Minute Women" also entered the campaign, making one minute speeches daily on Gay Street and at all public meetings. Mrs. E. T. Sanford, assisted by Mrs. Herbert Hall, was in charge of this phase of the work, while Harry R. Ryder succeeded J. Pike Powers, Jr., as director of the Four Minute Men campaign. Ten teams of men and the same number of women canvassed the city and county in selling bonds. The women alone reported sales of about \$900,000. The total subscriptions were \$2,417,100. The quota was only \$2,000,000. The most encouraging feature of this campaign was the number of people who participated in it. Final figures showed that 12,880 bought bonds.

The fourth loan in the fall of 1918, when our armies were making deep gains daily and a wave of victorious exaltation was sweeping the whole country, outdistanced all the others in the enthusiasm it provoked and the ease with which nearly as many bonds were sold as in the three previous campaigns combined. Page after page of advertising, splendid war posters, furnished by the national loan organization, letters, personal appeals, exhortations from every platform in Knox County by the very best speakers, all these agencies, with the psychology of the moment of approaching victory, made this loan tremendously popular.

The central sales organization again was headed by Mr. Wright, while Mrs. Samuel G. Shields made an effective chairman of the Knox County woman's committee. The subcommittees were the same as in the preceding loan. Ministers gave their support from the pulpit, all kinds of street advertising were employed, a street fair, in which loan booths were established, was responsible for the sale of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds, and scores of speakers toured the mills and factories, the stores and the rural districts for the loan. Boy and Girl Scouts canvassed both homes and streets. The schools organized bond clubs. The commercial travelers gave of their time unsparingly. In the closing days, a "dynamite" committee, composed of influential citizens, made large sales that could not otherwise have been made.

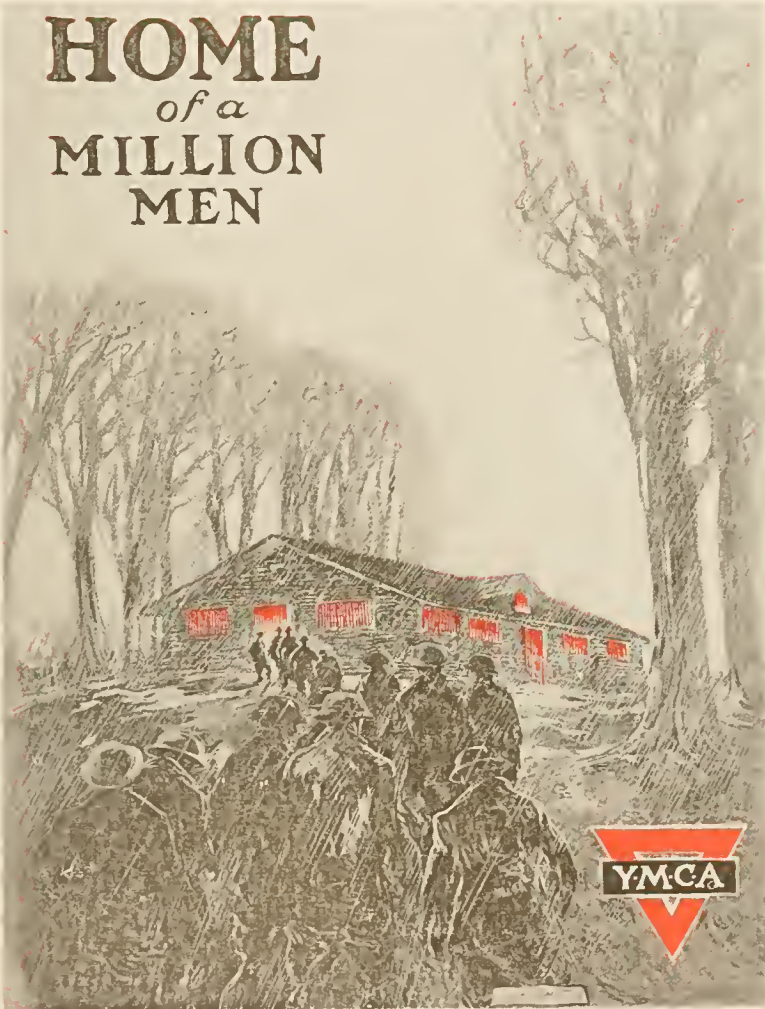
The flood of subscriptions on the last day of the campaign fairly swamped the banks, which received them. The quota of \$3,685,000, which had seemed impossible to reach when the campaign started, was far surpassed. When all the subscriptions had been counted, it was found that the sales amounted to \$4,858,950. The number of subscribers was 23,985. Practically one out of every four men, women and children in the city and county had bought a bond of some denomination.

Sales of the notes of the Fifth, or Victory Loan, as it was called, was much harder than in the preceding campaigns, when war was still being waged. The heat of a great victory had cooled, thousands of soldiers were returning, and, furthermore, a great many of those who had made actual personal sacrifice to buy in the earlier campaigns, did not feel equal to the burden which the final one would entail. There was a wide-spread feeling also that the money interests of the country, which did not subscribe early in the campaign, would more than take the loan in the final hours of the drive because of the high rate of interest and the exemption from taxation, which this loan afforded.

The quota set for Knox County was \$2,832,450. When the subscriptions reached about \$1,500,000, the sales fell off and popular interest and participation lagged. The "dynamite" committee, composed of teams of two men each who had access to the sources of wealth in the city and county, again was called into action and, with five hours of vigorous canvassing among the larger interests, the quota was almost reached. The banks underwrote the rest, while late popular subscriptions carried the total to approximately \$3,100,000.

The organization was somewhat different in this campaign. Mr. Wright again gave his time and services as chairman of the central committee, but Mrs. James H. Anderson, who had directed the woman's share of the work in the second loan, succeeded Mrs. Shields, who had gone out of the city, as chairman of the Knox County woman's committee. Henry Hudson and Mrs. W. P. Davis were directors of the men's and women's five minute speakers, while John R. Williams and Mrs. Walter Luttrell were in charge of the publicity for the loan.

HOME
of a
MILLION
MEN



WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

During the greater part of the war period, the welfare organizations of Knoxville and Knox County worked separately. Their work was not coordinated, while campaigns to maintain them and to meet their financial needs were a constant recurrence. With the Liberty Loan drives, there was a perfect cycle of these campaigns for war funds. To avoid this constant drain upon business men and to coordinate the efforts of all these organizations both in the training camps in the United States and in the divisions abroad, the United War Work Committee was formed under the supervision of the War Department. The seven welfare organizations that were members of it were the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the American Library Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army and the War Camp Community Service.

The week of November 11-18, 1918, was set apart by President Wilson to solicit funds for this vital work in connection with our army and navy. Knox County was given a quota of \$125,000. The sum of \$127,666 was raised in the allotted time. The organization, which directed this great campaign in Knox County, was as follows: E. D. Langley, director for East Tennessee; E. L. McClurkan, director for Knox County; Robert S. Young, county chairman; Mrs. C. S. Sims, chairman for rural communities. The executive committee was composed of the following: Larkin S. Brown, John M. Gore, J. K. Middleton, Mrs. Percy Lockett, George Helm, Allen Frierson, Malcolm McDermott, and Powell Smith, who was treasurer of the funds raised.

THE Y. M. C. A.

When the world was plunged into the greatest war it had ever known, it was only natural that the Knoxville Young Men's Christian Association, with its more than sixty years' experience in working with men, should be seized with a burning desire to be of service to our men in uniform in this extreme crisis. It felt that its experience in previous wars would be of value in serving the men in this war, and so the task was accepted unhesitatingly.

The most valuable contribution, which Knox County made to the Army Y. M. C. A., was in the sending of four women and forty-three men who gave their services to the boys in camp in this country and overseas. The photographs of twenty-five of them are shown on the opposite page. They are:

(1) Fletcher Morgan; (2) Tyree C. Whitehurst; (3) Miss Ray Viola Williams; (4) Robert G. Jeffries; (5) Creed F. Copeland; (6) A. W. Fisher; (7) B. G. Alexander; (8) Mrs. George W. Denny; (9) William G. Gilliam; (10) Noble B. Peake; (11) Robert L. Houston; (12) Crew Webb; (13) E. D. Langley; (14) John Stewart French; (15) Alex. P. Watson; (16) Nathaniel Bennett White; (17) Clifford D. Webster; (18) Lewis Albert Frost; (19) Edgar S. Lotspeich; (20) W. B. Mooney; (21) E. F. Eaton; (22) Albert Victor Young; (23) Alvin O. Rue; (24) Charles H. Newell; (25) L. S. Reynolds.

During the summer of 1917, when the Third Tennessee Infantry was mobilized at Knoxville, the local organization tendered the use of its building and equipment for the benefit of the men. The offer was extended also to Colonel Gleason, who was then organizing the Second Tennessee Infantry. This offer was accepted by both Colonel Spence and Colonel Gleason for their men, and the local program was placed immediately upon a war basis.

The office was used for the distribution of soldier mail and the lobby for the writing of letters on stationery which was gladly furnished the men free of charge. The use of the building soon became so general among the men that it was apparent the small office force could not furnish the proper supervision. In order to meet this need, those in authority made several points in the building regular posts for guard duty and rendered very valuable cooperation in the matter of supervising the bath rooms and the swimming pool. No effort was made to keep a record of the number who availed themselves of this privilege, but it was noted by those on duty that a steady stream of men poured in and out of the building and swarmed the lobby and writing room all hours of the day and night.



It was not long after this that train loads of men bound for Eastern ports of embarkation passed through the city almost daily. The Camp General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in each of the Southern cantonments was notified the local organization would be glad to render whatever service possible to troops passing through Knoxville. This gave a remarkable opportunity, as the secretary on each train arranged for a stop-over so that the men might come to the Y. M. C. A. building for a shower bath or plunge in the pool. The local chapter of the Red Cross cooperated by furnishing some towels for the use of the men, and also in directing men to the building from the depot so that they might spend the night in case it was necessary to lay over between trains.

In the summer of 1918 the actual program of the Army Y. M. C. A. came directly to Knoxville and the local "Y" was called upon to put it into effect with the "seven hundred fighting mechanics," who were in training at Chilhowee Park. The program was four-fold—physical, educational, social and religious. The educational being taken care of by the University of Tennessee, the Y. M. C. A. confined itself to the promotion of the other three features. This program included quite a variety of social entertainments, musicals, lectures, stunt nights, athletic nights, etc. Very commodious quarters were established in one of the buildings at the park where there were ample facilities for reading and writing. An athletic field, where outdoor group games were promoted, added to the pleasure of the men. In the promotion of the religious program it was desired to have the men as far as possible in touch with one of the local churches, but for the benefit of some who did not care to come to the city, religious services were conducted at the park on Sunday and one evening each week.

During the progress of the war, three campaigns for Y. M. C. A. finances were waged. The first of these was in August, 1917, and the amount secured was \$12,500. The second in November, 1917, resulted in the raising of \$25,000. In the third campaign, which was conducted under the auspices of the United War Work Committee, the Y. M. C. A. received fifty-nine per cent of the amount raised, \$125,000. The total sum contributed in Knox County during the war for Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers, sailors and marines was \$110,000.

It was not possible for the Y. M. C. A. activities to cease with the signing of the armistice, because the obligation was felt that this service must be continued to these men until the last one should be returned safely home after receiving his discharge. Quite a number of men reached Knoxville on trains late in the evening and necessarily had to remain here during the night in order to make connection the following morning. A special room was fitted up in the "Y" building and equipped with a number of cots where a comfortable sleeping place was furnished free for many hundred men passing thus through the city. Furthermore, a complimentary membership, entitling every discharged soldier or sailor to the full use of the privileges of the building, was extended to all former service men. Several hundred men availed themselves of this opportunity.

Y. W. C. A.

The Knoxville Y. W. C. A. sent four workers from its membership into camp and social welfare activities during the period of hostilities. They were Miss Emma Carson, who went to France in September, 1918; Miss Kate Carson, who had charge of the Hostess Houses at Toul and Brest, France, during the war and after the armistice; Mrs. Lytton Thomas, who was manager of the Hostess House at Camp Grant, Illinois; and Miss Frances West, who did special work among the working girls of the South Atlantic States.

To care for the large number of girls who came to Knoxville to fill vacancies made by the calling of men into the service, the Y. W. C. A. enlarged its housing facilities, leasing a large 44-room house to furnish proper homes for them. It also provided training classes in bookkeeping, stenography and other subjects for 258 different girls during 1918. A great deal of social work was done for these girls and many of them were placed in positions that they were qualified to fill.



"THE 'Y' IN ACTION"

Women workers at the front serving hot chocolate to soldiers near St. Eugene, France.



"AT A REST CAMP"

An outdoor entertainment at Aix-les-Bains for the benefit of American soldiers who are enjoying a respite from trench life.

The Hostess House at Chilhowee Park was established and maintained for the 700 mechanics in training there from July to November, 1918. As no appropriation could be obtained from the National War Council, contributions were solicited from the business men of Knoxville. The Y. W. C. A. committee, Mrs. R. W. McCargo, Mrs. F. L. Fisher and Mrs. Will D. Wright, made a personal canvass to obtain funds for improving and equipping the building, while gifts and loans of furnishings were offered voluntarily. The house was made a real home for the soldiers, their wives and their relatives. Mrs. Minnie Waring was hostess in charge.

Entertainments were given weekly by church committees, small parties were organized to promote the social life of the men, while the house was always open to them and their families. When influenza became epidemic, the Hostess House was made headquarters for the Red Cross nurses. On Sundays the Y. W. C. A. joined with the Y. M. C. A. in the religious service at the park for those who did not attend the churches in Knoxville. While the number of soldiers at Knoxville was very few in comparison with some cities, everything possible was done for their comfort while they were encamped here.

To maintain its work, the Y. W. C. A. engaged in two campaigns. The first was held in December, 1917, and under the direction of Mrs. Lewis Tillman, president of the local organization, and Mrs. C. A. Perkins, chairman of the campaign, the sum of \$4,294.67 was raised in one day for its local war work. In November, 1918, the Y. W. C. A. organization joined in the United War Work Campaign to raise \$125,000 for welfare work.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

The Knights of Columbus, through its local council, played an active part in all war activities in Knox County. Many members of the council volunteered their services in the army and navy at the outset of hostilities, and at the close of the war there were more than 150 members in the service. Those who were disqualified or exempted from service did whatever was assigned them. Some were Four Minute Men, while others served on the selective service boards.

When the drive for \$100,000,000 was made by the seven allied organizations doing social service welfare work in the army and navy, the Knights of Columbus, through its representative, Edward F. Walsh, on the executive committee for East Tennessee, and James K. Middleton, on the executive board for Knox County, aided materially in making the campaign in Knox County successful. In this, as well as in all other public movements launched during the war for the purpose of sustaining the army and navy and for bringing victory to our country, the committees of the Knights of Columbus cooperated cheerfully and willingly with other welfare, social and religious organizations of Knoxville.

After the war was over, the local council established an employment bureau for the purpose of helping discharged service men. John T. O'Connor was in charge of it. This bureau continued in existence and did active work for more than a year after the declaration of the armistice. It was of great benefit in assisting men to find jobs and to become established in Knoxville.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Cooperating with the War Department and the local military authorities in helping to administer the many small comforts to the man in service, especially the Jewish lad in khaki, the Knoxville branch of the National Jewish Welfare Board did valuable service in making the soldiers forget once in a while the rigors and discomforts of army life. It administered to men of all races and creeds, to the Catholic and the Protestant as well as to the Jew, to the negro as well as to the white soldier. But it watched especially over the Jewish boys away from home, who needed little attentions that only one versed in the Jewish religion and Jewish ways could give them.

The Knoxville branch of the Jewish Welfare Board was organized soon after the outbreak of hostilities. The following officers were chosen: Rabbi Winick, chairman; Morris Bart, vice-chairman; Ben R. Winick, secretary. After Mr. Winick entered the service, Jacob J. Winick was chosen to fill his place. The local organizations had its hands full in administering to the boys in the service and to their families. At the University of Tennessee Training Camp and at Chilhowee Park, offices were established to minister to the needs of the boys.

Dances and entertainments were given by the organization for the Jewish and non-Jewish boys. The Jewish homes of the city were thrown open to all soldiers, and on Jewish holidays the officers of the board saw to it that every Jewish home in Knoxville had at least one soldier in it. Workers from the local branch visited the camp at Fort Oglethorpe, George, as well as other nearby camps, and helped the work there. Religious services were held many times for the Jewish boys who were quartered there on duty. Stationery and supplies were furnished them and everything possible was done to make them feel that home was not far away.

The local branch saw that arrangements for the entertainment of the boys in Jewish homes were made, suitable and abundant reading matter was furnished the local camps and speakers were brought to address the men. Visits were made daily to hospitals and workers saw to it that the dependents of Jewish boys in the service did not suffer at home.

WAR LIBRARY SERVICE

Knox County's part in the nation-wide movement to provide library service and reading matter for soldiers and sailors centered in Lawson McGhee Library, the free public library of Knoxville. From the early autumn of 1918, to the summer of 1919, the library served as a collecting and distributing center for books and magazines, which were sent to Camps Sevier, Greenleaf and Gordon in the United States, and to camps overseas; to the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House and the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in Chillowee Park, Knoxville, and to the local canteen of the American Red Cross; and through the Y. M. C. A. to the local soldiers' barracks, the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Tennessee and at Knoxville College. In eighteen months, local committees, assisted by the staff of Lawson McGhee Library, collected, sorted, prepared for circulation, packed and shipped approximately 12,000 books and 40,000 magazines.

The first effort on the part of any local organization to provide reading matter for the soldiers was made in October, 1918, by the Knoxville branch of the Southern Association of College Women, when it appointed Mrs. Joel Tyler chairman of a committee to collect current magazines and forward them to the soldiers.

The public responded so heartily to the appeal for reading matter that the committee of the Southern Association of College Women found itself almost overwhelmed with both magazines and books; consequently, in January, 1918, the Knoxville Women's Committee of the Council of Defense assumed responsibility for collecting all books and all magazines more than a month old. The Council of Defense immediately began to plan an extensive book campaign, which, in cooperation with the national Library War Service headquarters, it conducted during the week of March 11 to 18, inclusive. Miss Mary Boyce Temple was appointed chairman of the book campaign; Miss Laura Thornburgh, vice-chairman; Mrs. T. P. Miller, chairman of collection; Mrs. W. A. Knabe, chairman of publicity and the ward chairmen of the Council of Defense were captains of solicitation. Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, schools, Parent-Teacher Associations, churches and clubs cooperated heartily and effectively in soliciting books, most of which were collected and taken to the library by the Girls' Motor Corps and by laundry and delivery wagons, the use of which was generously loaned by laundries and merchants. As a result of this campaign, not fewer than 10,000 books and 35,000 magazines were gathered at Lawson McGhee Library to be sent to camp libraries.

Meanwhile it became apparent that some more systematic arrangement was desirable in providing reading matter for troop trains. In September, 1918, therefore, Mrs. E. H. Saunders accepted the chairmanship of the Knoxville Library War Service Committee, the purpose of which was to supply clean, recent copies of popular magazines to soldiers and sailors quartered in or passing through Knoxville. The particular problem of this committee was to so systematize its solicitation and collection of magazines as to have constantly on hand a sufficient quantity to meet any demand; and to be able to deliver them to the places where they were needed on very brief notice. Though the closing of the schools on account of the influenza epidemic made it difficult to secure enough magazines, the committee, when the armistice was signed, had collected and distributed to soldiers in Knoxville about 3,000 current magazines; and they continued this work without cessation until there was no further need of it.



"FOUR MINUTE MEN"

Front row, left to right:—William P. Washburn, Harry Hymen, John M. Thornburgh, Harry Ryder, J. Pike Powers, Jr., E. G. Stooksbury, J. Bailey Wray, Melville B. Melendy, Robert P. Williams. Center Row:—Edward F. Walsh, D. C. Webb, J. W. Hudson, C. R. Harrison, C. M. Boyer, K. E. Steinmetz, A. E. Mitchell. Back Row:—Norman Morrell, S. O. Houston, Joel H. Anderson, W. T. Kennerly, George Helm, Dan Kelly, Roy Vale, Roscoe Word, I. L. Graves.

THE FOUR MINUTE MEN

The Four Minute Men, a nation-wide association of volunteer speakers, was organized June 16, 1917, for the purpose of assisting the various departments of the government in the work of national defense during the continuance of the war, by presenting messages on subjects of vital national importance to motion-picture audiences during the intermission. The subject matter was prepared and the speaking was directed from Washington under authority of the government.

The Knox County division of the Four Minute Men was organized in September, 1917, to further this patriotic work. The following members, who served during the war, were recognized and commended individually by the government for their work:

J. Pike Powers, Jr., chairman; H. R. Ryder, secretary; J. H. Anderson, J. Arthur Atchley, C. M. Boyer, R. A. Brown, H. V. Carson, Charles T. Cates, Jr., Allen Frierson, John W. Green, I. L. Graves, George E. Helm, Harry Hyman, S. O. Houston, Fred C. Houk, Henry Hudson, C. Raleigh Harrison, Sam E. Hill, J. Alvin Johnson, James G. Johnson, C. P. Jones, W. T. Kennerly, Daniel J. Kelly, John M. Kelly, W. E. Miller, A. E. Mitchell, R. E. Mooney, Malcolm McDermott, Norman B. Morrell, Melville Melendy, B. C. Ogle, Roy E. Vale, E. G. Stooksbury, K. E. Steinmetz, L. D. Smith, John M. Thornburgh, Hugh M. Tate, Horace VanDeventer, William P. Washburn, Robert P. Williams, J. Bailey Wray, Roscoe Word, Edward F. Walsh, D. C. Webb, Will D. Wright, T. Asbury Wright, O. L. White.

The topics spoken upon by the Four Minute Men were matters of national importance connected with the war plans of the government. They were assigned by the director in Washington for a given period of time, usually from one to four weeks. The topic to be used at any given time was determined by a consideration of what was uppermost at the time. Many false rumors, the result of enemy propaganda, also were corrected and explained by the Four Minute Men.

The aid of the Four Minute Men in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other patriotic drives was invaluable. The importance of participation in them was deeply impressed upon the minds of all audiences. Addresses were made not only at the theaters, but at many popular gatherings in the city and county. The speakers were in great demand, and they always responded to the calls upon their time and their services. They proved of invaluable aid in popularizing the war to the mass of people, and in explaining its causes and purposes. The efforts of the government found through them a most valuable publicity arm.

The work of the Four Minute Men was enhanced greatly by the cooperation of the managers of the local theaters, who gave them every possible assistance and courtesy. The speakers, who made almost nightly addresses, delivered their appeals during the intermissions between reels. Pastors of churches, principals of schools and managers of public buildings also cooperated in this important government work by opening their doors to these speakers. The effectiveness of the appeals was heightened by the time limit set upon the addresses and the definite program outlined from Washington.



"EATS FOR THE SOLDIERS"

Showing part of jellies and preserves shipped to Knoxville boys in the various camps.



"WAR GARDEN WINDOW"

Advertising stunt of S. H. George & Sons, which boosted food production campaign.



"S. A. T. C. WELFARE HOUSE"

Maintained at Chilhowee Park for troops camped there.

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

The women of Knoxville gave themselves unselfishly and wholeheartedly to every war movement. They not only supported the larger organizations, like the Red Cross and the five Liberty Loans, but they also carried on their humanitarian activities through their clubs and patriotic chapters. The programs of peace were laid aside, and only war work was done or discussed. The clubs became work shops or clearing houses for ideas on how to help most effectively the national war program.

Three organizations especially were active in this war work. They were Ossoli Circle, the oldest woman's club in the South and the training school for the women workers of Knoxville; the Knoxville Unit of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; and Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

OSSOLI CIRCLE

This club began its war work by a call for a mass meeting of all women desiring to do necessary hospital sewing for soldiers. It was the pioneer organization in Knoxville in the making of hospital garments and in knitting. In addition to financing itself, the club organized 35 auxiliaries in the city and county. Upon request of the local chapter of the Red Cross, this work was transferred to it and became the Central Garment Department of its organization.

On June 5, 1917, Ossoli organized the first patriotic parade held in Knoxville after the declaration of war. The occasion was to honor the men and boys who dedicated on that day their lives to their country's service by registering for military duty. Ossoli later participated in the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp parades.

After the transfer of garment making to the Red Cross, the members of the club took up Belgian Relief work and carried it on for fifteen months. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles T. Cates, Jr., who was assisted by several committees, five boxes, containing 3,372 new garments, and two boxes, holding towels, pajamas, and other articles of clothing, were shipped to the Commission on Relief of the Belgians. Later the club sent eight barrels of shoes and 39 boxes of good clothing, numbering 11,355 pieces. More than \$2,000 was raised and expended for Belgian relief and garment making.

During April and August, 1918, two receptions were tendered to drafted men who were leaving for training camps. A reception also was given to Governor Rye and Major Rutledge Smith upon the occasion of their visit in February, 1918, in the interest of war work. The Woman's Club building was offered generously free of all charge for all patriotic purposes, and freely it was used during the war. There were held farewell meetings, there wreaths were twined to throw around the departing soldiers, there garments were sewed, woolen goods knitted, and there the glad welcoming feasts were partly prepared. The service flag of Ossoli Circle contains the names of 41 men, one of whom, Lieutenant Carrick Yeager, made the supreme sacrifice.

THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL

The Knoxville Unit of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, was organized in the spring of 1917 with the following officers: Mrs. George F. Mellen, chairman; Miss Mary Boyce Temple, vice-chairman; Miss Laura Thornburgh, secretary; Mrs. Morris Deitch, treasurer. The city organization was completed by the appointment of 17 department chairmen and the formation throughout the city of 23 units for war work.

These committees and their chairmen were: Food Conservation, Mrs. A. P. Lockett; Food Production, Mrs. W. L. Morris, Mrs. Faulkner; Protection of Women Workers, Mrs. W. M. Goodman, Mrs. S. P. Wallace; Child Welfare, Mrs. Horace VanDeventer, Mrs. Alfred Sanford; Conservation of Moral and Spiritual Forces, Mrs. Lewis Tillman, Miss Cornelia Cowan; Social Service, Mrs. R. E. L.

Mountcastle, Mrs. A. H. Dailey; Red Cross, Mrs. N. E. Logan, Mrs. Lena B. Warner; Medical Service, Mrs. Chas. T. Cates, Jr.; Allied Relief, Miss Kate White, Mrs. Ben Boyd; Courses of Instruction, Mrs. C. A. Perkins, Mrs. Emma L. Rice; Educational Propaganda, Mrs. L. D. Tyson, Mrs. Hu L. McClung; Finance, Mrs. Walter Nash, Mrs. H. C. Milner; Publicity, Mrs. T. P. Miller, Miss Florence Fair; Speakers' Bureau, Mrs. C. E. Lucky, Mrs. R. L. Cunningham; Comfort Association, Mrs. Sam G. Shields, Mrs. Daisy Woodruff Meek.

Among the patriotic work that was done by the Knoxville Unit through these committees was the following: (1) Four campaigns for the signing of Hoover food cards were held, resulting in the signing of 19,000 cards in the city and county. (2) Registration of women for war work on October 13, 1917, about 2,200 signifying their willingness. (3) The sale of a special edition of one of the local daily newspapers, from which about \$1,100 was realized. This money was used in war work. (4) Christmas boxes of "sweets and smokes" were sent to Fort Oglethorpe and money contributed to home charities. (5) A conservation exchange was maintained at which excess products were sold and a market made for home-made articles of every kind. (6) About 15,000 Hoover Kitchen Cards, urging economy, were placed in the hands of housewives in the city and county. (7) Wool was purchased and socks knitted at the council's headquarters. These were sent to soldiers at the camps. (8) The members of the unit took part in the parades and sales of Liberty Loan bonds and War Savings Stamps. (9) War food demonstrations were given at the council's headquarters. (10) All members gave their assistance in the collection of books and magazines for camp libraries. (11) The War Garden movement was enthusiastically supported by the council.

The Knoxville unit was always at the call of the state organization, and whenever any kind of patriotic or war work was needed, it rallied and responded unhesitatingly to the demand of the hour.

BONNY KATE CHAPTER

Like all other organizations of the city, Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, engaged in patriotic work throughout the eighteen months this nation was at war with Germany. Its members worked in the chapter, in the other clubs, and in all patriotic movements that furthered the war. Through the enthusiasm and earnestness of the regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, the chapter was an active force in war work.

Flag day was observed June 14, 1917, and four months later, October 7, a splendid religious-patriotic celebration was held at the Bijou Theatre upon the occasion of the chapter's twenty-fourth birthday. Captain Pierre Lorient, of the French Embassy, Major Benton, commandant at the University of Tennessee, and Captain Woodbury were the speakers. Every organization of the city was represented on the stage. This meeting, together with others that were held later, aroused the war spirit in the city and county.

In February, 1918, a first aid class of 25 was organized, and in June another member formed a class of young girls to knit for the soldiers. Another knitting class, formed by the regent, outfitted the entire crew of the Dahlgren, one of our naval craft, on which there were two Knoxville boys. They were provided with sweaters, wristlets, and mufflers or helmets. Another box of knitted goods was sent to the battleship Tennessee, another to the 117th Infantry at Camp Sevier, while two others went to the navy.

The chapter aided in the garden movement, in making bandages, hospital garments and trench candles for the Red Cross, and in working at the canteen at the Southern Station. The chapter also contributed liberally from its funds to support these organizations. It gave its active support and aid to the Woman's Council of National Defense in the registration of women, in the distribution of Hoover pledge cards and in the campaign for reserve nurses. Its members were active in all the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. The chapter adopted a French war orphan, while its members individually gave their financial support to the adoption of several others. At Chilhowee Park, Bonny Kate Chapter was one of the hostesses at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House.





"OFF TO CAMP SEVIER"

Departure of old Third Tennessee Infantry from Knoxville to Greenville, S. C., Friday, September 7, 1917.



"BIDDING THIRD TENNESSEE GOODBYE"

Enormous crowd gathered on Gay Street when Knoxville troops entrained for Camp Sevier, on the first lap of their long journey toward France, Friday, September 7, 1917.



"OFF TO TRAINING CAMP"

Cross-section of enormous crowd which gathered at the Southern Station to bid farewell to a large contingent of draft troops. The train is just pulling out.



"11-11-11"

Gay Street at the hour of signing the armistice, November 11, 1918. Notice the hand on Hope Bros. clock. The celebration began long before day and lasted far into the night.



"KNOXVILLE'S WELCOME HOME"

A Company of the 117th Infantry, with helmets and gas masks on and bayonets fixed, in the homecoming parade, April 5, 1919.



"RETURN OF THE 114th FIELD ARTILLERY"

Colonels James A. Gleason and Luke Lea, followed by Battery C, lead parade toward Gay Street, on their return to Knoxville Saturday, March 29, 1919.



"COMPANY C, 117th INFANTRY"

Turning south into Gay Street for parade and review before thousands of happy homefolks.



"FEEDING THE BOYS"

Knoxville women spread magnificent dinners upon long tables, erected on the streets for the returned heroes.



"GEN. TYSON AND STAFF"

View snapped just before he led parade of the 117th Infantry through Knoxville, April 5th, 1919.



"BESTOWING CITATIONS"

General Tyson, from reviewing stand on Gay Street, awards medals and crosses to heroes of 117th Infantry, April 5, 1919.



"GARMENT DEPARTMENT"

Mrs. W. A. McBath, supervisor of this work, and her assistants stitching and sewing at Red Cross headquarters.



"SURGICAL DRESSINGS DEPARTMENT"

Red Cross members, working at headquarters under their supervisor, Mrs. Chas. Huff Davis, who is standing at the right.



"THE KNITTING DEPARTMENT"

This branch of the Red Cross Chapter, under Mrs. Walter McCoy, as supervisor, did splendid work.



"MAKING CHRISTMAS PACKETS"

Red Cross members preparing boxes to be sent away to soldiers at the camps and in the trenches.



"CUTTING SURGICAL DRESSINGS"

One of the several departments of women's work in the Knox County Chapter of the Red Cross.



"ON DUTY AT THE CANTEEN"

Taking their turn at serving the soldiers at one of the canteen counters.



"ANGELS OF MERCY"

Members of the Red Cross Canteen service on duty at the Southern Station.



"DAY AND NIGHT"

Nothing at the Canteen was too good for men in uniform and they were given a smile with it.



"A FEAST FOR A KING"

The loaded counter shows no soldiers went hungry from the Red Cross Canteen.



"DOUGHNUTS HERE TOO"

The Red Cross Canteen served them in Knoxville like the Salvation Army did in France.



"CHRISTMAS AT THE CANTEEN"

The decorations and good things to eat made it a joyous season for many soldiers.



"THE RED CROSS"

Photograph of members of the Knox County Chapter, assembling for parade on Gay Street in one of the campaign drives.



"THE CANTEEN COUNTER"

Across this counter in the Southern station, thousands of men in service were fed by the women of the Knoxville Red Cross.



"FOR THE RED CROSS"

Rev. Roy E. Vale speaking on Gay Street in behalf of the \$75,000 drive which lasted only six hours, and brought in \$125,000.



"FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN"

Head of big parade marching north on Gay Street in Knoxville, September 28, 1918.



"BOOSTING LIBERTY BONDS"

Boy Scout tank in big civic demonstration for Third Liberty Loan, Saturday, August 6, 1918.



"PILGRIMS OF PATRIOTISM"

This trade trip, organized to exploit Knoxville products, was turned into a tour in support of all war enterprises. Tuesday, April 10, 1917.



"THE S. A. T. C."

Members divided their time at the University of Tennessee between study and military drill.



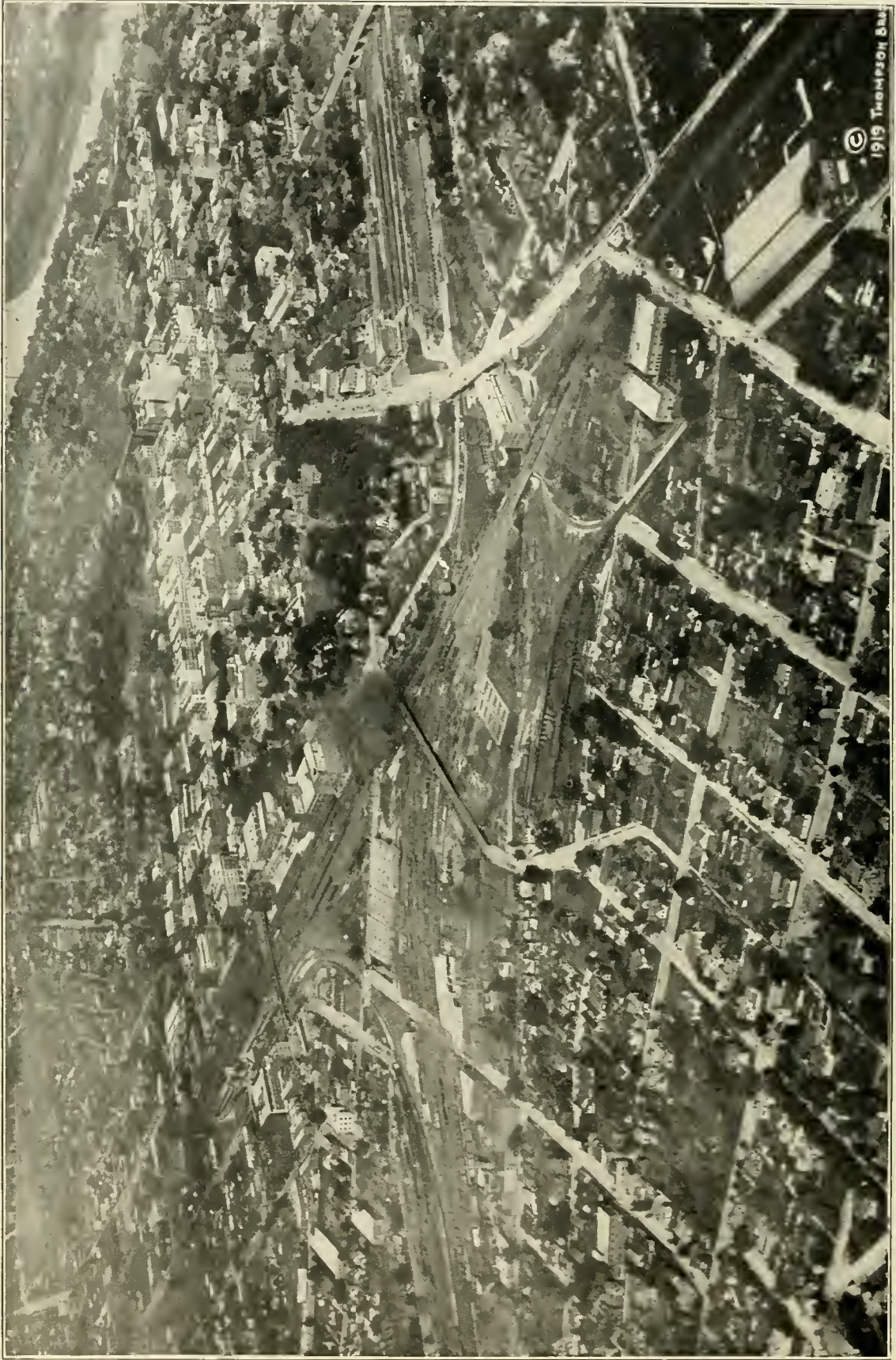
"SETTING-UP EXERCISES"

Members of the Motor Mechanics Corps, trained at Chilhowee Park, being given physical exercise.



"KNOXVILLE BOY SCOUTS"

These boys rendered magnificent service in all local campaigns during the war.



"KNOXVILLE IN 1919"
This air photograph, looking southeast over the railroad yards, wholesale district, and the business section, shows the city as it was a few months after the war closed.

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"THE HEART OF KNOXVILLE"

All the principal buildings of the retail and office district can be easily recognized.



"LOOKING NORTHEAST OVER KNOXVILLE"

This photograph, taken from a government aeroplane, shows the Tennessee River and business district.

Index

GENERAL SECTION

PAGES 1-47

Introduction
America in the War
The Price of Peace

Notable Days of the War
American and Allied Commanders
Data of Divisions

MEMORIAL SECTION

PAGES 48-81

Dedication

Photographs and Records of Dead

MILITARY SECTION

PAGES 82-141

Our Varied Service
Thirtieth Division
Fifty-Ninth Brigade
117th Infantry
Second Tennessee Infantry
Fifty-Fifth Brigade

Second Corps Artillery Park
Our Navy in the War
Our Air Service
Battle of St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne Battle
Selective Service Act
Fourth Tennessee Infantry

PICTORIAL SECTION

PAGES 142-191

SERVICE SECTION

PAGES 192-405

Photographs and records
of officers and men

Men in service without
records or photographs

HOME ACTIVITIES SECTION

PAGES 406-447

Library War Service
Liberty Loans
Y. M. C. A.
Y. W. C. A.
Knights of Columbus

American Library Association
Jewish Welfare Board
Four Minute Men
Women's Clubs
Pictures of Home Activities

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